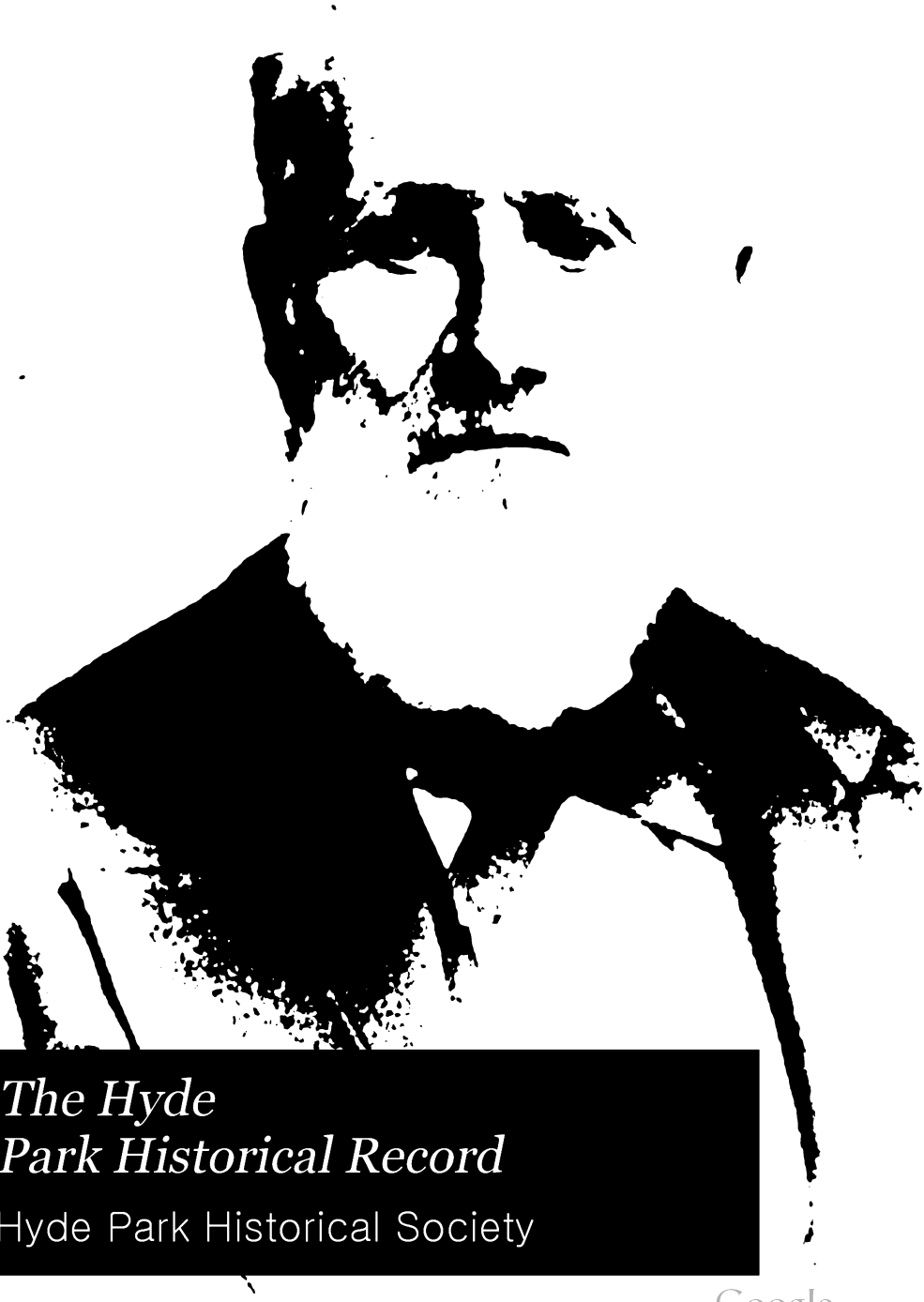

The Hyde Park Historical Record

Hyde Park Historical Society

THE HYDE PARK

HISTORICAL RECORD.

VOLUME ONE.

1891-92.

PUBLISHED BY THE
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HYDE PARK PHOTOTYPE CO.

ZENAS ALLEN.

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ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE

HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD.

VOL. I. APRIL, 1891. NO. 1.

PROSPECTUS.

THE object of this publication is the advancement of the interests of the Hyde Park Historical Society, the publishing of articles of historical interest relative to Hyde Park and its vicinity, and the encouragement of historical study and research.

It is proposed to print, among other items of interest, many of the valuable papers already presented before the Society and selections from such as may hereafter be so presented; concise reports of the proceedings of the Society; articles on subjects of historical interest; biographical and genealogical sketches, and interesting reminiscences of men and events.

The Society does not undertake this publication for pecuniary profit and will expend all amounts received therefrom in increasing its size and value. The articles will be illustrated from time to time, and it will be our aim to make this publication not only interesting, but instructive.

We are fortunate in being able to present in this initial number of the RECORD a sketch of the life of a man who was prominently identified with social, business and religious life of our town in its earlier days, and who not only was one of the pioneers in the town's manufacturing enterprises, but was as well one of the first of our "town fathers" and one of the earliest members of the Society. It seems fitting that his record and likeness should be among the first, but we hope not the last, to be presented in the pages of our quarterly.

The RECORD will be under the editorial charge of Edmund Davis, who will be assisted by members of the Society and others.

We invite your assistance and co-operation. Will you not subscribe for a copy for yourself and also copies to send to friends and former residents? By so doing you will aid the Society in carrying on this important work with but little expense to yourself.

EDMUND DAVIS,
LOUISE M. WOOD,
JOS. KING KNIGHT,
WALLACE D. LOVELL,
CHARLES F. JENNEY,
Committee on Publication.

CHAS. G. CHICK, *President.*
FRED L. JOHNSON, *Rec. Sec'y.*

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE HYDE PARK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ON the first day of March, 1887, pursuant to a circular letter bearing the names of Theodore D. Weld, Robert Bleakie, Henry A. Rich, Edmund Davis and Charles F. Jenney, between forty and fifty of the citizens of Hyde Park met in Association Hall, Neponset Block, to consider the expediency of forming an historical society.

The circular letter set forth the necessity of such an organization in the following terms: "There is a large amount of information concerning the early days of our town in the possession and knowledge of the older residents, which must soon be lost or forgotten, to a great extent, unless some organized effort is made to collate and preserve it."

Of this meeting, Amos H. Brainard was chairman, and Frank B. Rich, secretary. Remarks were made by Edmund Davis, Henry A. Rich, Charles F. Jenney, Edward I. Humphrey, David Higgins, Robert Bleakie, Henry S. Bunton, Merrill Underhill and James E. Cotter, all in favor of the proposed action. It was voted to form an historical society, and a committee was appointed to report, at a future meeting, a constitution, by-laws and list of officers. The next meeting was held on the fifteenth day of the same month, Amos H. Brainard again presiding and Henry B. Humphrey acting as secretary. A constitution and by-laws were

adopted, and officers elected as follows: President, Amos H. Brainard; vice-presidents, Henry Grew, Theodore D. Weld, Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., Robert Bleakie, David L. Davis, William J. Stuart, Henry A. Rich, David Higgins, James E. Cotter, Amos Webster, Sidney C. Putnam, Perley B. Davis, Benjamin F. Radford, Hobart M. Cable, Francis W. Tewksbury, James D. McAvoy, John B. Bachelder, Henry B. Carrington, David Perkins and Fred F. Hassam; treasurer, Wallace D. Lovell; recording secretary, Henry B. Humphrey; corresponding secretary, Charles F. Jenney; curators, the president, treasurer and secretaries, *ex-officiis*, Edmund Davis, Henry B. Miner, Charles G. Chick, David C. Marr, Orin T. Gray and Henry S. Bunton.

The constitution adopted at this meeting defined the objects of the Society as follows:

"The object of this Society shall be the promotion of the study of history, with particular reference to that of Hyde Park, the preservation and perpetuation of the memory of persons and events connected with said town, and the collection of objects of historic interest.

"It shall be the duty of members, so far as it may be in their power, to carry out the objects of the Society by collecting by gift, loan or purchase, books, manuscripts and pictures; and by such other suitable means as may, from time to time, seem expedient."

The Society initiated, and through its members took a leading part in, the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town. It was incorporated under the Public Statutes of the Commonwealth, April 14, 1890. Its present membership is about 238. During the first years of its existence the curators met principally in the rooms of the school committee or in that of the trustees of the Public Library, and halls were hired for the meetings of the Society. At these meetings many valuable papers have been presented. The growth of the Society has been steady and sure. It was never in so good a condition as at the present day. The past year, in particular, has been one of unbroken prosperity, and a more detailed statement relating to it will be found later in this number.

ZENAS ALLEN.

ZENAS ALLEN was the son of Benjamin (born November 4, 1777, died October 19, 1866) and Asenath (Coleman) (born October 7, 1776, died 1849) Allen.

His ancestors descended from the Puritans and took an active part in the war of the Revolution. His paternal grandfather was proprietor of the celebrated Black Horse Tavern in Cambridge (now Arlington) on the Lexington and Concord road. This tavern was the headquarters of the Committee of Safety for this section of the country, and the favorite resort of Hancock, Adams and many others of patriotic fame.

The subject of this sketch was born in Ashby, Mass., November 4, 1805, and died in Hyde Park, May 20, 1887. His remains were buried in his family lot, near the Soldiers Monument at Mount Hope Cemetery, Boston.

In early life he learned the trade of a carpenter, and later that of a paper-hanger; in the latter trade, and in the buying and selling of house papers he spent more than thirty years of his life.

He removed from the town of Ashby to Boston in 1827 and resided there most of the time until 1866; the exceptions being about the year 1832, when he was employed by the United States Government in the mail service between Concord and Fitchburg, Mass., and the years 1859 to 1862, when he lived on his farm in Ashby.

For two years, 1853 and 1854, he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from the city of Boston and it is a remarkable fact that his father (Benjamin Allen of Ashby) was a member of the same body in the last-named year.

In politics he was identified with the Whigs until the Republican party was formed, and he was ever afterward enthusiastic in the support of Republican principles. His interest in political matters is forcibly shown by the fact that, in the sixty years in which he was entitled to vote, he failed but six times to cast his ballot.

He became a resident of Hyde Park in 1866, moving into a house that he had built, on Walnut street, in that year. He came here in the employ of the Hyde Park Woolen Company, one of the earliest of the manufacturing enterprises to be located in what is now a most prosperous town.

When the town was incorporated, he was chosen as a member of the first board of selectmen and he was re-elected in the following year, serving with Messrs. Henry Grew, Benjamin F. Radford, William J. Stuart, Martin L. Whitcher and David L. Davis, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Whitcher, are still living, and residents of our town.

Mr. Allen was much interested in the welfare and prosperity of Hyde Park; his advice was often sought and his judgment greatly respected by his fellow citizens.

He was a member of the Hyde Park Congregational Church; at the time of his death, as he had been for many years, he was one of its deacons, an office that he had filled, for a long time, in the Pine Street Congregational Church in Boston.

Mr. Allen was twice married. His first wife was Caroline Randall of Ashburnham, Mass., to whom he was united September 11, 1827; she was born in March 1805 and died in this town March 23, 1869; their two sons, Charles Hastings (born June 14, 1828) and George Henry (born November 22, 1832) reside in Boston, where both have filled many positions of honor and trust. He was again married March 24, 1870, to Mrs. Charlotte M. (Clarke) Sanders of New Ipswich, N. H., who is now a resident of our town.

Mr. Allen was one of the original members of the Hyde Park Historical Society.

PEMAQUID AND MONHEGAN.[1]

BY CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THIS HISTORICAL SOCIETY: I remember when I first saw Pemaquid. I was cruising eastward in the yacht of the Hon. Benjamin Dean of Boston, and, owing to the fog, we ran in by Pemaquid Point until we reached the outer harbor. Here we caught mackerel and waited for the fog to lift. On the shore an abandoned porgy factory, perfumed as unlike a bank of violets as possible, occupied one chop of the harbor; on the other stood a large, square house, more pretentious than a

[1] Read before the Hyde Park Historical Society, February 26, 1891.

farm-house, and in front could be traced some slight ridges and a few bunches of bushes.

We sailed the next morning, bound east, and on our starboard hand, as we neared the point, a lofty island some four leagues away attracted our attention, — it was Monhegan. When we returned from our explorations of the islands of the Penobscot and Mount Desert, we sighted the island, the morning sun playing on its top, bathed it in light; amid a peaceful ocean it rose like an island of the blessed; anon the lighthouse and then as with flowing sail we neared it, houses and then windows could be made out. The wind was fair, but on my suggestion that this was the hallowed ground, the germ of New England, we hauled up a little closer to the wind and dashed up to the head of the harbor, tacked and stood off on our course, westward, ho! We had seen the cradle of New England.

My theme to-night is specially the history of the Forts of Pemaquid.

DISCOVERY.

Before entering on this recital of the conflict of races and of nations, of civilization and savage life, to control the destinies of this continent, I should refer briefly to the discovery of this coast.

After Columbus had astonished Europe, and rivalled the Portugese explorations of the East, the Pope divided the new-found territories, giving the west to the Spaniards and the east to the Portugese. France and England, being left unsatisfied and dissatisfied, went for their shares in several ways. They captured the Spanish treasure ships and confiscated their cargo, — that is, private gentlemen did it in an unofficial way. When they got captured, the Spaniards hung them promptly at the yard-arm, and when the Spaniards were taken after a resistance, an old Norwegian or Viking method of sending captives "home by sea" was resorted to, and they were made to walk the plank!

In the north, the fisheries of Newfoundland and Cape Breton were pursued by French, Portugese and Spaniards, to whom were added, in the last third of the sixteenth century, the English, — all well armed, holding their fares of fish not merely by the hook but by the sword, as the national law of the fisheries.

The coast between Nova Scotia and the ubiquitous Florida was little frequented, and very dangerous, except to heavily armed vessels. The sight of a sail was signal for a fight or a

flight. The few armed traders or piratical explorers who touched its shores brought to Europe the rumor that somewhere on what we now know as the coast of Maine there was a great, rich native city called Norumbega, a myth like the Island of the Seven Cities that Cabot pursued.

South of 40° north latitude the French had been beaten off from forming a settlement, and Sir Walter Raleigh had been defeated by vicissitudes and perils in a like purpose. We need not consider Cortoreal, Gomez and Verezano, nor Cartier, Roberval or Gilbert and the like adventurers.

Practically, our knowledge of the coast of New England begins with 1600, and we may leave the sixteenth century out of consideration, and begin here. In 1600, Sir Walter Raleigh and his relative, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, had stirred up the English, and the French had equally awoke to the determination to have some part of the North American coast south of 45°, whether the Spaniards liked it or not. Patents were readily granted by princes for territory "in remote heathen and barbarous lands," but it was as difficult for the patentee to take possession as it would have been for the Royal Grantor to show any color of title in himself. At this date the trade of fishing at Newfoundland and Cape Breton and adjacent shores had been thoroughly exploited during the preceding century by French and English (Parkhurst, in 1578, estimates 530 sail fishing on these coasts); and it was almost side by side that these two nations now explored the riches of the New England coast, and grasped for its exclusive control.

In 1602, Gosnold made a voyage on this coast and touched the coast of Maine at York Nubble. His historiographer writes that as they neared the shore a Biscayan shallop under sail dashed out from the other side of the great rock and ran down to them, having on board some half dozen Indians with about two suits of European clothes divided between them. They held a very pleasant interview, the Indians making them quite a chart of the coast with chalk on a board, and Gosnold, finding himself at Lat. 43°, further north than his object, the Vineyard Sound and Island, bore away southward, leaving two isles (Boon and Isle of Shoals) on his port hand. This fixes the location; it also fixes the fact that French or Basque traders had been there before him, and that the natives had learned to handle the sloop. In 1603

Martyn Pryng was on the coast, and in 1604 Weymouth was at Monhegan, and at Damarel's Cove Islands. In the same year, De Monts and Champlain were also at these points. The issue was shaping between the French and the English.

The French king, in 1603, had granted a charter to De Monts for all the region from latitude 40° to 48° or 49°, which we now call New York and New England.

The English king (James I.), in 1606, had granted the Virginia charter, divided into two sections, one, North Virginia, having nearly the same boundaries as the New France granted by the French. The Indians were in actual possession; the Spaniards claimed the coast. Here were two new titles. Who would get the actual possession of the land they all wanted?

De Monts and that skilful navigator, Champlain, came over in 1604, skirted the Coast of Nova Scotia, round into Port Royal, crossed to the other side of the Bay of Fundy and settled at the mouth of the St. Croix River. In 1605 they explored the coast as far south as the Nantucket Shoals; sighting the island Monhegan, "La Nef," they called it, and entering Boothbay Harbor, explored the Sheepscot and the Kennebec. Here on their return they learned of Weymouth's gross outrage. In the following year, after moving their residence to Port Royal, they again explored these coasts.

Shall it become New England or New France? It required an hundred and fifty years to settle this question.

The English Company, of whom Chief Justice Popham was the head, and whose members were West of England people, sent out two vessels under Raleigh Gilbert and George Popham, with settlers who made their first landfall at the island of Monhegan, where they celebrated religious services according to the Church of England, and then came over to the mouth of the Kennebec, and settled on an island which is now Fort Popham. From Monhegan they paid their first visit to Pemaquid.

The Indians of the country were of the Abnaki tribes, whose tributaries extended westward, and south through Maine, New Hampshire and part of Massachusetts. Their chief head was the Bashaba, who lived at Pemaquid, a few miles up the river.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE BUTLER SCHOOL.

THE OLDEST SCHOOL-HOUSE IN HYDE PARK.

BY FRANK B. RICH.[1]

ON the north side of East River street, between Huntington and Wood avenues, stands a one-story frame building known as the Butler School. It is the oldest school-house in Hyde Park. The history of the building dates back to the beginning of the century, while the history of the school covers a period of over one hundred years. At the Dorchester town meeting in March, 1783, the town voted "That Ebenezer Trescott, Nathaniel Weatherby and others be allowed their proportionable part of the school money, they using and improving it for the purpose of educating their children." At that time there were no public school accommodations for the residents of the sections now known as Hyde Park and Mattapan. Miss Polly Williams (afterwards the wife of Ebenezer Vose) was the first teacher engaged. The school was held in a building used as a corn barn; it stood in the yard of Richard Clarke opposite the site of the present school-house. For three years this rude and inconvenient structure served the purpose of a district school, the town of Dorchester making small appropriations each year for its maintenance. The people soon demanded more accommodations, and in 1786 a school-house was built about where the present Butler School stands, the expense being borne in part by the town of Dorchester and the inhabitants of the district. Among those who assisted were Ebenezer Trescott, George Clarke, William Sumner, Lemuel Crane, Richard Clarke and Jeremiah McIntosh, prominent residents of the district. The building was of wood, twelve feet wide, fourteen feet deep, one story high, and without plastering or clapboards. It had four small glass windows, which closed with wooden shutters. Miss Gillespie, Mrs. Joseph Hawes and others taught there. Of course the building could only be occupied summers, and in

[1] Read before the Hyde Park Historical Society, April 22, 1887.

order to meet the requests for a winter school the teacher, Mr. Lemuel Crane, in the fall of 1790, transferred the pupils to his own dwelling, where the winter term was held. The house is still standing on River street, corner of Metropolitan avenue, and is owned and occupied by the heirs of the late Elihu Greenwood. Mr. Crane also held evening schools here for boys employed in the paper mill. The following year (1791) the school-house was improved and made more comfortable by filling in bricks between the boarding, but the building was never plastered.

In the list of teachers are Miss Polly Crane, in the summer of 1797; Dr. Samuel Gould of Dedham, the winter term of 1797-98; Benjamin Heaton, 1798-99, who, tradition says, was so near-sighted that the boys used to play tricks with him in consequence of this defect. His successor was a Mr. Peck, 1799-1800. In the winter of 1800-01 the Rev. William Montague, a distinguished clegyman, was engaged as a teacher. He was rector of Christ Church, Boston, from 1787 to 1792, and for twenty-six years following that was rector of the Episcopal Church at Dedham. He also took a great interest in the Butler School, particularly the study of mathematics. He died in Dedham, July 22, 1833, in his seventy-sixth year. Perley Lyon of Woodstock, Conn., kept the school from 1801 to 1803; Miss Martha Sumner in 1803; Griffin Child, 1803-04; he was the last teacher in the old building. The salary at that time was $13 a month and board for the six winter months, for which the district paid $2 per week. The district had now outgrown this 12 x 14 building, and in 1803 the town of Dorchester appropriated $300 to build a new and commodious school-house. The population of the town of Dorchester at that time was about 2,500, and the town was divided into four school districts; this one, sometimes called the Western District, was given new boundaries and called District No. 5. It included all the territory from the old Dedham line, near the Readville cotton mill, to the old starch factory now standing on the north bank of the Neponset River, about half a mile below Mattapan. The district was large in area, the small population very much scattered, and the school fund insufficient to meet the actual necessities. At this time the former teacher came forward, Mr. Lemuel Crane, then a member of the board of selectmen of Dorchester, afterward Representative to the General Court from this district, and he deeded, June 26, 1804, to the fifth school district of Dorchester the present school

lot, containing about fourteen square rods, with the provision, "The said land to be held by said district for the purpose of building a school-house thereon, and to be improved for the benefit of schools, and for no other use; and when said district shall cease to improve the said land for the purpose aforesaid, for two years in succession, then the said land shall revert back to me or my heirs."

The town of Dorchester having appropriated $300, the district added $180, and the old school-house was sold for $25, making $505 for a building fund. Lemuel Crane, Jesse Ellis and Jeremiah McIntosh were appointed as a building committee, and the present structure, accommodating sixty pupils, was erected during the summer of 1804. Jesse Ellis and William Paul were the builders. The total cost, including desks, seats, fencing, etc., was $472.86. William Sumner gave the school a stove, which did good service for over thirty years. Mr. Griffin Child, who had taught in the old building, opened the winter term of 1804-05 in the present building, the custon then being to have male teachers for the winter terms and female teachers for the summer. Among those who taught in the present building are Miss Susan McIntosh, 1805; Miss Clarissa Sumner, 1806; William Fox of Woodstock, Conn., 1807-09; Waldo Fox, 1810; Miss Sally Sumner, Eben Tolman, Aaron D. Capen, followed by a long list of prominent men and women of Dorchester. The number of pupils attending continued about the same for many years, for as the population increased new school districts were formed. In 1815 the district was made smaller by a school being established at Upper Mills, now Mattapan, called District No. 6. Then in 1829 District No. 7 was added. The number was still further increased and the districts renumbered in 1836, this district (No. 5) becoming No. 7. The name "Butler School" was given to the building in 1849, when the school committee of Dorchester changed all the district numbers to names. The reason given was to bring the schools into association with some of the great and good men who have lived among us. The name Butler was in honor of the Rev. Henry Butler, a native of Kent, England, and a graduate of Cambridge University. He settled in Dorchester about 1654, where for some twelve years he was engaged in the work of the ministry and in teaching. He died in England April 24, 1696, at the age of seventy-two.

The town of Dorchester continued the regular sessions of the school up to the time of the incorporation of Hyde Park, April 22, 1868, when the building became a part of the new town's property, and the school was continued, with slight interruption, until the opening of the Greenwood School, December, 1872, when the Butler School was closed, and remained vacant until September, 1884. In the earlier part of the century the building served the purpose of a church as well as a school, and distinguished clergymen of forty and fifty years ago occupied the desk. Among them were Rev. Hosea Ballou, the famous Universalist preacher, who made occasional visits here during the time of his pastorate over the Second Universalist Church of Boston. Clergymen from Dedham, Milton and Dorchester Centre also conducted services here on Sunday afternoons. A Sunday school was also held here, but there was no regularly organized society. The heirs of Lemuel Crane entered suit in 1881 against the town of Hyde Park to gain possession of the property on the ground of failing to comply with the provisions of the deed of 1804. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, who rendered a decision, May 11, 1883, in favor of the town. The following year upwards of $600 was expended in improvements on the building, and in September, 1884, the old school building was re-opened once more and regular sessions have since been held. The general appearance of the building is about the same as in its earliest days, except that the tall elms on either side the entrance to the grounds have grown into more noble proportions, and after eighty-three years of public service, both as a district school and a house of worship, the old building stands firm, with promise of many years of usefulness yet to come. Its history is a forcible reminder of the enterprise and public spirit of our ancestors.

HYDE PARK HISTORICAL SOCIETY IN 1890-91.

CHARLES G. CHICK.

At the annual meeting of 1890 the Society voted to apply to the State for a charter, and a committee was appointed to carry out this vote.

On April 14, 1890, the charter was granted and the Society became an organized corporation with all the rights and powers given by our Public Statutes.

The Curators, having been authorized by vote at the annual meeting, then rented Room 5 in the Everett House for permanent headquarters. In this connection the last annual report of the President says, "Our means would not permit expensive rents, and, although the room is not such as we need, yet it has served us very well during the year. Members of the Society generously subscribed nearly funds enough to furnish it in an inexpensive, but comfortable manner. The value to the Society of the room was at once apparent, as contributions of books and other articles of interest began to be received. We have, during the year just closing, made very creditable additions to our Historical Library. . . . Many have contributed money to aid in the purchase of works that were desirable and could only be secured by purchase. Valuable contributions have been received from former residents who still have a cordial feeling for our town, and gladly add something to our collection. Others there are who have a general interest in our work, and, having means, willingly assist us. Historical Societies of other places have aided us in many ways, so that in the work we have met with much encouragement in all directions." The result of this work for 1890, the Corresponding Secretary reports as follows:

"Bound volumes (books)	549
Bound volumes (newspapers)	5
Unbound volumes (newspapers)	30
Pamphlets	339
Entire number of additions to the Library during the year,	913

"Besides the above there have been quite numerous donations of photographs, engravings, deeds, maps, plans, programmes, notices and the like."

And he well says in his report that "Our aim has not been to gather together a collection of historical works such as are to be found in our Public Library, but rather to supplement the privileges there afforded by volumes which the Library is not able to secure with its limited appropriations."

Our fixed income depends upon our membership, and as we have now about 238 members our income should be about $238 per year, leaving us about $200 after paying our rent. This sum has been increased by contributions, so that the Treasurer's last report showed that the balance on hand in 1890 had not been materially decreased by our work during the year.

In order to keep our standing with other societies of like character, we must print our collections so as to exchange and get the benefit of as wide a circle of historical work as possible. To meet this the Curators voted to publish a quarterly, such as the Society can maintain.

The character and needs of our work find expression in further quoting from the annual reports of the President and Corresponding Secretary, "During the past few years we have realized more fully than ever before that true historical study and investigation do not deal principally with battles and political struggles, but with the people themselves, their mode of living, impelling principles and gradual development, as influenced by their environment. This is the true philosophy of history. . . . Hyde Park now has a population of about 10,268. It has churches, schools, a Public Library, literary and other societies in large numbers, and it should have a Historical Society, with a library where its members can, and any citizens may, examine any historical subject fully, without being obliged to go to neighboring cities or towns. In any matter where close research is desired, Hyde Park should offer as good advantages as other places.

It has been our duty to preserve all current items of local history, so that the future historian of the town may have abundant and accurate material from which to draw. As our library increases in size and value it is apparent that at some time in the near future larger and better accommodations will be necessary, and, knowing the usual energy of our townspeople, we confidently believe that when this need becomes apparent, proper and convenient rooms, or a building especially adapted to our use, will be forthcoming." At our October meeting a very interesting

paper was read by Hon. Erastus Worthington of Dedham, upon "The Indian Villages at Natick." This was of so much interest that the Society voted to have copies printed for exchange. At a meeting held in February, 1891, the Society had a double pleasure,—a donation by S. R. Moseley, Alfred Foster, Henry A. Rich and Charles J. Page, of an oil portrait of Alpheus P. Blake, the founder of the town, and a very interesting address upon Pemaquid and Monhegan, by Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury of Boston. This address was rich in early and obscure colonial history, and we are pleased to be able to publish it in full in our quarterly.

HYDE PARK BIRTHS.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWIN C. JENNEY.

1868.

Jan. 8. Catherine Sweeney, d. of Patrick and Catherine, both b. Ireland.
" 9. Harden Harlow Henderson, s. Alfred and Mary, both b. Augusta, Me.
" 15. James Dolan, s. Thomas 2d, b. Ireland, and Catherine, b. —— Mass.
" 16. Fannie Mary Darling, d. Henry A.. b. Rowe, and Mary M., b. Bernardson.
" 16. Jennie E. Adler, d. Leonard, b. Germany, and Catherine, b. Switzerland.
" 24. Bertha E. Thompson, d. Benjamin F., b. Lee, N. H., and Euphrasia G., b. Derby, Vt.
Feb. 1. Annie A. Williams, d. Jotham D., b. —— Maine, and Emma A., b. Orland, Me.
" —— Andrews, d. Pierce J., b. England, and Lucy P., b. Exeter, N. H.
" 10. David Hickey, s. David and Ann, both b. Ireland.
" 15. Jeremiah Harrington, s. Patrick J. and Mary B., both b. Ireland.
" 22. Margaret Hanson, d. Henry, b. Rochester, N. Y., and Fannie D., b. Ireland.
" 23. Albert I. Matherson, s. Alpheus, b. Smithfield, R. I., and Phœbe C., b. E. Greenwich, R. I.
" 24. Sarah A. Phelan, d. George, b. New Brunswick, and Mary C., b. Eastport, Me.
Mar. 2. Caroline F. Meede, d. Garrot and Mary C., both b. Ireland.

Mar. 2. Mary F. H. Safford, d. Horace S., b. Augusta, Me., and Mary S., b. England.
" 5. Margaret J. Munger, (b. Lawrence), d. John and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
" 5. —— Raynes (died very young), s. Horatio G. and Elizabeth H., both b. Deer Island, Me.
" 7. Dennis E. Callahan, s. Dennis, b. Ireland, and Esther (Fitzgerald), b. Nova Scotia.
" 8. John Concannon, s. Patrick and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
" 8. Florence G. Gilling (b. Charlestown), d. Thomas H., b. Boston, and Sarah A. B., b. Shrewsbury.
" 8. Harriet I. Whittier, d. Albert R., b. Munroe, Me., and Caroline A., b. Boston.
" 14. Emma Meister (b. Oxford), d. Gustavus A. and Caroline S., both b. Germany.
" 23. Maria Jane Rooney, d. Andrew D. and Mary E., both b. Ireland.
" 25. Frank R. Heustis, s. Charles P., b. Westmoreland, and Charlotte F., b. Boston.
" 26. Wallace I. Neal, s. Andrew B., b. Exeter, Me., and Patience S., b. Bath, Me.
" 27. Margaret I. Parker, d. George, b. Scotland, and Margaret J., b. New York.
April 1. Grace D. Underhill, d. Merrill, b. Marshfield, Vt., and Lois Ann, b. Belgrade, Me.
" 12. Mary Jane Holland, d. Michael and Mary Jane, both b. Ireland.
May 2. Ida Frances Harrington (b. Connecticut), d. Daniel F., b. ——, and Abbie F., b. —— Mass.
" 2. Catherine Maloney (Mahoney), d. Florence and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
" 2. —— Burke, d. Anthony and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 18. Albion M. M. Soule, s. John A., b. Bath, Me., and Sarah (Moore), b. Bristol, N. H.
" —— Long, d. W. D. Long, b. Scotland.
" 30. John Matthewson (b. Dunstable), s. Donald and Ellen B. both b. P. E. I.
June 1. Mary Jane Riley, d. John and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
" 5. Carrie Edith Keyes, (b. E. Douglass), d. Charles G., b. Berlin, and Juliet A., b. E. Douglass.
" 5. Ellen Gertrude Hill, d. John R., b. England, and Ellen L., b. Boston.
" 5. Herbert E. Noble, s. Mark E., b. Augusta, Me., and Mary H., b. Bath, Me.
" 6. Anna T. Reardon, d. Patrick and Sybil, both b. Ireland.
" 7. George E. Bancroft, s. David C., b. Philadelphia, and Lydia A., b. Taunton.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ALLEN & ROWELL, PHOTOGRAPHERS, 1878. ART GRAVURE CO., HYDE PARK, MASS.

Henry Grew.

THE

HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD.

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HENRY GREW.

HENRY GREW was born in Boston, May 30, 1808. In boyhood he was a pupil at the gymnasium of the famous Dr. Francis Lieber, at Phillips Academy, Andover, and was also a student under Warren Colburn, whose mathematical works still perpetuate his memory. At sixteen years of age, he left school and entered the store, in Boston, of James Read, then an extensive importer of dry goods. The village of Readville in Hyde Park was named in honor of Mr. Read, who was largely interested in the cotton mill there situated. In 1830, Mr. Grew became interested in business for himself, but finally retired from active participation therein in 1845.

In a letter to the writer he thus refers to his first visit to what is now Hyde Park: "In the summer of 1845, I was boarding at Jamaica Plain. A holiday excursion carried my wife, children and myself to Dorchester for the day. We stopped in the woods about half a mile from where I now reside, and, strolling about, unexpectedly I came to a point where I was much pleased with the view of the Blue Hills and the valley between. I saw a farmhouse and went to it and inquired if it was for sale. The result was a purchase of several acres of land, and on the first day of May, 1847, I moved to Dorchester (now Hyde Park). I then built my present residence, and moved into it, August 1, 1847."

An interesting extract, from an address delivered by Mr. Grew in 1872, describing our territory as it was in 1847, may be found in Hurd's History of Norfolk County (1884), page 896, and in the Memorial Sketch of Hyde Park (1888), page 12.

The place chosen for a residence had been known as the Noah Withington Estate, and prior to the Withington ownership was the property of a man named Luke Trott. The old Withington or Trott house stood on the site of the barn near where Michael Kiggen now resides. Mr. Grew designates his sightly residence as "Woodlands," and from the hillside upon which it stands is a charming view of Hyde Park nestling in the valley of the Neponset, and covering the westerly slope of Fairmount, and of Milton with its famous Blue Hills. From time to time he has added to his extensive domain until it now includes nearly all the several hundred acres known as "Grew's Woods." This land constitutes a very beautiful natural park, and has been thrown open by its owner for use by the public, he having, at his own expense, repaired the roads leading through it and bridged the streams.

Mr. Grew has always taken a lively interest in local matters, and was chairman of the first Board of Selectmen of Hyde Park. He was a member of that Board for the first two years of the town and served a third term in 1873–74. For many years he has been one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. He has been interested in the religious growth of the town, and has paid particular attention to its educational interests. Our largest school bears his name. He was one of the original members of the Hyde Park Historical Society and has been one of its vice-presidents ever since its organization.

Long past the three score and ten years said to be allotted to man, the subject of our sketch is still vigorous and hale. Since his eightieth birthday he has crossed the continent and visited Alaska. No form is better known upon our streets than his, and he is one of our most venerated citizens.

The name is worthily perpetuated in our midst, two sons, Henry S. and Edward S. Grew, being well-known and esteemed residents.

Mr. Grew's father was a Boston merchant, and his mother, Ann Greene, daughter of Benjamin Greene, of Boston, was a descendant of John Greene, a "contemporary and associate with Roger Williams in the early days of Rhode Island history."

A brief genealogy of the Grew family may be of interest, and is of value because it relates to a name that will be familiar

to our citizens long after the present generation has passed away.

1. John Grew[1] of Birmingham, Eng., landed in Boston, July 8, 1795. He married Mary Coltman, of Leicester, Eng., June 24, 1777, and died in Liverpool, Eng., Jan. 23, 1800. His widow died in Boston, July 25, 1834, aged 78 years. Their children were:

2. i, Mary Grew,[2] born in Birmingham, Eng., Oct. 4, 1778, married March 12, 1803, Benjamin Greene of Boston, and died in Boston, Dec. 23, 1817.

3. ii, John Grew,[2] born in Birmingham, Eng., Aug. 15, 1780.

4. iii, Henry Grew,[2] born Dec. 25, 1781, married June 24, 1802, Susan Pitman of Providence, R.I., died in Philadelphia, 1862.

5. iv, Charles Grew,[2] born Feb. 14, 1784, died in Boston, Oct. 12, 1803.

6. v, Ann Grew,[2] born May 6, 1786, married June 5, 1813, Seth Terry of Hartford, Conn., died Oct. 22, 1835. (See Terry Genealogy (1887) for list of their descendants.)

7. vi, Elizabeth Grew,[2] born April 2, 1798, died in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 17, 1822.

2. John Grew[2] (John [1]) born Birmingham, Eng., Aug. 15, 1780, married Oct. 21, 1805, Ann Greene of Boston. He died in Boston, Sept. 21, 1821. Their children were:

8. i, John Grew,[3] born Oct. 29, 1805, died Sept. 21, 1821.

9. ii, Henry Grew,[3] born May 30, 1808 (the subject of this sketch).

10. iii, Charles Grew,[3] born March 18, 1810, died March, 1832.

11. iv, Ann Grew,[3] born July 24, 1812, married James C. Alvord, and is now living.

12. v, Edward Grew,[3] born Aug. 18, 1814, died March 11, 1842.

PEMAQUID AND MONHEGAN.

BY CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8.]

HERE let me interject! Weymouth had kidnapped and carried off some Indians to England, where Sir Fernando Gorges got two of them, and, when they knew enough English, drew from them a knowledge of the country, the tribes and their power, etc., which was of great benefit in the future. One of these, Skitwares, found his way back to the Bashaba; another had come with the expedition as interpreter, and their intercourse was easy, and became very friendly; another, Saggamore Nahandu, had also been in England. It was clear the beaver trade was good and profitable. The Indians east of the Penobscot were called Tarrantines, were enemies of the Bashaba, and held rather to the French.

In the autumn of 1608, the settlement at the Kennebec broke up and most of the settlers returned to England, but that did not close business operations. Sir Francis Popham, Gorges and others continued in the trade, and running the remarkably fine fishing, which the waters from Cape Newwagen to Pemaquid and to Monhegan afforded. Hither also the South Virginia Company soon sent vessels every year to fish for their own supply. In 1609, Zuringu notes one ship and a tender sailing for North Virginia, probably Sir Francis Popham's. The coast and trade were thoroughly explored on each side. Champlain's journals and maps were published in France in 1611, Lescarbot's history in 1609, and Martyn Pryng's admirable researches of 1606, and maps, were fully known to the North Virginia Company adventurers.

In 1610, Captain Argal, from Virginia, fished on the coast, in latitude 43° 40′. Another ship, his companion, was also on this coast.

In 1611, two captains, Harlie and Hobson, sailed for this coast from England. In this year the French visited the abandoned settlement of Popham at Fort St. George twice, under M. de Biencourt from Port Royal. Father Biard states they found some English sloops fishing, but did not attack them. The first collision took place this year, when a French vessel under Captain Platrier was captured by two English vessels, near

Emmetonic, an island about eight leagues from the Kennebec. These vessels were probably those of Mr. Williams, Popham's agent, and may have been those of Captains Hobson and Harlie.

1612. Williams is stated to have been on the coast this year also.

1613. The French had made a settlement at Mount Desert. Captain Argal, who was fishing from Virginia about Monhegan, heard of it and ran down, captured their vessels and many of the settlers, including Father Biard, broke up the plantation and took his prizes to Virginia.

1614. Argal also attacked the French settlement at Fort Royal. There was a resolute spirit astir under each flag. Perhaps its sole inducement was glory, but the value of the fishery and of the fur trade was practically held out to those who came the best armed and the best manned to partake in its profits. Neither side was disposed to invite the public into their confidence; it was too good a thing to be thrown open.

In 1614, John Smith came out with two vessels for trade, fish and whaling; also Captain Hobson was here with an interpreter; and in the fall Sir Richard Hawkins and two vessels came out to try the winter fishing and trade. They all came to Monhegan, and Captain Smith says that at Pemaquid, opposite him, was a ship of Sir Francis Popham that had traded there for several years. Smith states that he learned two French ships were trading about the Merrimack and that he did not go in sight of them, — judicious navigator!

Smith had the weakness of literature. He wrote well, and when he returned he wrote and published. Thus, what with him and Champlain, the trade secrets and profits of this coast were opened to the public, and a new era soon set in.

There was another effective cause also, which was the most important stimulus to the making of permanent settlements.

THE WINTER FISHERY.

The course of the English fishermen had been to leave home in January and reach Monhegan, or Damrel's Cove, in March, set up their stages and begin fishing. By June their fish were caught and by August or September dried, so that they could sail for Spain and obtain an early market. They brought out double crews, forty to sixty men, thus speeding their fishing. It

transpired that the winter fishing was the best in quantity and quality. As the adventurers were business people with an eye to profit, good grounds were opened to them for permanent establishments about these charmed fishing grounds, from Cape Newwagen and Damrel's Cove Islands to Pemaquid, and off shore to Monhegan,—where all the English fishing then was carried on. Sir Richard Hawkins was president of the North Virginia Council, and with his two ships wintered here, but in which harbor is now unknown, caught cargo for both ships, and sailed the following spring,—one ship for Spain, the other for Virginia. It was a success.

It is difficult to say how many vessels were yearly here before this, but Smith states he had six or seven maps given him before he sailed, which shows they were more numerous than have been recorded. The vessels anchored in harbors, built stages, fish-houses and flakes on shore, and sent out their crews in small boats daily to fish. Their fares were then brought to the stages, cleaned, salted and dried there, and shipped when ready for market. With the winter fishery the stages and small boats could be occupied all the year round, and the half crew left there be earning instead of lying idle.

Pemaquid was the best place for the fur trade, because of its proximity to the Bashaba; also it could in a great degree command the fur trade of the Kennebec. There is every reason to suppose that Sir Francis Popham's people built some block-house or trade station there, as he had traded there for several years, but no statement of the fact has come down to us.

In 1615, Smith states that four or five ships from London,—one sent by Sir Frances Gorges from Plymouth, and two under his command—sailed for Monhegan. Smith was captured in one of them by the French. How many came fishing from Virginia we do not learn. Smith wrote his book this year, and it was published in 1616. He was reproached bitterly for disclosing the secrets of the country. This publication gave impetus to the *voluntary fishermen*, not connected with the great companies, to come here and try their fortunes. In this year the Dutch sloop Restless, built at New York in 1611 by Adrian Block, came as far as the Penobscot on a trading voyage. Her captain, Hendricson, made a map of the coast.

The first vessel built in the country was the Virginia, built

1607–08, at the Kennebec settlement; the Restless was the next. Of course pinnaces had been taken out by fishermen and set up after arriving here, but these two were actually built here.

SETTLEMENT.

The contingencies of trade and the fishery were now developing the original purpose of the North Virginia Company. Sir Francis Popham's trading headquarters had been all this time at Pemaquid, as both Smith and Gorges state.

Sir Fernando Gorges now took up the matter of wintering there. Let me cite his own language, "I bought a ship for fishing and trade. I sent Vines and others, my own servants, with their provision, for trade and discovery, appointing them to leave the ship and ship's company for to follow their business in the usual place. By these, and by the help of the natives formerly sent over, I came to be truly informed of so much as gave me the assurance that in time I should want no undertakers, though, as yet, I was forced to hire men to stay there the winter quarter at extreme rates, and not without danger; for that the war had consumed the Bashaba," (and the plague, etc.), "notwithstanding Vines and the rest with him that lay in the cabins with the people that died, some more or less mightily, not one of them ever felt their heads to ache, and this course I held some years together."

This appears to make it clear that Pemaquid was occupied for trade purposes from the departure of the Popham-Gilbert Colony from the Kennebec in 1608, and at an early date permanently, with a view of establishing English settlements on the main land of the grant. Some writers say that it was at Saco that Vines with his men lay, during the winter of 1617–18. This plague raged about three years, killing nine-tenths of the Indians living between the Penobscot and Cape Cod.

In 1619, Captain Rowcroft left three men at Saco, who made their way eastward and crossed to Monhegan, where they were found in the spring. They must have had a boat, and probably the reason why they crossed from Pemaquid or Cape Newwagen was to join winter fishermen remaining there.

In 1616, Smith states four ships of London and two of Plymouth and Sir Richard Hawkins were again in these waters. He does not give the vessels from South Virginia. Vines also came in command of a ship.

In 1617, eight tall ships came there from England.

In 1618, six or seven volunteer ships came from the west of England, and those of the two companies. Captain Rowcroft also seized a French barque. Smith also states that in 1614, 1616 and 1617 he was prepared with ten or fifteen men to stay in the country, but his purposes were defeated. In 1619, he says one went from the West, those of London not stated.

In 1620, six or seven sail went from the west country, those of London not stated.

The prospect of establishing settlements was so flattering that early in this year the company applied for a new charter, obtained a warrant therefor, and the charter passed the Great Seal, November, 1620, creating them the Great Council of Plymouth, with boundaries from north latitude 40° to 48°, and powers of government, title to the lands, and also giving them a monopoly of the trade and the fishery. Before I pass to this charter I will continue the preceding subject.

In 1619, Gorges sent out Captain Dermer, who was to have met Captain Rowcroft, but found he was gone. Dermer took his pinnace and, with an interpreter, coasted as far as Virginia.

In 1620, he visited the harbor where the Pilgrims arrived in the following December. Captain Pryng had called it, in 1603, Mount Aldworth; Champlain, in 1605, had named it Bay St. Louis, but the Pilgrim settlers called it New Plymouth. Dermer went from here with his interpreter and squaw to a distance into the interior, and rescued from the savages two Frenchmen who had been shipwrecked in a French barque some time before. "Mourt's Relation" states that the Pilgrims, when on Cape Cod, found one or two plank houses. Possibly these were of the South Virginia attempts to establish their cod fishery.

This new monopoly, the Great Council of Plymouth, caused a great row. The South Virginia Company fought it in parliament, claimed they, too, spent £5000 in establishing their fishery on the east coast, and were now cut off by this grant. The voluntary fishermen fought it, both in parliament and on the coast, as a monopoly. Gorges defended the charter bravely. The House of Commons was against him, but the king and the House of Lords were for him, and the charter stood. The Pilgrims had a charter from Virginia, but their settlement was in the New England jurisdiction. Gorges obtained a charter for them here

and helped them. But this branch of history is not within the scope of this discourse.

The French ambassador also objected to the king against this charter, as an infringement on the territory of the French. The question whether it should be New England or New France was pressed with renewed vigor.

Pemaquid became now the forefront of our array. A force of 1500 to 3000 armed fishermen, hanging on its flanks half the year, was more than ever impenetrable and imposing. The great profits of the fishing for all the round season drew settlements at convenient points. The Isles of Shoals, the Piscataqua, Saco, Casco, Monhegan and the Damrel's Cove Islands, even also Cape Ann, felt the balmy influence of profit and protection, and rallied settlers behind the overshadowing eyes of Pemaquid and Monhegan. Plymouth was not a good fishing place, nor was the Massachusetts, but on the eastern coast the fishermen rallied.

The younger Gorges came out governor for New England in 1623, and visited Pemaquid, but the council at home gave up the fishing monopoly and the voluntary fishermen thrived. I must not cumber you with details. The ships came to Monhegan or the Isles of Shoals and sent up to the bay in their pinnaces the passengers and freight due there. Those who wished to go to England generally sailed "down East" and took shipping there. For trade goods and fishing prior to 1630 Pemaquid was without an equal on the coast. The petition of the inhabitants there in 1684, to the Duke of York, concludes: "and that Pemaquid may still remain metropolis of these parts, because it ever have been so before Boston was settled." Grants were made at Pemaquid and Monhegan as early as 1623 surely; the Earl Arundel had this section assigned as his dividend in 1622, and Abram Jennings of Plymouth, who was then a member of the council, we recognize in 1626 as selling out his great trading establishment at Monhegan, and a flock of goats, which the Pilgrims and Mr. Thompson of Piscataqua came down and bought between them, also some £800 of goods.

We find Pierce with a patent of strange origin at Pemaquid, also Brown earlier than 1625, the latter rejoicing in a title deed from Captain John Somerset, the chief of that ilk, him whom the Pilgrims called "Samoset," who welcomed them in English and introduced them to one of Gorges' Indians, Tisquantum or

Squanto, who was afterwards their interpreter and diplomat for years among their neighbor tribes. There is no need to dwell on the land titles of Aldworth, Elbridge and Shurtz. There was a mechanic and farming population here, workers of iron, makers of clay pipes, tanners, shipwrights, adjunct to the fur traders and "ye fishermen," but the place being free had no archives. Mr. Shurtz, the Justice of Peace, appears to have been the total of government, unless they had also a town meeting. The Pilgrims, when starved near to death in 1622, saw a shallop come into the harbor which they feared was a French man of war. She proved to be from Damrel's Cove Islands. They followed her back in their own boat and got provisions from the generous fishermen to supply their needs. They had, states Bradford, the further benefit of finding their way there for future use. They came again in 1623, and when their boat was stove and sunk at Damrel's Cove Islands in 1624, the jolly fishermen joined in raising and repairing her for them. We infer that these voluntary fishermen were neither Brownists nor Puritans, as Phineas Pratt in his narrative states he arrived at these islands in 1622, and found that "the fishermen had set up a Maypole and were very merry." The Plymouth people soon set up a trade there and at the Kennebec, and supported their colony by its profits. They owed something to the merry fishermen as well as to Sir Fernando Gorges.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MATILDA (WHITING) VOSE.

BY CHARLES F. JENNEY.

THE subject of this sketch deserves more than passing notice, even though full biographical sketches have already appeared in the local and city press. She was our oldest resident, and few, if any, now living in the county, had reached such advanced years.

Matilda Whiting was born in Greenlodge, Dedham, July 17, 1788, married Jesse Vose of Milton, February 15, 1807, and died in Hyde Park, February 25, 1891, at the advanced age of 102 years and seven months. She was a daughter of Joshua and Mary (Ellis) Whiting, and a descendant of Nathaniel Whiting,

who joined the church at Dedham July 30, 1641, was admitted a freeman of that town May 18, 1642, and married Hannah Dwight, November 4, 1643, in the following line: Samuel, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Dwight) Whiting, was born December 20, 1649, married Sarah Metcalf, November 23, 1676, and died December 4, 1727. Jeremiah, son of Samuel and Sarah (Metcalf) Whiting, was born April 12, 1695, married Ruth Wells, November 13, 1717, and died February 1, 1774. Joshua, son of Jeremiah and Ruth (Wells) Whiting, was born about September, 1729 (baptized September 21, 1729), married Elizabeth Pond, August 5, 1756, and died October 3, 1780. Joshua, son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Pond) Whiting, was born February 21, 1758, married Mary Ellis, March 16, 1783, and died May 7, 1842. Mrs. Vose was thus connected with many of the oldest and most respected families of Dedham.

Three of her children still survive her, and two of these, Mary E. and Sarah M. Vose, reside in Hyde Park. The late Benjamin C. Vose, who will long be remembered and cherished, was her son.

June 1, 1719, Jeremiah Whiting, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, with four others, bought a large tract at Greenlodge, now a part of Dedham, but then in Dorchester. By deed dated July 26, 1720, a partition was made of this land, and upon the parcel granted to Jeremiah Whiting he soon after built the house, still standing, in which Mrs. Vose was born. After her marriage she resided on the Brush Hill road in Milton until November, 1861, when she made her home in what is now Hyde Park, and there resided until her death.

During her lifetime took place the inauguration of all the presidents, and but three of them survive her. She had a vivid recollection of the wars in which her country has been engaged since the revolution. A girl of eleven at the time, she well remembered the death of Washington. Fulton's steamboat made its first voyage the year of her marriage, and when the first telegraphic message flashed over the wires, she had passed the half-century milestone. More than threescore and ten years of her life had passed away when the bonds were struck from the slave. She was a witness of the wonderful development of electricity from the crude experiments of the eighteenth century to the marvellous achievements of the present day.

HYDE PARK IN 1788.

It is interesting to glance for an instant at the condition, at the time of the birth of Mrs. Vose, of the territory of what is now Hyde Park, and to note the marvellous change that has there taken place. It has been stated that this region was then a wilderness, but that is far from the truth. Although sparsely settled, it had long been a farming community. It is possible to tell with considerable exactitude the location of the dwellings then standing, and the owners of the same. At that time, what are now known as River street, Milton street (from Paul's Bridge to Sprague street), Sprague street, Readville street, Wood avenue and a private way very near where West street now is, were all the streets in existence.

On the part of Sprague street within our limits there were no buildings. On the northerly side of Milton street stood the residence of Ebenezer Paul, on or near the site of the house now owned by Dennis Mahoney; and also that of William Badlam. This latter house was probably occupied by said Badlam and his son Lemuel, and is supposed to be the house now owned by Pertia W. Aldrich. At that time, or very soon after, a small school-house stood at the corner of Sprague and Milton streets, for, in 1787, land there was conveyed for that purpose, and we know from other evidence that a school-house was there at a later period. Near this school-house was the residence of Jonathan Damon, standing at the corner of Readville street, and now well known as the Bullard Estate. On Readville street, near the present Damon school, was the dwelling of John Damon. All these were in Dedham.

No house is known to have been in existence on River street from the present Dedham line northerly, until the residence of Abel Ellis was reached. This was on the westerly side of River street near Ellis street, and was in Dorchester. Next northerly and upon the same side of River street, was the Howe homestead standing near the residence of Charles L. Alden. This estate was in Dedham, and about this time was owned and occupied by Thomas Howe and Thomas Howe, Jr. This house has been standing within the memory of many now living. Nathaniel Wetherby lived very near the northerly corner of River and Cleveland streets. His house and all the residences hereafter mentioned were in Dorchester. Jeremiah McIntosh's

house stood where Miles and Morrison's store now is. A house now standing on the northerly side of Barry street is believed to be the same then owned by Mr. McIntosh. There were no other dwellings until what has since been known as the Jones house, standing at the corner of River and Webster streets, was reached. This estate was formerly the property of the Merrifield family, but was, in 1788, owned by Increase Sumner of Roxbury, and occupied by tenants. It is believed that there was also a house on the west side of River street and between Lincoln and West streets, the property of Ebenezer Trescott. There certainly was a house there in 1798. Next came the present Greenwood house, then owned and occupied by Lemuel Crane, a prominent citizen of Dorchester. Very near the present Butler School was the residence of George Merrifield, standing on land owned by the town of Dorchester. A small school-house stood about where the Butler School now is (see *ante*, page 9).

There was no mill upon the present location of the paper mill, but a little southerly of the present mill stood paper and chocolate mills, and upon the Milton side of the stream a saw mill. The paper mill was the property of William Sumner, Patrick Connor and Richard Clark. The chocolate mill was owned by the same persons and was at that time occupied by Dr. James Baker, who founded the extensive business now carried on at Milton Lower Mills under the name of Walter Baker & Co. The saw mill was the property of Col. Josiah Hayden, and was not within our territory. Near the paper mill stood a low, old-fashioned house, now standing under magnificent elms, and owned by Mr. Roundy. This, it is supposed, was then occupied by George Clarke and Richard, his son. The Sumner house was not then in existence, but opposite the present paper mill stood a house owned by William Sumner. At the corner of Wood avenue and River street, near the residence of Hiram J. Townsend, was the old Trescott place, then belonging to and occupied by the heirs of John Trescott. Just beyond the River street station, and upon the south side of River street were buildings owned by James Boies of Milton. Near what is now West street, upon the present Grew Estate, was the residence of Luke Trott, and upon the southerly side of Wood avenue there was, as late as 1764, a small house known as the Birch House, and at that time owned by Ebenezer Boardman. It is not known

whether this was standing as late as 1788. The Fairmount district was wholly unoccupied. In all, there were probably two school-houses, two manufacturing establishments and seventeen or eighteen dwellings.

OLD WHITING HOUSE, GREENLODGE.

A REMINISCENCE OF GORDON H. NOTT.

BY ORIN T. GRAY.

THE writer remembers an amusing incident in which Gordon H. Nott, then one of the most prominent citizens of the new town, but who is now a resident of Chicago, was the actor. In the early autumn of 1868, having occasion to go to Boston on the first train in the morning, as the writer came up Summer street into Gordon avenue, he observed Mr. Nott dressed in a peculiar negligee costume, wearing a summer hat which had lost the better portion of its straw crown, trotting along the street in the peculiar manner habitual with himself, and finally stopping suddenly and stooping at the base of one of the beautiful maple trees near where Gordon Hall was subsequently erected. Mr. Nott had brought a hand-saw along with him, and immediately commenced in a vigorous manner to saw across the butt of one of the most thrifty and beautiful trees on the avenue. The writer was amazed that anybody could commit such an act as the destruction of so beautiful a tree upon the street, and, in a voice little less than a yell, in which, doubtless, both surprise and indignation were blended, demanded to know why he was

destroying that tree. Mr. Nott kept on sawing while he replied that the tree was dead, and he proposed to get it out of the way and set out a live one in its place. In language more emphatic than complimentary he was told that the tree was not only alive but one of the finest on the street. With a hasty glance into the foliage of the tree above him he discovered his mistake, and, with expressions about his absent-mindedness which were highly amusing but not adulatory, he quickly removed to the right tree, which was indeed dead, and which he started out to cut down, and begun to saw with vigor. The last words uttered by Mr. Nott, as the writer hurried to his train, were, "I would not have cut that tree down for one hundred dollars."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE two most notable events, since the April issue of the RECORD, were the celebration of the twenty-third anniversary of the incorporation of the town and the Field Day at Lexington.

The former was appropriately observed April 30th, last, the anniversary of the first meeting of the new town, in Y. M. C. A. Hall. In the enforced absence of the President, Mr. Orin T. Gray presided. There was a large attendance of members and friends. The Corresponding Secretary, Charles F. Jenney, called the attention of the members to the work and growth of the Society, and urged the necessity of more commodious quarters. Alpheus P. Blake, of Boston, gave an interesting account of the inception and early stages of the present village. Hon. Charles F. Gerry, of Sudbury, related some interesting reminiscences of the early church and temperance work, and presented to the Society a number of interesting documents. Corresponding Secretary Julius H. Tuttle, of the Dedham Historical Society, and Secretary Frederic Endicott, of the Canton Historical Society, made brief remarks. There was also music, and readings by G. Fred Gridley and Dr. Charles Sturtevant. Refreshments were served at the close of the literary exercises. It was a most enjoyable occasion. Full reports will be found in the local papers.

The Field Day at Lexington, June 17th, last, in connection

with the Dedham Historical Society, the Canton Historical Society and Dedham Camera Club, was both interesting and instructive. In spite of the very threatening weather, nineteen representatives of this Society were present. A special committee of the Lexington Historical Society accompanied the visiting party and pointed out the historic places and gave interesting accounts of them. A souvenir was prepared for the use of the party, giving the inscriptions on the tablets and monuments, marking historic buildings and sites, and other valuable information. The thanks of the Society are most gratefully tendered to the Lexington Society for the hospitality so generously extended by its committee. The very interesting account of the trip published in the local papers was written by Mrs. Charles S. Norris.

NECROLOGY OF THE HYDE PARK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

UNDER this title, it is proposed to print notices of all deceased members of the Society. These sketches will necessarily be brief, but all facts gathered and not printed will be retained in the archives of the Society for future use and reference. This department is under the supervision of Charles G. Chick.

AUGUSTUS ASPINWALL PAGE, son of Edwin and Caroline M. Page, was born in Campton, Grafton County, N. H., June 6, 1840. When very young, his family moved to Brookline, Mass., where he was educated in the public schools. His father died when he was seven years old. In 1857, he entered the office of C. D. Head and T. H. Perkins, bankers and brokers on Devonshire street, Boston, where he remained twenty-one years. He then became a member of the firm of Hornblower & Page, brokers, State street, where he remained up to the time of his death, April 17, 1888. February 28, 1879, he was elected a member of the Boston Stock Exchange. He came to Hyde Park, May, 1872. He was a member of the Hyde Park Associates, also a trustee of the Hyde Park Savings Bank. September 17, 1868, he married Mary E., daughter of

L. W. and D. Ellen Merrill. Of this union are two daughters, Mabel Augustus and Florence Gordon Page.

WILLIAM THOMAS HART, son of William and Emeline (Thayer) Hart was born in Foxboro, Mass., October 8, 1850, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. He taught school two years in Foxboro after the completion of his school course. He was then engaged for three years as book-keeper in the straw factory of that town. Mr. Hart then came to Dedham and held the position of Master in the Endicott and Oakdale School for seven years, at the end of which time he resigned to accept a position as Master of the West School in Milton, Mass. At this time he removed with his family to Hyde Park, where he made his home until February 15, 1889, the date of his decease. Mr. Hart was married at Grand Barrington, Mass., August 1, 1878, to Miss Ella C. Hatch, daughter of Stephen L. and Mary (Couch) Hatch. He leaves two children, William Stephen, born June 1, 1879, and Mary Della, born August 16, 1887. Mr. Hart was a member of the Norfolk County Teachers' Association, holding the position of vice-president at his death. He was a member of the Baptist Church, both at Foxboro and Hyde Park, and was a member of the Hyde Park Historical Society and took a lively interest in its proceedings.

HYDE PARK BIRTHS.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWIN C. JENNEY.

1868.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15.]

June 8. Louisa H. Ryan, d. Lyford, b. Linden, Vt., and Fannie L., b. Vinal Haven, Me.
" 10. Julia McDonough, d. John and Julia, both b. Ireland.
" 15. Mary Ann Haley, d. Patrick and Margaret G., both b. Ireland.
" 15. Benjamin F. Radford, Jr., s. Benjamin F., b. Portland, Me., and Anna M., b. Stillwater, Me.
" 17. George C. O'Malley, s. Coleman and Mary C., both b. Ireland.

June 17. Lilian E. Rogers, d. William, b. Oxford, N. H., and Nancy R., b. Boston.
" 19. William J. McGorman, s. William and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 28. Florence H. Howland, d. Stephen, b. Plymouth, and Anne E., b. Newport, R. I.
" 29. Herbert Bates, s. Joseph C., b. Eastport, Me., and Harriet A., b. Portsmouth, N. H.
July — —— Rowell, d. James and Francina S.
" — James McCabe, s. James and Catherine, both b. Ireland.
" 4. James W. Schofield, s. Joseph A., b. England, and Hannah F., b. Ireland.
" 4. Charles L. Edwards, s. Charles L. and Eleanor W., both b. England.
" 6. George W. Brooks, s. William and Catherine C., both b. Ireland.
" 7. Joseph Pearson, (b. England), s. George and Ellen S., both b. England.
" 28. Frank L. Grant, s. Edward L., b. Rockingham, Vt., and Julia A. H., b. Livermore, Me.
" 26. Hanora Wallace, d. Richard and Mary B., both b. Ireland.
" 22. Margaret E. Thompson, d. Robert, b. New Brunswick, and Harriet A., b. England.
" 21. Albert Smalley, s. John and Alice D., both b. England.
" 21. John F. Putnam, s. William M., b. Boston, and Bertha F., b. Sandwich.
" 17. Marietta I. Hoogs, d. William H. and Hannah M., both b. Quebec.
" 17. Alfred H. Smith (b. Brooklyn, N. Y.), s. Richmond, b. Little Falls, N. Y., and Eliza W., b. Washington, Ill.
Aug. 2. Charles F. Hubbard, (b. Charlestown), s. Harlem P., b. Deep River, Conn., and Adelia C., b. Philadelphia, Pa.
" 7. John W. Smith (b. Fisherville, N. H.), s. William and Mary E. S., both b. England.
" 7. Mary A. Cannon, d. Michael and Winnaford H., both b. Ireland.
" 7. Mabel L. Williams, d. John M., b. New Castle, Me., and Abbie M., b. Quincy.
" 10. Arthur E. Campbell, s. Josiah, b. New Brunswick, and Caroline W., b. Dixmont, Me.
" 11. Anna M. Fennell, d. William and Anna E., both b. Ireland.
" 19. James Linsey, s. Isaac and Mary M., both b. England.
" — John F. Bredt, s. Edward and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 25. Thomas Nash, s. James and Eliza M., both b. Ireland.
" 28. Annie A. Grant, d. William and Margaret D., both b. Scotland.
" 31. Joseph Henderson, s. William, b. Scotland, and Mary M., b. Ireland.

Sept. 5. Thomas Mullen, s. Thomas and Ann C., both b. Ireland.
" 15. Edith Eleanor Foster, d. Alfred, b. Kingsclear, Eng., and Sarah E., (Brown), b. Deer Isle, Me.
" 12. —— Ventres, s. William H. S., b. Haddam Corner, Conn., and Eliza M., b. Brookline.
" 17. Joseph Hepburn (b. Dedham), s. James, b. Scotland, and Allace F., b. P. E. Island.
" 10. Isabella Loftus, d. Michael and Johanna G., both b. Ireland.
" 18. Ellen Sullivan, d. John, b. Boston, and Ann L., b. Ireland.
" 25. Gertrude A. Collins, d. Edward W., b. Portland, Me., and Hannah E. (Leseur), b. Homer, N. Y.
" 29. Anna E. Bradbury, d. Cotton C., b. York, Me., and Anna E., b. Milford, Conn.
" 22. Elizabeth Henderson, d. Robert and Mary C., both b. Scotland.
" — Mabel A. Thayer, d. Lucius M. and Antoinette E., both b. E. Douglass, parents' residence, Milford, Mass.
Oct. 1. Thomas F. Dolan, s. Thomas and Hannah H., both b. Ireland.
" — Mary Ann Pierce, d. Abel M., b. Providence, and Mary R., b. ——, R. I.
" 4. Mary A. Taft, d. Samuel and Charlotte E., both b. Uxbridge.
" 7. Margaret Rafferty, d. Michael and Catherine F., both b. Ireland.
" 12. Mabel Tupper, d. Albert, b. ——, and Alveretta W., b. Johnston, R. I.
" 15. Elizabeth F. Piper, d. Samuel N., b. Walpole, and Abbie F., b. Warren, R. I.
" 26. Mary Allen, d. Thomas and Ann F., both b. Ireland.
" 27. John Barnwell, s. John and Mary N., both b. Ireland.
" 27. Grace E. Lindall, d. George and Louisa W.
Nov. 9. Ellen Duggan, d. Michael and Ann O., both b. Ireland.
" 19. Jeremiah Corbett, s. Jeremiah, b. Ireland, and Ellen M., b. Stafford Springs, Conn.
" 19. Lillie M. Hamilton, d. Edward P. and Sarah E., both b. Nova Scotia.
" 27. Emma J. Sweetser, d. William S., b. Boston, and Almira E., b. ——, Vt.
" 30. Mary E. O'Mealley, d. Michael and Eliza L., both b. Boston.
Dec. 1. —— Halliday, s. George W. and Lucinda B., both b. Boston.
" 1. Everett C. Angell, s. David, b. Deer Isle, Me., and Georgiana A., b. Sharon.
" 8. —— Ingersoll, d. William H., b. Gloucester, and Susan A., b. Westport.

Dec. 16. —— Collins, d. Albert R., b. Providence, R. I., and Sarah S., b. Lansdale, R. I.
" 19. Nathaniel S. Rogers, s. George A., b. England, and Susan P., b. Boston.
" 21. —— Wilkins, s. Andrew J., b. Carlisle, and Hannah B., b. Warner, N. H.
" 25. Fanny Dillen, d. Henry T. and Anna T., both b. Ireland.
" 25. George Kingston, s. Thomas and Bridget C., both b. Ireland.
" 31. —— Connoly, s. James and Bridget C., both b. Ireland.

1869.

Jan. 8. Emma Otesse, d. Newell and Mary (Draent), both b. Canada.
" 18. Ellen Condon, d. Daniel S. and Mary A., both b. Boston.
" 20. Perley J. Whittemore, s. of Preston B., b. Foxboro, and Melinda C. (Loud), b. Cookshire, Canada.
" 23. Florence May Enneking, d. John J., b. Munster, O., and Mary E. (Elliot), b Newport, Me.
" 24. Louisa Virginia Ellis, d. Joseph D., b. Fairhaven, and L. Virginia, b. Woodstock, Vt.
" 26. Susan Cox, d. Hugh and Elizabeth (Hickey), both b. Ireland.
" 29. Michael Barrett, s. Patrick and Sarah (Smith), both b. Ireland.
" 29. Laetitia A. Watson, d. William and Adelaide M., both b. England.
Feb. 7. Frederick McGowan (b. Roxbury), s. Patrick and Margaret (O'Donnell), both b. Ireland.
" 13. John Mahoney, s. Cornelius and Joanna (Maddock), both b. Ireland.
" 25. Mary Jane Jackson, d. Thomas, b. Scotland, and Rosanna (Cooper), b. Ireland.
" 28. Harriet Florence Mayo (b. Roxbury), d. Charles H. and Harriet N. (Parker), both b. Boston.
Mar. 6. Julia Sweeney, d. Timothy and Catherine (Reagan), both b. Ireland.
" 14. Emma Meister (b. North Oxford), d. Gustavus and Caroline (Schneider), both b. Germany.
" 14. Susanna Francis Cripps, d. Matthew A. and Mary (Quinn), both b. New Brunswick.
" 16. Thomas Rogers (b. West Roxbury), s. Michael, b. Ireland, and Hannah (Cowell), b. Baltimore, Md.
" 17. Rosanna Frances Downey, d. Thomas J. and Julia A. (O'Donnell), both b. Roxbury.
" 23. Joseph Francis Galvin, s. John, b. Ireland, and Catherine (Seavy), b. Boston.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Wm. L. Whitcher

HYDE PARK, MASS.

THE

HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD.

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MARTIN LUTHER WHITCHER.

BY CHARLES STURTEVANT, M.D.

THE combined record of the lives of individual representative men furnishes the best history of the community, in whose interests, and for whose welfare they cheerfully expended their best powers, and to whose advancement they daily consecrated their earnest efforts; and it is with this idea in mind that the present duty, which in this instance is indeed a labor of love, is undertaken.

The subject of this sketch was pre-eminently a modest, retiring man, who never courted public notice nor sought position for the sake of power, and the various offices he filled from time to time were *accepted* as *duties*, and held as *responsibilities* rather than sought after as *honors*.

Martin Luther Whitcher was born June 10, 1808, at "Bay Hill," Northfield, N. H., and was the son of Benjamin Harvey Whitcher and Catharine Badger Cole. He was a descendant of Thomas Whittier who, a lad of sixteen, came to this country in 1638, living first in Salisbury, and finally in Haverhill, Mass. The original family name was spelled Whittier, to which a portion of the family still adhere, while others prefer the other spelling and pronunciation. There was nothing especially noteworthy in the boyhood and youth of the subject of our sketch, — like many another quiet lad he was active and intelligent, and in his daily industry and fidelity to the lesser responsibilities of every-day life, laid the foundations of future usefulness.

Mr. Whitcher came to Boston in 1827, and established himself as a stone-mason and contractor, residing at South Boston. He

was married April 4, 1832, to Miss Nancy Locke, who was born December 15, 1812, at Portsmouth, N. H., and was the daughter of Elijah and Hannah Locke. Mr. and Mrs. Whitcher resided at South Boston about thirty-three years, removing to Hyde Park in the spring of 1860, eight years before the town was incorporated, and becoming, at once, identified with the best interests of the community, both in the church and in business matters, and real estate improvements. He was an active, prominent factor in all efforts having for their object the healthy growth and moral advancement of the town, and the establishment of good government. He was elected one of the first Board of Selectmen, serving in 1868–69, and again in 1873–74; was chosen one of the School Committee in 1870; was one of the original directors of the Hyde Park Savings Bank, and served on other advisory boards and committees, always rendering intelligent and acceptable services. When Mr. Whitcher first came to Hyde Park he lived in the house on East River street now occupied by the writer, and his investments thereafter were mostly in Hyde Park property, which increased in value under his intelligent and useful management, as the town grew and developed.

Mr. Whitcher's religious convictions were like his business ideas, positive and well-defined, and while he indulged in no self-righteous complacency, he was always ready to give "a reason for the hope that was in him." At South Boston he was connected with the Congregational and afterwards with the Methodist Episcopal Church, as an active and useful member, and held the office of Sunday School Superintendent for several years in the latter organization. Upon removing to Hyde Park he connected himself at once with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and rendered acceptable service in that body as long as he lived.

He was not connected with any other organizations, civil or social. At an early date he became interested in the anti-slavery movement, and cast one of the first two ballots for that party and for temperance reform which were cast in South Boston.

Martin L. Whitcher was most emphatically a self-made man, — a natural mechanic, — and he developed into a master-builder of rare judgment and ability, whose advice was sought after, and whose opinion carried weight with the men of his own occupation as well as in the communities where he lived and labored. He was awarded many contracts, public and private, for business

blocks, warehouses and residences in Boston and vicinity. He was just and liberal in his dealings with his employes, whose good word and best wishes he always received. During the construction of the Lee buildings on Bedford and Summer streets, Boston, he was suddenly stricken with heart disease and died before the completion of this building, at his residence, 19 East River street, Hyde Park, August 24, 1875. His wife died March 29, 1887, and of six children only one is now living.

Like his associates on the first Board of Selectmen, Mr. Whitcher was a man of sound judgment, liberal ideas, and loyalty to his convictions of duty, and although he was not permitted to attain to the full measure of "three score years and ten" of his earthly pilgrimage, the influence of his well-rounded and useful life will endure, and ever stand as his best monument.

THE STREETS OF HYDE PARK.

BY GEORGE L. RICHARDSON.

LOCATION.

THE more densely settled a town becomes, the greater the proportion of land that must necessarily be appropriated for streets. Every lot of land, however small, must have a right of way out. The primitive streets in Hyde Park were few. Where the nucleus of the town was located by the Fairmount Land Company and the Real Estate and Building Company, there was no village—only here and there a farm-house. The streets or roads existing at that time were River, West, Back, Milton, Sprague and Readville.

The Fairmount section was first built. It was laid out on a rectangular system, the direction of the longitudinal streets being parallel to that of the original grants. This system is most usually adopted in a level country, as it is the one of greatest simplicity and economy of land. Fairmount, however, as the name signifies, is hilly. Some of the streets have very steep grades. The rectangular system was departed from in the case of Williams avenue and Pond street, these being curved and more in keeping with the contour of the land.

In the laying out of Mt. Neponset, soon afterwards, a different system was chosen. The streets in this section are all curved, conforming to the natural contour of the land and leaving the enclosed area in good shape for building lots. The lower end of Maple street and the upper end of Pine street are now much steeper than as laid out by the Real Estate and Building Company, as they have been straightened by the town since that time.

In succeeding sections, as laid out by the last named company, we find that the locations of the new streets were determined partly by the character of the land and partly by the railroads. The railroads present an almost insuperable barrier for new street crossings, and the direction of travel and transportation to and from Boston is the same as that of the railroads. Sections one and six of the Real Estate and Building Company lie between the Providence division of the Old Colony Railroad and the New York and New England Railroad. They also include the water-shed between the valleys of Stony Brook and Neponset River. Here we find the two principal thoroughfares of the town — Hyde Park avenue and River street.

The system of long avenues is one characteristic of the Real Estate and Building Company's work. To have them located, it was necessary to enter upon land beyond its control. This was accomplished by co-operation with the Norfolk County Commissioners. Hyde Park avenue and Central Park avenue — practically one highway — were petitioned for and laid out by the County Commissioners, and then built by the towns of Dedham and Dorchester. They lie between the two railroads, are nearly parallel to the Providence Railroad, and extend from near the Dedham line to Forest Hills, there joining Washington street, which extends still further into Boston in the same direction. It is the principal route for transportation, if we except River street.

River street, originally an irregular road of varying width, was widened and straightened by the County Commissioners, through the efforts of the Land Company, from East Dedham to Milton Lower Mills. Parts of this street have been changed several times since the incorporation of the town. It is now a well-made street with easy grades. It connects with Blue Hill avenue at Mattapan and with Dorchester avenue at Milton Lower Mills.

There is undoubtedly more travel on River street and Hyde Park avenue than on any other streets. There may be a question

as to which has the most. I believe there has been no estimate of the weight or the number of teams going over each road respectively. Mr. Corson thinks Hyde Park avenue has the most. Both have easy grades, except where River street crosses the railroads. The length of Central Park avenue and Hyde Park avenue is nearly five miles, of which three are within the limits of Hyde Park. The length of River street is about the same.

Fairmount avenue, laid out by the County Commissioners from River street across the Neponset River, practically continues and extends to the Brush Hill road. It has a grade crossing at the railroad which it could not have had, probably, as the law now stands.

Williams avenue, lying partly in Milton, on the southern slope of Fairmount, has been extended to Blue Hill avenue. The new part is now called the "Bradlee Road."

Dana avenue, first located by the Real Estate and Building Company, has recently been extended to the Brush Hill road. Though it is straight the grades are comparatively easy. It lies at a lower level than Williams avenue, and the latter is lower than Fairmount avenue.

Huntington avenue, though only partially built now, may be an important street. It extends from River street in Hyde Park to Canterbury street in Boston. It was first laid out by Mr. Charles A. White, who co-operated with the Real Estate and Building Company. It is about one and a quarter miles long.

Metropolitan avenue is another of those long avenues built by said company, and afterwards laid out in part by the County Commissioners. It is about two and three-quarter miles long. There was some thought of extending it further, so as to partially surround the city. It extends from Washington street in Boston to the Brush Hill road in Milton. It is practically divided into three streets, the points of division being the Providence Railroad and the New York and New England Railroad. The obstacles in the way of making this avenue continuous were great. It crosses two valleys, two railroads and a river. There was at first a grade crossing at the Providence Railroad but this has long been discontinued. There has been some talk of an underpass bridge at this point, contingent on the lowering of Stony Brook and the raising of the railroad, but a grade crossing would be much preferred. At the New York and New England Railroad the crossing would

have to be by an overpass bridge, which would also span the Neponset River. This bridge would have to be twenty feet above the railroad, and consequently thirty feet above the river. This would involve raising the grades of five streets approaching the bridge on the northerly side of the river, to correspond. The time may come, however, when the growth of the town will permit all this to be done. Mr. L. B. Bidwell's estimate of the cost of an iron bridge fifty feet wide and about thirty-five feet above the river with embankments for approaches, was about $74,000. For a bridge thirty feet wide and about twenty-eight feet above the river, with approaches, his estimate was about $54,000.

It would seem that Glenwood avenue was to have been another long avenue connecting Hyde Park with the rest of the world. In some respects its history repeats that of Metropolitan avenue, though it is of less importance. Its location was presumably from Brush Hill road in Milton across the New York and New England Railroad, the Neponset River, the Providence Railroad, Mother Brook and Stony Brook, towards Washington street in West Roxbury. Like Metropolitan avenue, its history proves the truth of the maxim: "Business moves on the plane of least resistance."

As it stands now, there are three separate streets called Glenwood avenue. One is on the Fairmount side; another between the Neponset River and the Providence Railroad; and the third between Mother and Stony Brooks. This last is in that part of the town sometimes called "Sunnyside," which was owned and largely subdivided by Gordon H. Nott. To use a western phrase, it might be called "Nott's Addition."

Bullard's Addition lies in Readville, between the Providence Railroad and Mother Brook. These lands are subdivided by short streets, generally straight, branching off from Readville and River streets. There is a grove in Sanford's Addition that might answer for a Park Reservation.

The old Camp Ground at Readville is laid out on the rectangular system. The ground is very level, and is about 20 feet above the river or 60 feet above sea level. There is here a reservation called Hamilton Park, 520 feet long by 250 feet wide, with streets surrounding it.

Gilman's Addition is on high land, bounding westerly on

Mother Brook and bordering on the town line at East Dedham. There is one street laid out over it designed to connect Mill Lane in East Dedham with Dedham street in Hyde Park.

CONSTRUCTION.

No grades were established at first except on the new county roads, and of these only Central Park avenue was built to the required grade. The county having located certain highways and established grades thereon, it was left for the towns to construct them. The streets that were not county roads were made without established grades, the same as common roads in the country usually are. The hills were lowered and the valleys raised with plow and scraper, sufficiently to make tolerable ascents and descents. The result was an undulating grade with occasional depressions or hollows between the hills. Drains were laid across where necessary to preserve the natural drainage, and the road itself drained on to private land. This system answered until the abutting lands began to be improved, and houses built near the streets. Then artificial drainage was seen to be desirable — that is, artificial surface drainage. It was more desirable for the rainfall to be shed from the building lots towards the streets — either in front or rear — and for the streets to drain themselves by means of gutters into other streets or some natural water-way. Grades were then established with this end in view. It is evident, however, that it is much easier to fix a grade before any improvements have been made than to wait till houses are built, some low and some high.

For instance, there was a grade established by the county on Hyde Park avenue. It required a continuous descent from the summit where the High School now is to the meadow at Clarendon Hills, there to drain into Stony Brook. But the town of Dorchester constructed it so as to leave a hollow between Arlington street and Greenwood avenue. This hollow naturally drained over private land towards the railroad. If these private lands were raised up, the storm waters were retained in the street. In discussing a remedy it was proposed to drain this hollow by means of a pipe laid through the hill in Westminster street, rather than carry out the original grade as required by the county.

There was a grade established on Fairmount avenue, between

River street and the New York and New England railroad. The descent was to be continuous toward the railroad, but Dorchester built it without grade, leaving a hollow. Some ten years afterward Rev. Amos Webster discovered the record of a grade, and the town of Dorchester then reconstructed it as first proposed. There was some damage resulting. Bonney's store, near the corner of Pierce street, was lowered and Bragg's Block partly reconstructed. At the present time it is evident the damages would be very great. These are only two cases, among many, tending to show the importance of established grades, and the difficulty of changing them when once established.

House lots may be improved in different ways, according to their relative position and the taste of the owner. It is like the setting of a gem. Some like to invest their money in this way; but the owner must feel that the grade of the street is permanent. Any skepticism in regard to that will cause him to lose interest. If the grade is to be changed with each succeeding Board of Selectmen, each decreeing something different from its predecessor, then the question will become one of damages, not of landscape gardening, — of getting money from the town instead of expending it for the improvement of the town.

After the incorporation of the town, the first Board of Selectmen proceeded to establish grades on some of the principal town ways, and the succeeding Board graded others. Their work answered its intended purpose so far as drainage was concerned, though paved gutters were afterwards found to be necessary, especially in Fairmount.

In 1886, there was a renewed interest in streets, on the part of the inhabitants. There was a special demand for hard and dry sidewalks. The appropriation was liberal, and there was a great pressure on the Board of Selectmen. The Selectmen did not, perhaps, have time to deliberate and economize. They did not seem to be aware that previous Boards had established grades, but proceeded to make new ones as though there had never been any. There were, of course, damages resulting. The contiguous estates must be made to conform to the new grades, as they had already conformed to the old. This contingency had not been allowed for in the appropriations. After thus experimenting on Maple, Oak, and other streets, the new grades were abandoned as

impracticable. Thereafter curbstones were laid to the previous grade, with the exception of one or two slight changes. These sidewalks, composed of tar, sand and stones, were called "permanent improvements." The cost was borne in part by the abuttors.

In 1889, the attention of the Selectmen was turned specially to the carriage way of the streets. They began to be repaired with broken stone instead of gravel. This is appreciated by all who drive, particularly in the early spring when the ground is thawing. Teams used to get fast at that time in the hollow on Hyde Park avenue. A hard surface requires less horse power.

In the original laying out of the different sections of the town, there were no reservations for public parks or commons, except in the case of Hamilton Park, already referred to, and perhaps one in Everett square. The streets are forty and fifty feet wide. The width is increased at crossing, and junctions by rounding the corners. This is one characteristic of the town. Three or four small reservations in the growing part of the town would perhaps answer practical purposes better than a very large park outside which people without leisure would have no time to visit. For those with leisure the Muddy Pond woods answers pretty well already. Mr. Grew has permitted the public to visit his land in these woods, and has made roads for that purpose. While visitors are not required to "keep off the grass" they are "strictly forbidden" to cut trees. When the time comes for this section to be improved several parks might then be reserved. Something in connection with the pond itself has been proposed. It is to be desired that whenever this territory — containing 1000 acres south of Washington street — shall be improved, it may be done in conformity with the physical character of the land and the inclination of travel, rather than with the lines of ownership.

There are now about thirty-eight miles in length of streets in Hyde Park, public and private.

PEMAQUID AND MONHEGAN.

BY CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 26.]

WINTHROP, in 1630, writes in his journal that, on the day the Arbella got into Nahumkeik Harbor, Mr. Atherton, in his sloop bound to Pemaquid, dropped in and called on them. Mr. Shurtz of Pemaquid, in the next year, sent to the bay an Indian woman who had been taken by the Tarantines at Agawam. In 1635, Winthrop states only thirty ploughs were running in the bay. In 1640, he writes in his journal that one Graften, in a sloop, had sailed to Pemaquid and brought back to the bay twenty cows and oxen with hay and water for them. In 1635, he states that the ship, the Angel Gabriel, was lost at Pemaquid in a great storm. She was intended for the bay, and her consort, the James, was nearly lost at the Isles of Shoals. Thus one can see that, though the bay settlements had much direct trade with Great Britain, they had not displaced the ancient leadership of Pemaquid in the fish and fur trades. Its exports and casual passenger trade long flourished.

France, under the strong hands of Richelieu, had organized her settlements in North America and, not renouncing her claim to New England, was active in reducing all she could into actual possession. Consequently, Pemaquid became a frontier station of the utmost importance to the future of the English possessions westward on the coast. Undoubtedly, some stockades and a few guns had long been maintained at Pemaquid to oppose the onslaughts of French, Indians and pirates, but this was individual work, rather than public preparation.

I may add here that the New Plymouth people made two efforts to establish trading ports on the Penobscot, and that the French captured each and broke up their trade, in 1631 and 1635.

THE FORTS OF PEMAQUID.

It is not my purpose to trace the long history of the French and Indian wars, but reverting to the subject I began with, the ruins of Pemaquid, I will trace the succession of the forts and the vicissitudes they endured, briefly, because my limits are narrow, and because numerous general histories of New England fill out the surrounding events which I must omit.

In 1630, we learn that a more pretentious fort was built at Pemaquid, where the farmers and resident fishermen had largely increased.

In 1632, one Dixey Bull, a dissatisfied Englishman, turned pirate, and with fifteen others surprised and plundered the settlement at Pemaquid and raised great disturbance on the coast. Bull lost one of his principal men in the attack. Captain Neale of Piscataqua went with forty men to the relief of Pemaquid. After this Pemaquid seems to have had better protection, as we hear no more of such attacks. In 1664, this country east of the Kennebec came under the patent of the Duke of York, who paid small attention to it, for in 1675 one hundred discontented citizens petitioned to Massachusetts for, "wherein some times past we have had some kind of government settled amongst us, but for these several years we have not had any at all," etc., and therefore ask to be taken under the protection of Massachusetts. Eleven of the signers are of Pemaquid, fifteen are of Damrel's Cove Islands, sixteen of Cape Newwagen (Bonawagon in the petition), eighteen are of Monhegan, twenty-one of Kennebec and fifteen of the Sheepscot. How many were of the opposite opinion does not appear: probably it was the more numerous party.

In 1675, the Indian War, known as King Phillip's War, began.

In 1676, the settlers at Pemaquid and on the adjacent islands were surprised by an organized, extensive Indian attack. Pemaquid was deserted, as was the country and coast, by all who could escape the merciless tomahawk. The survivors, about three hundred in number, took refuge at Damrel's Cove Islands, where they held out about a fortnight, when, realizing the impracticability of defence, they sailed in various vessels west to Piscataqua, or Boston, and all east of the Sagadahoc was desolate.

Major Waldron with a strong force was sent down to redeem captives and to retaliate. He had a sharp brush with the Indians at Pemaquid, — a Fort Gardner is spoken of as being then in their control, probably a block-house. They had burnt Pemaquid directly on its being abandoned. An affidavit in my possession of one John Cock, born east of the Kennebec and driven off in 1676 by the Indians, speaks of a Mr. Padishal having been killed at Pemaquid by the Indians. The Duke of York's government at New York now awoke from their apathy and

prepared a formidable force to retake his possessions, and in 1677 took possession of the country and established a government. A new fort, on the site of the old one, was erected, — a wooden redoubt with two guns aloft, an outwork with two bastions, each carrying two guns, and one gun at the gate. Fifty soldiers were stationed as a garrison, and the fort was named

FORT CHARLES.

Under this protection, Pemaquid was made the capital of the duke's territory; a custom-house, licenses for fishing, and a Justice of Peace established. The Indians were awed, and a kind of treaty made with them. The smacks that had been captured were restored, captives released and a delusive hope of peace indulged.

1684 found "they of Pemaquid" much delighted with the glories, military and civil, of their capital, as well as their returning trade, petitioning the duke for more favors, "and that Pemaquid may still remain the metropolis of these parts because it ever have been so, before Boston was settled." Alas for this dream of the revival of the traditional capital, Norumbega, politics in 1686 enforced the jurisdiction of these parts to be ceded to the new royal Massachusetts charter, and the love-lorn Pemaquid was divorced from New York.

1687 brought a solace for their woe. The thirsty Bay Puritans under the orders of the judge of Pemaquid made a raid on the French settlement at Bagaduce, on the Penobscot, where the Baron Castine lived, and carried off to Pemaquid a ship and cargo of wines, etc., imported by him. This spoliation caused serious complaints from the French ambassador at London. I will not say that free rum flowed at Pemaquid. The perfumed and stimulating red wines of Gascony and Burgundy shed their nectar on the parched gullets of the judge, collectors, tide waiters and bailiffs, — the official aristocracy, — in biblical phrase, "without money and without price." Even the soldiers of the garrison, or at least the officers, got more than a sniff at the aromatic fluid. On Darwin's doctrine of heredity one might well claim that the Maine officials thus early were imbued with, and transmitted to their successors, the habit of seizing other people's wines and liquors and drinking them without paying for them.

In 1689, Fort Charles was surprised by the Indians, who cut

off the most of the garrison as they were engaged in some ordinary affairs outside the fort, and with a second body made an energetic attack on the fort, which was vigorously resisted by the small remnant within the fort. The next day the attack was continued, and finally, through Madocawando's efforts, Captain Weems was induced to surrender on terms for all within the fort, viz.: fourteen men and some women and children who had been fortunate enough to get in there for protection. They were immediately put on board a sloop and sent to Boston. Sixteen men had been killed in the attacks on the fort; of those outside who had been cut off, the French Indians carried off about fifty captives; the number of killed is unknown. It took Captain Weems three years to obtain the pay for his men and himself, and twice he petitioned to London. This was a serious calamity to the frontier, and the necessity of rebuilding and restoring Pemaquid was urgent.

In 1693, Governor Phipps, who was born in that neighborhood, (his father had lived at Pemaquid), directed the fort to be rebuilt in a solid way of stone. It took in the great stone at the southwest that was outside the old stockade and so unfortunate for it in the last attack, and was heavily armed and strongly garrisoned. He named it

FORT WILLIAM HENRY.

The long Indian and French war had devastated the frontier on either side, but the two rival nations still opposed a threatening front at Pemaquid and at the Penobscot. Predatory and bloody skirmishing was maintained on both sides against the settlements of their opponent.

In 1696, Fort William Henry was attacked by two French frigates and five hundred French and Indians, and on the second day it surrendered to them on terms. Chubb, the commander, was held long in jail in Boston on his return, his conduct having been unsatisfactory. The French destroyed the fort by tipping over the walls, and retired.

In 1697, the Treaty of Ryswick was made, and the possession of Nova Scotia was restored to France, whose claims to a predominant title over New England had never been abandoned. Renewed efforts were made on the English side to settle eastern Maine again. What with the attacks and counter attacks

stimulated by the national antipathy and the determination of the Indian tribes to limit the white man's occupancy to the mere fishing stations on the coast, regardless of treaties or prior sales by them, there was a constant turmoil. Treaties were violated directly the pressure that induced them was removed. The hardy New Englanders, grown skilful in Indian fighting, struck fiercely at the citadels of Indian power — their villages — besides maintaining defensive attitude around their own homesteads.

Let me generalize. In 1700–03, there were attacks on our towns; 1704–07, attacks by us on Port Royal. In 1709–10, Port Royal was recaptured by us. In 1711, our disastrous attack on Canada. In 1712 hostilities ceased, and 1713 the Treaty of Utrecht was made, whereby France ceded "all Nova Scotia or Acadia comprehended within its antient boundaries; as also the city of Port Royal, now called Annapolis Royal," etc. There was a bright hope for peace, but the indefinite limits of the cession soon led to further difficulty.

In 1716, an order to re-establish the Fort at Pemaquid was issued, but not executed.

In 1717, a treaty with the Indians was renewed, and in 1719 the old settlers and land holders at Pemaquid began to return.

In 1722, Lovewell's War broke out; the great successes at Norridgewock and at Pigwackat broke the Indian power. Some fishing vessels after hard fighting were captured and rescued. The bounty for scalps went up to £100.

In 1724, the Indians captured two fishing vessels at the Isles of Shoals and eight at Fox Island thoroughfare, in all twenty-two sail; killed twenty-two fishermen, and made twenty-eight prisoners. In 1725 more were surprised and taken.

In 1726, Dummer's Treaty was signed with the Indian tribes. It was not popular, but Pemaquid, after lying waste for over twenty years, began to revive.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

LEGAL REMINISCENCES.

BY EDMUND DAVIS.

It has been said that the first physician who ventured to locate in what is now Hyde Park found the locality so salubrious and the people so healthy that he was obliged to decamp speedily

lest, "having no visible means of support," he should be arrested as a vagrant. This is not a matter of exact authentic history, but rather of oral tradition; one of those myths which are claimed by many eminent antiquarians to contain the germs of truths which cold, matter-of-fact, prosaic history cannot reach and grapple. But, however the fact may be as to the first doctor, there is no room for doubt that our town has always been good to members of the legal profession, who, in their turn, have shown their appreciation of it by flocking to it in considerable numbers.

The first lawyer resident in Hyde Park was William Rogers, who was practising in Boston at the time when the Twenty Associates decided upon settling on Fairmount, and who was early associated with these enterprising pioneers, and acted as their legal adviser. He was a man of ability and merit, was a member of the staff of Governor Andrew with the rank of assistant adjutant general, was one of the United States Registrars of Bankruptcy, and was moderator of the first town meeting held in this town. He owned and lived on the fine estate, 21 Water street, now the property of J. C. Hurter. He was a sound lawyer and a conveyancer of considerable reputation. He died January 15, 1869.

Willard F. Estey was the next in order to open a law office in Hyde Park. He came here about 1867, having previously taught school and practised law in Dedham. He left here about 1882, and has since resided in Maine. During a part of the time he was here he was in partnership with W. H. H. Andrews, and later with Henry B. Terry. Mr. Estey was a man of pleasant address, genial manners, and considerable success in his profession.

The next attorney to open an office here was Charles W. Turner, now at 27 School street, Boston. He was the first town clerk of Hyde Park, which office, on his resignation of it, passed to Henry B. Terry, who has held it ever since. Mr. Terry had been a student in Mr. Turner's office, which was at first in the building now occupied by Ryan's Express, and afterwards in the building known as Neponset Block, which occupied the site now covered by the Post Office building, until it was destroyed by fire in 1874. During the most, if not all, the time of his practice here, Mr. Turner was associated with Horace R. Cheney, a young lawyer of great promise, who was afterwards assistant district attorney for Suffolk County, and whose early death is

thought by many to have been hastened, if not caused, by his intense and unremitting devotion to his work. Mr. Turner has been for many years the trusted legal adviser of the Real Estate and Building Company. Both he and Mr. Cheney discontinued practice in Hyde Park in 1872 or 1873. About the same time Mr. W. H. H. Andrews, who has been before alluded to as a partner of Mr. Estey, and who came here in 1869 or 1870, gave up his office here and gave all his time to his increasing legal business in Boston.

Mr. Orin T. Gray came to Hyde Park in 1868 and soon acquired a good business here. In 1871 he and Mr. Edmund Davis formed a partnership which continued for about three years. Their offices were first in Cobb's Block, corner of Fairmount avenue and River street; afterwards in the ill-fated Neponset Block. When this building was burned the firm of Gray and Davis lost everything in their offices to the last scrap of paper.

Some short time prior to 1871 two other attorneys, now well known in the profession, lived and had offices in Hyde Park: Charles G. Keyes and George W. Morse. Mr. Keyes now lives at Jamaica Plain, and Mr. Morse in Newton.

Henry B. Terry, our local magistrate and efficient town clerk, commenced his practice here in 1871, in a building which was situated on the southerly side of Fairmount avenue, where French's grocery store now is. Not long after the above date Mr. Charles G. Chick, who had previously been living here and studying law in the office of Charles Levi Woodbury in Boston, was admitted to the bar, and became enrolled among the practising lawyers of Hyde Park. In 1872, Isaac G. Reed came to this town, residing near Hazelwood Station, and practising here and in Boston. His present whereabouts is not known to the writer. In 1874, Mr. James E. Cotter was added to the number. He opened an office in the brick building, where the town offices are now, in which building other lawyers, whose names have been mentioned, Messrs. Estey, Andrews and Terry, had their offices at one time or another. All of the legal gentlemen named, except Mr. Terry, had offices in Boston, which they carried on concurrently with those here, usually spending the day at the Boston office and the evening at the Hyde Park office, which was kept open during the day by a student. As

their Boston business has increased they have, with one or two exceptions, given up their Hyde Park offices and abandoned practice here, for the most part.

Other legal gentlemen have lived in our town during the earlier years mentioned, without making any effort to practise here, among whom may be named Henry Hyde Smith and Howard M. Hamblin.

There were also lawyers who never resided here, who in the earlier days of our town had a great deal to do with the legal business of Hyde Park people, among whom may be mentioned the late Judge Waldo Colburn of Dedham, N. F. Safford of Milton, Asaph Churchill of Dorchester, and A. J. Robinson and J. F. Colby of Boston.

Within the last fifteen years, or so, quite a number of other legal practitioners have become residents here and enjoying their share of the patronage and confidence of our citizens.

HYDE PARK BIRTHS.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWIN C. JENNEY.

1869.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 36.]

April 3. John Hurley, s. Jeremiah and Joanna, both b. Ireland.
" 6. Mary Ann Welch, d. Michael and Joanna (Welch), both b. Ireland.
" 6. Nellie Ryan (b. Dorchester), d. Daniel and Margaret (Dolan), both b. Ireland.
" 9. Lawrence Corrigan, s. John and Bridget (Mulcahey), both b. Ireland.
" 23. Francis Joseph O'Keefe, s. Francis, b. Ireland, and Mary (Ronan), b. Palmer.
" 28. Annie Maria Claffy, d. Caius and Margaret (Curley), both b. Ireland.
May 6. Virginia Grolins, d. Charles and Louisa (Hill), both b. Canada.
" 9. Thomas Fannon (b. Dedham), s. Thomas, b. England, and Matilda (Monegan), b. Taunton.
" 12. John Foley, s. Cornelius and Honora (Foley), both b. Ireland.
" 13. Adelaide M. Bailey, d. Thomas and Elizabeth, both b. England.

May 21. Ann Jeannette Turnbull, d. John and Jane (Henderson), both b. Scotland.
" 28. Anna Isabel Moffat, d. Elijah W., b. Scotland, and Lucy A. (Otis), b. Scituate.
" 30. Mary Dolan, d. Patrick and Catherine A. (Montague), both b. Ireland.
June 5. Mary Ann Cullen, d. Thomas and Ann (Sullivan), both b. Ireland.
" 6. Mary Brown, d. John A. and Mary (Gorely), both b. England.
" 7. Charles McGinnis, s. Horatio, b. Stoneville, and Mary Ann (Quinlan), b. Ireland.
" 17. James O'Hern, s. James and Ellen (Fallon), both b. Ireland.
" 19. Thomas William Burns, s. John D., b. Ireland, and Catherine (Clark), b. Malone, N. Y.
" 20. John W. Phillips, s. John and Emily, both b. England.
" 21. Harriet Elizabeth Whittier, d. Albert R., b. Monroe, Me., and Carrie A. (Woodbury), b. Boston.
" 25. James Thomas Higginbottom (b. Boston), s. Thomas, b. England, and Margaret (Davis), b. Ireland.
" 28. Mary Francis Jenkins, d. Henry and Margaret (Raton), both b. Ireland.
July 10. Ann Jane Murray, d. Thomas and Bridget (Roland), both b. Ireland.
" 14. Charles Roberts Brown, s. Samuel, b. England, and Mary Francis (Pierce), b. Dorchester.
" 18. Herbert William Kendrick, s. Henry C., b. Bedford, N. H., and Elizabeth (Boalman), b. Boston.
" 20. Margaret Sweeney, d. Patrick and Catherine (Donnavan), both b. Ireland.
" 27. Ida Sharrock, d. George and Esther, both b. England.
Aug. 2. Martin and David Flemming (twins), ss. David Flemming and Bridget Fitzgerald, b. Ireland.
" 13. Mabel Holmes, d. Thomas C., b. Provincetown, and Sarah H. (Kendall), b. Maine.
" 13. Bernard Duffey (b. Arlington), s. John and Mary (Connell), both b. Ireland.
" 15. Daniel Driscoll, s. Dennis, b. Ireland, and Ann (White), b. England.
" 15. Michael and John Wallace (twins), ss. Thomas, b. Salem, and Hannah (McDonnald), b. Ireland.
" 16. George Walker Lord, s. Orlando M., b. Lebanon, Me., and Isabella McGloughlin, b. St. John, N. B.
" 18. William Francis Duggan, s. John and Mary (Gill), both b. Ireland.
" 19. Ada Wilson, d. Gloude, b. Nova Scotia, and Mary E. (Dale), b. England.

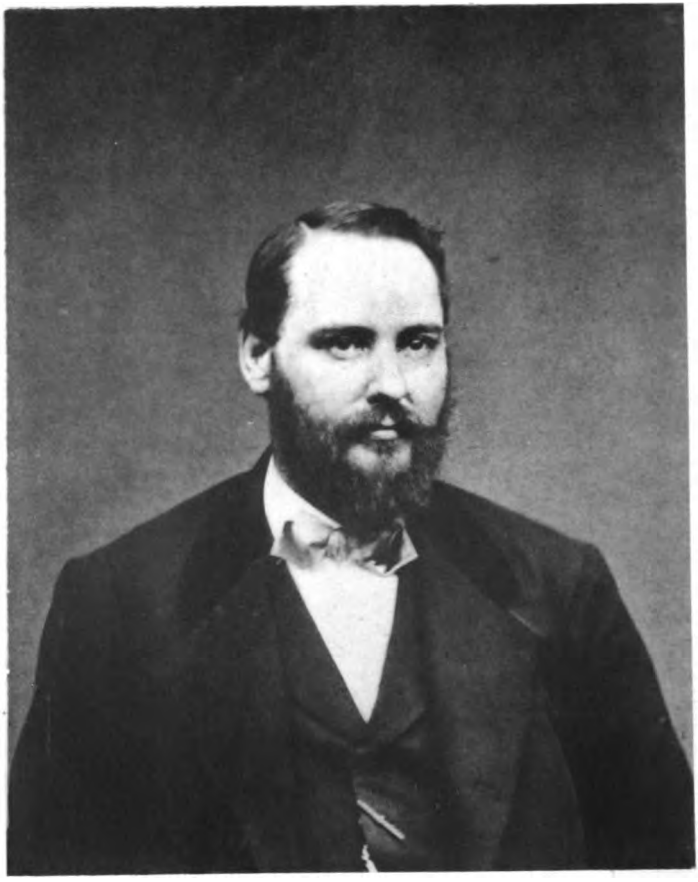
Aug. 20. Thomas Monehan, s. Martin and Mary (Donahoe), both b. Ireland.
" 23. Perley Edwards Davis, s. Perley B., b. New Ipswich, N. H., and Mary F. (Vining), b. East Randolph.
" 24. Nathan Byron Lowe (b. Nova Scotia), s. James N. and Dorithy (Gavel), both b. Nova Scotia.
" 25. Robert Henry Burns, s. Robert H., b. New York City, and Philena (Trainer), b. Boston.
" 28. Nellie E. Stevens (b. West Dedham), d. John N. and Almira C., both b. New Hampshire.
Sept. 2. —— Price (b. Boston), s. FitzJames, b. Boston, and Mary F. (Kelley), b. Deer Isle, Me.
" 9. Catherine Walsh, d. Thomas and Catherine (Coleman), both. b. Ireland.
" 10. Addie Polis, Indian, Dorchester, d. Newell, b. Oldtown, Me., and Ann (Joseph), b. Quebec, C. E.
" 20. Sarah Grace Aldrich, d. Edwin C., b. Upton, and Susan M. (Holmes), b. Grafton.
" 27. John A. Mansfield, s. Ezra A., b. Wenham, and Olivia (Cushing), b. South Berwick, Me.
" 28. Mary A. Cushing, (b. Pembroke, Me.), d. William, b. Nova Scotia, and Mary Ann (Phinney).
" 30. Mary Ann Danovan, d. Charles and Ellen (Reagan), both b. Ireland.
Oct. 7. John Francis Glispin, s. Charles, b. England, and Eliza (Shields), b. Ireland.
" 10. Susan Dutton Waldron, d. Charles E. b. Woodstock, Vt., and Susan D. (Dutton), b. Ludow, Mass.
" 12. Michael Gleason, s. Jeremiah and Mary Ann (Mariana), both b. Ireland.
" 23. John Henderson, s. Robert and Mary (Cox), both b. Scotland.
" 24. Bernard Swan, s. Bartholomew and Mary (Rich), both b. Ireland.
" 26. Lawrence Walker Potts, s. John Thorpe and Emma (Mycoe), both b. England.
" 29. Lucy Ryan, d. Joseph and Joanna (Hicks), both b. Ireland.
Nov. 16. Mary Ann Armstrong, d. John, b. Maine, and Fidelia (Falborn), b. England.
" 17. Herbert Dow, s. James E., b. Pittsfield, N. H., and Olivia (Towne), b. Dedham.
" 20. Mary Ellen Lyons, d. Morris and Hannah (Keohana), both b. Ireland.
" 21. Frank Adams Williams, s. Jotham D., b. Alna, Me., and Emma A. (Brown), b. Orland, Me.
" 23. Annie Kelley, d. Michael and Bridget (Downey), both b. Ireland.

Nov. 26. John Milan, s. Patrick and Hannah (Foley), both b. Ireland.
" 27. Ida Paine, d. John A., b. Truro, Mass., and Mary A. Tibbetts, b. Newton Corner.
" 29. Robert Savage, s. James F., b. Scotland, and Mary (Flarherty), b. Ireland.
Dec. 3. Sarah Alice Bolton, d. Benjamin and Mary Gorton, both b. England.
" 3. Annie Blake Raynes, d. Horatio G. and Elizabeth H. (Cannon), both b. Deer Isle, Me.
" 5. —— Bazo, d. William A., b. Parsonsfield, Me., and Mary E. (Farnum), b. Hudson, N. H.
" 6. Richard Wallace, s. Richard and Mary (Burns), both b. Ireland.
" 8. Josephine Glispin, d. Thomas, b. Clappville, and Catherine (Sullivan), b. Lowell.
" 14. William James Rourke, s. John, b. Boston, and Ellen (Roach), b. Ireland.
" 17. —— King, s. D. Otherman, b. Truro, and Susie E. Parkman, b. Fall River.
" 18. Mabel E. Phipps, d. William T., b. New Boston, Conn., and Harriet W. (Hammond), b. Weymouth.
" 20. —— Lovell (twins), unnamed d's. Oliver, b. Yarmouth, and Sarah A. (Macomber), b. Dedham.
" 25. —— Phalon, d. James and Susan (Kelley), both b. Nova Scotia.
" 26. —— Small, s. Franels A., b. Westbrook, Me., and Caroline A. (Haight), b. Saco, Me.
" 30. Patrick and Daniel Flynn (twins), ss. John and Hannah (Hill), both b. Ireland.
" 31. —— Eaton, s. James and Jeanette (Dickey), both b. Nova Scotia.
Jan. 29. Laetitia A. Watson, d. William and Adelaide M., both b. England.

1870.

Jan. — Mary A. Armstrong, d. John, b. Maine, and Delia (Filburns), b. Ireland.
" 2. Rebecca Finley, d. Thomas, b. England, and Ann M., b. Ireland.
" 8. James H. Leahy (b. Woonsocket, R. I.), s. Michael and Mary (McKenna), both b. Ireland.
" 8. Etta Thompson, d. John R., b. Maine, and Elenora (Raymond), b. South Boston.
" 10. Amy B. Adler, d. Leonard, b. Germany, and Catherine F., b. Switzerland.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



FROM PHOTOGRAPH MADE IN 1868.

Benj. F. Radford

THE

HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD.

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BENJAMIN F. RADFORD.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, son of Daniel and Dorcas (Barton) Radford, was born in Portland, Me., October 11, 1827. His ancestors were of English descent, and were among the first settlers in that locality.

At the early age of twelve he was placed with a farmer in East Limington, Me., to serve until he became of age, but by a fortunate turn of events, in 1842, he was released from this obligation. With an instinct for his future calling, the lad of fifteen began to learn his trade as a machinist in Manchester, N. H. In 1846 he removed to Gloucester, N. J., and, although but a youth, became a contractor for the manufacture of cotton machinery, employing from twenty to fifty men.

From 1850 to 1857 Mr. Radford was employed in and about Boston, for the greater part of the time as superintendent for Howard & Davis, manufacturers of clocks and sewing machines. In 1858 he became a member of the firm of George Fox & Co., having its place of business upon Kingston street, Boston. In 1864 this firm transferred its business to the newly organized American Tool and Machine Company, and ever since that time Mr. Radford has been connected with that corporation; first as superintendent of construction, and now as president and general manager.

In 1872 this company found it necessary to enlarge its furnace or foundry department, and erecting suitable buildings for the same in Hyde Park it removed thence from Woburn, where for some years it had rented a foundry. The first year in Hyde Park

it employed twenty-four men. Since that time it has added to the foundry, and has erected in Hyde Park other buildings for the various departments of its business, and now gives employment to about 275 men in addition to the 125 that it still keeps occupied in its Boston shop. The weekly pay roll in Hyde Park is about $3,300.

In 1855 Mr. Radford was married to Miss Anna M. Hale, then of Worcester, Mass., but born in Stillwater, Maine. In 1865 he moved to his present residence on Fairmount avenue, then in Milton. Mr. Radford was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of the new town of Hyde Park and when that event occurred he took a lively interest in the young municipality. He was a member of its first three boards of selectmen, and served a fourth term in 1873–74, and has also acted upon many important committees, always rendering valuable service.

Mr. Radford was one of the associate incorporators of the Hyde Park Savings Bank when it was organized in 1871. He was one of its vice-presidents from 1871 to 1874 and again from 1888 to date; he also served as a trustee and member of the important board of investment from 1880 to 1887. He was one of the incorporators of the Hyde Park Water Company in 1884, and served on the first and every succeeding board of directors of that corporation. Mr. Radford was president of the Waverly Club from its organization in 1880 to the present year; is also a member of Hyde Park Lodge, F. & A. M., and has been one of the vice-presidents of the Hyde Park Historical Society ever since its formation. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist church. In politics he was formerly prominently identified with the Republican party but in later years his sturdy independence has manifested itself in this, as in other matters, and Mr. Radford is now classed as an independent in politics.

Mr. and Mrs. Radford have been blessed with a family of ten children. Four of these — James Edward, William Francis, Frank Hale and Paul Revere — survive and reside in Hyde Park. The other six — Annie Louise, Daniel and Luther (twins), Benjamin Franklin, Jr., Charles Augustine and George Hill — have deceased.

Strong and sturdy of physique, resolute and determined of will, the subject of our sketch always makes a forcible impression

upon all who meet him, and is a power in whatever he undertakes. When the history of Hyde Park shall be written his name will be one of those most prominently mentioned. Closely identified with, and a potential factor in, her social, political, and industrial interests, our town must ever place high upon the roll of her honored citizens the name of Benjamin F. Radford.

A REVOLUTIONARY HERO.

On the extreme easterly coast of Maine, near Eastport, is a sparsely populated town. In 1880, its population was but 552, and its valuation, $49,335.00. It was incorporated February 7, 1827, under the name of Trescott. This name was adopted in commemoration of Major Lemuel Trescott. Probably no other person receiving such honor ever resided in the territory now comprised in Hyde Park. His record shows that he well deserved it.

Lemuel Trescott was born in Dorchester and, beyond reasonable doubt, at the old Trescott Homestead, that stood in or near the northerly corner of Wood avenue (then sometimes known as Trescott's Lane) and River street. He was a descendant in the following line from William Trescott, one of the earliest settlers of Dorchester, who was admitted as freeman May 10, 1644, and died September 11, 1699, aged 84 years 8 months: John Trescott, born October 8, 1651, died January 22, 1742; John Trescott, born March 30, 1687, died April 27, 1767; John Trescott, born September 25, 1724, died April 28, 1804; Lemuel Trescott, born March 23, 1751, died in Lubec, Me., August 10, 1826.

Lemuel Trescott served his time as a carpenter in Boston, and was orderly sergeant of the Boston Grenadiers. When but twenty-four years of age he was a captain in Jonathan Brewer's regiment at Bunker Hill. He served through the siege of Boston. His service in the Continental troops commenced January 1, 1777. He became a major in Col. Henry Jackson's regiment, May 20, 1778. His service continued through the entire war, and he had, according to Dr. James Thacher's Military Journal, the reputation of being "an excellent disciplinarian, an active and vigilant officer, and one well acquainted with his duty." William H. Kilby's History of Eastport and Passamaquoddy

states that "he commanded a battalion of light infantry under La Fayette, enjoyed the confidence of Washington, and was an upright and patriotic man." The principal exploit with which his name is connected is the capture of Fort Slongo, L. I., October 3, 1781. Of this, Thacher, a contemporary, says: "This enterprise was conducted with much address and gallantry, reflecting great honor on the commander and his little party." During the administration of John Adams he was selected by Washington as a colonel in the provisional army raised in anticipation of war with France. He was offered a commission as colonel in 1812, but declined. He was one of the original members of the Massachusetts branch of the Society of Cincinnati.

Soon after the revolution he was in the vicinity of what is now Eastport, Me., extensively engaged in lumbering. From the excellent Bangor Historical Magazine we learn that he was, in 1784, trading in fish and lumber, at Moose Island, near Eastport. In 1798, when that town was incorporated, he was its first treasurer. He also held many other town offices. He was for many years collector of customs for the Machias and Passamaquoddy districts, and also had charge of the erection of the battery and block-house at Fort Sullivan, at Eastport. In 1824 he visited Boston expressly to see his old commander, La Fayette. The same year he was chosen a presidential elector, but did not serve. After the second war with Great Britain he resided at Lubec, and died there, leaving no issue. His funeral services were largely attended and military escort was furnished. When Eastport, soon after, built a public hall it was called Trescott Hall in token of the high regard entertained for him.

It is but recently that the place of his birth and boyhood was determined. His last known connection with what is now Hyde Park was in 1815, when he conveyed his interest in real estate in the westerly part of Dorchester, which he had inherited from his father. This land is at or near the present southwesterly corner of West and River streets, Hyde Park. Surely it is fitting to pay a passing tribute to the memory of this man and place his name upon our roll of honor.[1]

[1] Special acknowledgment is due to the authorities referred to in the text for very valuable information.

PEMAQUID AND MONHEGAN.

BY CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 50.]

IN 1729, Dunbar, the governor under a royal order of the province of Sagadahoc, fixed his headquarters at Pemaquid. He rebuilt the fallen fort and called it

FORT FREDERIC.

In 1735, the jurisdiction was turned over again to Massachusetts, and in 1737 the fort was dismantled. In 1740 it was repaired, and 1744 it was strengthened for the French War, in which the colonial forces captured Louisburg. Canada remained still a potential instigator of frontier troubles.

In 1745, there were attacks on Fort Frederic; 1746, two more; 1747, two more, but 1748 brought the peace of Aix la Chapelle.

In 1750, another Indian War broke out, and in 1755 the new French War broke out which, after the most intense struggle of the two powers, closed by the capture of Quebec in 1759, and the surrender of all Canada and the obliteration of the frontier.

The ancestors of the most of us were in this war of conquest for the sake of that peace which the reunion of the whole settled continent under one flag affords to the industrious and home-loving citizen, and around the old hearthstones family traditions are yet proudly handed down of the gallant deeds that made the forts at Pemaquid a military supernumerary.

In 1758, the troops were withdrawn from Pemaquid; 1762, the cannon of Fort Frederic were taken out and shipped to Boston. The broken Indian power lost all hope when Canada fell; the remnant of their tribes were compelled to rely on the colonials for trade and supplies. The swords were beaten into ploughshares. The old fort leisurely rotted away, standing as a souvenir of the fierce and dubious struggle during a century and a half in which Pemaquid had been the hope or the stay of the English race in New England, the fore front of our battle for supremacy on this continent.

1775 yields us one more glimpse of the old fort. The men of the duke's country were all patriots; their worthies like the

fighting O'Brians, the Sprouls, and others, live yet in the local annals of Bristol and the state.

The coast was exposed to the piratical devastations of the navy of Great Britain; we could not match it, and it was apprehended that, could they fortify a good harbor as a base of operations, the coasts of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts might be lighted with the flames of burning houses and plundered as it had been in King Phillip's War. The English have ever shown a constitutional partiality for this kind of warfare in their contests with the American people. It was felt that the old fort was too big to be defended by Pemaquid, and too dangerous in an enemy's hands. A town meeting voted to pull down the fort, and strong hands quickly toppled over its old walls. The gates and platforms were already rotted, and in a few weeks the ruins of Fort Frederic were much in the condition that I beheld them more than a hundred years afterwards.

In 1812, Captain Sproul's company made their camp at the old fort, but did not rebuild it. They had several skirmishes during the war with plundering boat expeditions from British Men-of-War, which are duly narrated in the excellent History of Bristol.

Pemaquid has for half a century been frequented by historians, and antiquaries. Rows of almost obliterated cellars mark where houses once stood. A paved way has partly been laid bare by the removal of a foot or more of earth which had accumulated above it which seems to have led from the shore past the fort. Curious eyes also think they see evidences of a Spanish occupation earlier than the French or English era. A collection of relics is slowly accumulating there. The mossy stones of the old graveyard join in the chorus that Pemaquid is dead, engulfed in victory!

The frontier has been moved a hundred miles eastward of the Penobscot. The beaver and the Indian have been wiped out. The fishery has changed its character except at Monhegan. The former elements of its prosperity have ceased to exist.

In its harbor a stray coaster or a placid yachtsman seeks perhaps a refuge from fog or storm. And on a sunny day many a lively sloop or cat-boat from the city-peopled islands around Boothbay, Mouse or Squirrel, Heron or Capital, Rutherford, Isle

of Spring, or Fisherman, laden with happy, laughing, holiday residents, steers boldly through the reef-bound "thread of life" and speeds to these relics of New England's early struggle for existence. On those who have read its story these scenes make a deep impression.

Nine or ten miles off Pemaquid Point Monhegan towers like a cathedral. Westward, about the like distance, lay the Damrel's Cove Islands and Cape Newwagen. A half dozen miles beyond is the Sagadahoc of the Popham settlement, almost within signal distance lie these points of the triangle, within whose theatre were developed the struggles for the settlement and dominion of New England I have crudely laid before you. Here from the West of England, Devon and Somerset, gentlemen and fishermen, drove their keels first to its shores, and strove, gaining inch by inch, never relenting until the New England homesteads gathered under their lee to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

AT PEMAQUID.

The martial din is over. No flag flaunts from its bastions on the breeze, no wide-mouthed cannon stares over barbette or through port-hole, no morning gun wakes the sleepy inhabitants or the cruising sailor from his watch below. The mailed cavalier, the grim Puritan, the feathered Abnaqui chief, the French man-at-arms, the rollicking, May-pole planting fishermen of the West of England, the trading Dutchman, the land pirate and the sea pirate walk no more by daylight on the shores of Pemaquid; but when the spirits of the past come back at midnight the old Bashaba and these mighty men of past generations may gather in the mystic vision like the wild huntsmen of the Hartz Mountains. But other realistic visions might be also mirrored forth; the sky be relighted with the blaze of burning houses, barns and ships; the air wearied with the war whoop and the screams of wounded or dying men, the wail of women and children, the cries of battle and of the despair of plundered farmers and drowning fishermen. It was in blood, tears, pain, labor, and unrelenting perseverance that this land was won by the fishermen and the colonists. As the fruit of their sacrifices, in peace, plenty and prosperity we look back on the past. May I not ask of the warm-hearted members of the

Historical Society of Hyde Park a tribute to the memory of those hardy fishermen and landsmen, who breasted the storm of war by Pemaquid, until this land became, in fact, New England and not New France.

Opposition of Milton to Incorporation of Hyde Park.— When it was proposed to incorporate the present town of Hyde Park in part from the territory of Milton, while that municipality did not oppose the formation of the new town, it did successfully object to the line sought for by the petitioners. The official report of the town of Milton for the year ending Feburary 1, 1869, contains the following as to the action of that town in opposing the boundary asked for:—

"The committee appointed at a special town meeting to consider the question of boundary between Milton and Hyde Park, and to protect the interests of the town, beg leave to report:—

"That they have given careful attention to the duty assigned them, and have succeeded in locating the line of Hyde Park along the ridge of the hill, in rear of Brush Hill road, ceding to Hyde Park from four to six hundred acres of the territory of Milton, but retaining in Milton all the inhabitants of Brush Hill, with a part of their lands.

"The committee were assured that the magnitude of the interest in question warranted the use of the *most efficient* means.

"Immediately on their organization they took means to secure the best helpers, and together with these, for a period of three months, they prosecuted the work until the result above named was reached.

"The committee cannot but congratulate the town on this happy and successful issue. Though at a somewhat *large expenditure*, they have saved to the town the inhabitants of Brush Hill and their beautiful territory.

"The committee also takes pleasure in stating that a *generous sum* was raised by the residents of the disputed territory, and appropriated for expenses, *not appearing in the account* herewith submitted." Then follows in the report an itemized statement of expenditures amounting to $2,917.38.

J. Ellery Sipe

-2., Hyde Park, Mass.

JOHN ELLERY PIPER.

BY REV. PERLEY B. DAVIS.

JOHN ELLERY PIPER was born in Dublin, N. H., November 29, 1830. He was the son of John, and Prudence (Greenwood) Piper. (See Leonard's History of Dublin, N. H., (1855) 382–384.) His early life was spent amid the quiet scenes and healthful influences of his native town. He was an apt pupil in the common and high schools of his birth-place, and also at the Seminary in the neighboring town of Hancock. At the age of eighteen years he taught school in the town of Marlboro, N. H. At nineteen years of age he came to Boston and entered into business with his uncle, Solomon Piper, then an extensive and widely known dealer in coal and building material. The nephew remained in this business in the city forty-one years, and was on the way to his office when death suddenly removed him.

Mr. Piper was married June 5, 1855, to Miss Sarah Mason Hayward, whose parents were Edward, and Emily (Foster). For twelve years the home of this couple was in Boston. During this time Mr. Piper, besides taking high rank as a proverbially upright and trustworthy business man, became actively interested in philanthropic and religious enterprises. He engaged in various kinds of mission work, and was a visitor in the Boston Provident Association.

In 1867, four children having then been born to them, Mr. and Mrs. Piper removed from Boston to Hyde Park. Their residence from first to last has been in the Fairmount district; and few homes in any community have been the centre of a larger or truer love, devotion and enjoyment. Although an extremely busy man, whose multiplied duties absorbed his time and strength and kept him much from his family, his affection and interest respecting the home circle were intense.

He held a high place in public esteem. In the city he was a member of the Mechanics' Exchange and of the Master Builders' Association. In Hyde Park he was called to fill various offices of trust. From 1871 to 1873 he was a member of the Board of Selectmen, and served a third term in 1880–83. He served on different important town committees. He was a

member of the Hyde Park Historical Society; also one of the associate incorporators of the Hyde Park Savings Bank; was one of its trustees in 1873, 1874, and 1877 to 1881; was vice-president of the same in 1875 and 1876, and from 1882 to 1890; and also served on its board of investment and auditing committee. His excellent judgment, candor and uncompromising integrity inspired the confidence of all.

In early life and during his residence in Boston his religious associations were with those of the Unitarian faith. On coming to Hyde Park he made the First Congregational Church his place of worship, and soon, adopting the views held by this body, entered into church membership. Here he became a pillar of strength, a counsellor of rare wisdom, and a brother greatly respected and beloved by all. For many years he was a teacher in the Sunday School. For nineteen years, by successive re-elections, he was called to serve the church as deacon. He was universally known in the community as *Deacon* Piper. The office and the man were well fitted.

On the beautiful morning of April 28, 1891, as he was nearing the depot to take the train for the city, he was struck by an engine, of whose approach he was probably unaware. His death was instantaneous. Neighbors and friends, including his youngest son, who were standing near and witnessed the accident, gathered at once around the lifeless body. Strong men wept. As the news rapidly spread gloom settled upon the community. Everyone felt he had lost a friend. He was one of the few men who live above reproach, and his removal caused deep and universal sadness.

He left children as follows: Edward Ellery, Alice Greenwood (Mrs. Fred Y. French), Marion Sarah (Mrs. Oscar W. Whitcher), Arthur Willard and Mabel Emily.

REMINISCENCES OF TWENTY YEARS AGO.

It was on the 17th of June, 1871, that I took a seat in the cars of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, at the old station at the foot of Boston Common, for my first visit to Hyde Park. I had for companions our former townsmen, Wm. H. H. Andrews, Esq., and Hobart M. Cable. Both of these gentlemen were then active in the town's affairs. Mr. Andrews was in the practice of his profession, having an office in Boston as well as Hyde Park. Mr. Cable resided on Austin street and was the New England agent for A. S. Barnes & Co., office 32 Bromfield street, Boston.

In due time "Hyde Park" was called by the conductor, and we alighted at that old, odd-looking building then used as a depot, but afterwards moved to Green street and used by Mr. Clark as a store. I cannot classify its architecture. This building, with the "spread eagle" shed on the west side of the tracks, covering the steps leading up to the streets, made an impression not altogether favorable. Passing from the station on our way to the Everett House I recall the streets as comparatively new, with sidewalks of earth and gravel, while the buildings were few.

Upon the right, as we walked along, stood the store of Messrs. Boynton and Rogers, now of C. T. Lovell, and the Episcopal church, while on the left the old house owned by the Hopkirk sisters stood where Mr. Raymond's block now stands. Next, a house standing back from the street on the site of the new Waverly Hall; further along was H. C. Stark's store, while upon the site of Everett Block was a dwelling-house, I believe, occupied by Mr. Morrill, father-in-law of the late Joel F. Goodwin.

From the Everett House I noticed the buildings now occupied by Mr. Worden and Mr. Tuckerman; also Odd Fellows' Block, in which W. H. Ingersoll had his store of gentlemen's furnishings. About the "square" were Dorr's block, now occupied by Mr. Coffin; Cobb's Block, the block and old house between Central avenue and River street; while the Neponset Block, afterwards burned, was receiving its finishing touches, as was also the brick block of Mr. Beatey. The Congregational Church stood upon its present site but was much smaller than now.

After a good dinner at the Everett House, then kept by Frank McAlvey, and where I met for the first time our genial postmaster, Samuel R. Moseley, we strolled down Fairmount avenue and ascended the long flight of stone steps leading to Mount Neponset, at a point just in the rear of the dwelling-house of Rev. Dr. Amos Webster. Here we had a fine view. I could see the houses, quite scattered, upon the side of Fairmount. The "Blake" school-house, now called Fairmount, was not quite completed. To the south, in the Readville district, could be seen the tall chimneys and roofs of the large rolling mills of the New England Iron Company. Mr. J. B. Richardson was then superintendent of these works and employed a large number of men. Near these mills were the planing mill and lumber yard of B. F. Leach; Glover & Wilcomb's curled hair factory; the tannery, then or subsequently, of D. M. & F. A. Easton were also in that vicinity; the "Damon" School building had been built the year before; while nearer and at the foot of the hill was the chimney of the Hyde Park Woollen Mill. This mill was then in operation but was subsequently burned. On Sunnyside stood Gordon Hall. The Grew School building was approaching completion. The Union Vise Co.'s factory appeared in the distance. This factory was much enlarged and is now operated by the Brainard Milling Machine Co.

Wending our way to the Boston, Hartford & Erie Station we passed the store of Barney Connor, then in Whipple's Block. So well satisfied was I with the appearance of the town that the next month I became one of its citizens.

HYDE PARK BIRTHS.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWIN C. JENNEY.

1870.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 56.]

Jan. 12. Mary Long (b. Brookline), d. Thomas and Ellen (Daly), both b. Ireland.

" 14. Sarah H. Williams (b. E. Bridgewater), d. Francis C., b. Boston, and Mary H. G., b. Bolton, Mass.

" 17. Ida M. Luther, d. Edward E., b. Taunton, and Jane B., b. Ireland.

" 17. Catherine W. Cannon, d. Michael and Winiford H., both b. Ireland.

Jan. 19. Mary Curran (b. Boston), d. Stephen and Marie C., both b. Ireland.
" 23. Charles V. Edwards, s. Charles L. and Eleanor J. W., both b. England.
" 26. George M. Butler, s. George H., b. Charlestown, and Harriet P. W., b. Nantucket.
" 28. Charles W. Neal, s. Andrew B., b. Exeter, Me., and Patience S., b. England.
" 30. Margaret M. Kelly, (b. Milton), d. Thomas and Ellen L., both b. Ireland.
" 31. George Charles, s. George, b. Ireland, and Annie (McAvoy), b. New York.
" 31. Mary Ann O'Donnell, d. Alexander and Johanna F., both b. Ireland.
" 31. Martha H. Hollis, d. Charles H., b. So. Boston, and Anna M., b. Stoughton.
Feb. 3. George M. Warner (b. Westboro), s. William R., b. Walpole, N. H., and Ellen M. H., b. Oakham.
" 7. Joseph McDonough, s. John and Julia S., both b. Ireland.
" 11. Mabel E. Nickerson, d. Franklin L., b. No. Dartmouth, Mass., and Annie E. (Bacon), b. Needham.
" 11. James Denin, s. John, b. Taunton, and Margaret R., b. Ireland.
" 13. Annie E. Hamrock, d. Henry and Ann H., both b. Ireland.
" 18. Bedelia Riley, d. Joseph and Margaret W., both b. Ireland.
" 21. Edward H. Killion (b. Roxbury), s. John, b. Ireland, and Rosanna H., b. Dorchester.
" 22. Charles T. Brownell (b. Newport, R. I.), s. William S. and Mary E., both b. Newport, R. I.
" 23. John T. Davin, s. Matthew, b. New York, and Margaret B., b. Newfoundland.
" 23. Peter McGowan, s. Thomas and Catherine F., both b. Ireland.
" 27. Bridget M. and Margaret A. Holmes, twin dd. of William and Sarah (O'Mealy), both b. Ireland.
" 28. Charles Hanson, s. Henry, b. New York, and Fanny D., b. Ireland.
" 28. Alexander Lothrop (b. Wrentham), s. John A. B., b. Barnstable, and Augusta C. A., b. Maine.
Mar.— Joseph Glinn, s. Thomas and Hannah, both b. Ireland.
" — —— Harris, d. Alfred and ——, both b. England.
" 1. Frederick J. Mercer, s. George and Emily N. (Johnston), both b. England.
" 2. Charles E. Meister, s. Gustavus A. and Caroline S., both b. Germany.

Mar. 6. Charles E. Cable, s. Hobart M., and Ettie R. (Ells), both b. Walton, N. Y.
" 10. Lillie M. Hilton, d. Warren W. and Orissa P. D., both b. Maine.
" 10. Irving W. Middleton (b. Lowell), s. Henry and Mary M., both b. England.
" 14. Fred E. Chesley (b. So. Boston), s. Samuel A., b. Portland, Me., and Sarah H., b. Solon, Me.
" 15. Catherine Haley, d. Patrick and Margaret G., both b. Ireland.
" 18. Mary J. Foley, d. James and Hannah M., both b. Ireland.
" 18. Charles J. Ellis, s. Charles J., b. Dorchester, and Ada H., b. Canada.
" 18. Dora M. Wiggin, d. George T., b. Durham, N. H., and Mary E., b. Bow, N. H.
" 23. Mary E. Galvin, d. John, b. Ireland, and Catherine L., b. Boston.
" 23. Luna Peters, d. Bruno and Anna A., both b. P. E. Island.
" 28. Marion Blake, d. Alpheus P., b. Orange, N. H., and Ruth S., b. Pittsfield, N. H.
Apr.— —— Kingsley, s. Charles and ——, both b. ——.
" — William H. Gurney, s. Morris, b. Hampsted, N. Y., and Eliza, b. Ireland.
" 3. George E. Rand (b. E. Boston), s. David S., b. Portsmouth, N. H., and Sarah M., b. Boston.
" 3. William R. Chamberlin (b. Southboro), s. Henry C., b. Southboro, and Mary S., b. Marlboro.
" 7. Rose F. Rooney, d. Andrew D. and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 9. Ambrose Barnwell, s. John and Mary A., both b. Ireland.
" 13. Anna McLean Husted (b. Centreville, R. I.), d. Richard W., b. Hallowell, Me., and Anna (McLean), b. Nashville.
" 14. Howard S. Adams, s. Henry S., b., b. Derry, N. H., and Hannah M., b. Newbury.
" 15. Minnie J. Monroe, d. Joseph, b. New Brunswick, and Lydia A., b. Nova Scotia.
" 18. Alice M. Sullivan (b. Lawrence), d. John, b. Ireland, and Naomi P., b. New Brunswick.
" 18. James H. Barry, s. James and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
" 20. Nora Lane, d. John and Eliza, both b. Ireland.
" 22. Edward Burke, s. John and Mary, both b. Ireland.
May — Charles Carter, s. Charles, b. England, and Harriet, b. Nova Scotia.
" — Isaac Charles (b. New York), s. Isaac and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
" 3. Daniel O'Brien, s. Daniel and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
" 5. Mary C. Welsh, d. Lewis and Julia, both b. Ireland.

May 6. Cora E. Holt, d. John C., b. No. Andover, and Susan A., b. No. Chelsea.
" 8 or 9. Daniel C. Richardson, s. Alonzo H., b. Moultonboro, N. H., and Emeline E., b. Salem.
" 16. George L. Knight, s. Albert, b. Portland, Me., and Elizabeth, b. Petersboro, N. H.
" 16. John Nichols (Indian) (b. Pittsburg), s. Newell and Susan, both b. Oldtown, Me.
" 30. Frederick A. Hodges, s. Addison S., b. Smithfield, R. I., and Esther A., b. New York.
" 30. Mary O'Shea, d. Edward and Elizabeth, both b. Ireland.
" 30. Thomas F. McLellan, s. Thomas, b. Scotland, and Margaret M., b. England.
June— Margaret Daveran, d. Mark and Judy, both b. Ireland.
" 2. John King, s. Martin and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 5. Herbert Jenkins, s. Howard and Eliza B., both b. Nantucket.
" 6. Mary E. Foster, d. Alfred, b. Kingsclear, Eng., and Sarah E. (Brown), b. Deer Isle, Me.
" 8. Alice Ells, d. Charles, b. Nova Scotia, and Ann, b. St. John, N. B.
" 15. Frank A. Noyes, s. Frank A., b. Maine, and Sarah A., b. Roxbury.
" 20. Alice W. Brown (b. Hingham), d. Joseph W. and Lucia E., both b. Abington.
" 22. John Allen, s. Thomas and Ann, both b. Ireland.
" 23. Edwin F. Corson (b. New Bedford), s. Charles M., b. Maine, and Helen M., b. Fairhaven.
" 28. Ann E. Routley, d. Henry, b. England, and Mary E., b. Boston.
July — George Booswane, s. —— and ——, both b. Canada.
" — Franklin Scates, s. Jas. C., b. Vermont, and Mary, b. England.
" — Annie M. Taylor (b. Connecticut), d. William, b. England, and Theresa, b. West Roxbury.
" 2. Alice M. Price, d. William and Maria, both b. England.
" 3. Edward Grant, s. Edward L., b. Vermont, and Julia, b. Maine.
" 4. Charles C. McLaughlin (b. Nova Scotia), s. William H. and Alice, both b. Nova Scotia.
" 6. Anna A. Homer, d. Joseph G., b. Conn., and Eliza A., b. Massachusetts.
" 9. Anna L. Daley, d. Michael, b. Massachusetts, and Margaret, b. Ireland.
" 9. John F. Beatey, s. John, b. Canada, and Annie J., b. Boston, Mass.
" 10. William Green (b. Eastport, Me.), s. Robert, b. Maine, and Annie, b. St. John, N. B.

July 15. Fanny Scott, d. James M. and Mary S., both b. New Brunswick.
" 16. Betsey Barrett, d. William and Julia, both b. Ireland.
" 19. Cora B. Young, d. Isaac and Mary, both b. Maine.
" 26. William Collins, s. Dennis and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 27. Alice G. Noyes, d. George E., b. Castine, Me., and Annie T., b. England.
Aug.— Minnie O'Keefe, d. Francis and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" — Carrie Churchill, d. Charles D., b. No. Bridgewater, and —— b. Georgia.
" 2. John Gibbons, s. Martin and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 7. Eva Ryan, d. Isaac Lyford, b. Linden, Vt., and Fanny, b. Vinalhaven, Me.
" 8. Catherine Rofferty, d. Michael and Catherine, both b. Ireland.
" 10. Ellen Kenney, d. Thomas and Maria, both b. Ireland.
" 11. —— Calief, s. G. Everett and Sarah F., both b. New Hampshire.
" 11. James Shea, s. Bartholomew and Ellen, both b. Ireland.
" 11. Carrie E. Campbell, d. Josiah, b. New Brunswick, and Carrie, b. Maine.
" 15. William Ryan, s. Thomas and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 18. Charles A. Radford, s. Benjamin F., b. Portland, Me., and Anna M. (Hale), b. Stillwater, Me.
" 20. Sarah Concannon, d. Patrick and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
" 25. Alfred L. Willard, s. Le Baron, b. Massachusetts, and Minerva, b. Uxbridge.
" 31. Frederic Nichols (Indian), s. Joseph and Eliza, both b. Oldtown, Me.
Sept.— —— Small, s. John, b. Massachusetts, and Eliza, b. ——.
" — George Morse, s. Edwin and Mary, both b. ——.
" — Ann Cunningham, d. John and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 1. George Wood, s. William and Celia, both b. England.
" 2. Julia N. Whitehouse (b. Boston), d. George H., b. Oxford, Me., and Clara T., b. Lawrence.
" 9. John Corbett (b. Attleboro), s. Jeremiah, b. Ireland, and Ellen, b. Connecticut.
" 11. Bridget McCowler, d. John and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 12. Dennis Harrigan, d. John and Ann, both b. Ireland.
" 12. —— Williams, d. John M., b. New Castle, Me., and Abbie M., b. Quincy.
" 15. Lucy K. Sears, d. H. G. O., b. No. Rochester, and Mary, b. New Bedford.
" 19. —— Brackett, d. John S., b. Great Falls, N. H., and Bessie E., b. Strafford, N. H.
" 20. John Ready, s. Patrick, b. Ireland, and Julia F., b. Canada.
" 24. David A. Bancroft, s. David C., b. Philadelphia, Pa., and Lydia A., b. Taunton.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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The same name may appear more than once upon the same page.

Wm J Stuart

THE HYDE PARK

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VOLUME TWO.

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THE

HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD.

VOL. II. APRIL, 1892. NO. 1.

WILLIAM J. STUART.

WILLIAM J. STUART, son of Arthur and Agnes (Mason) Stuart, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 15, 1828. He comes from the noted Stuarts of Scotland, through a Scotch-Irish branch. His father was prominently connected with railroading in the United States from its earliest days, being employed on the Pottsville Railroad, in Pennsylvania, one of the first adventures of this now greatly multiplied means of travel. About 1835 he came to Boston and became what is now called assistant superintendent or general manager of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, and thus William received the educational advantages of the justly celebrated public schools of Boston, supplemented by two years' attendance at Marshall S. Rice's private school at Newton. When he was fourteen years old he was indentured to learn the trade of coppersmith with Hinkley & Drury (predecessors of Boston Locomotive Works). Serving until he was of age, he became master of all the details of the business, but, wishing a short change of avocation, he went to Pennsylvania and passed one season with a company of civil engineers on a railroad in Lehigh Valley. Returning to Boston, the next year he engaged in business for himself as a coppersmith in South Boston, on the site ever since occupied by him for the same purpose. Since the establishment of his business, which was largely devoted to locomotive work, there have been three radical changes in the character of his products.

From locomotive work he changed to sugar-works for Cuban plantations. About 1860 this trade was superseded by steam-

boat work for Loring, the ship-builder, and during the Rebellion was entirely employed on government vessels. He made the copper-work of the first two gun-boats (small ones) ordered by the government, and also for, among numerous others, the "Nahant" and "Canonicus," and put all the copper-work into Commodore Farragut's celebrated flag-ship "Hartford." When the war closed and government work ceased Mr. Stuart for some years was engaged on sugar machinery and brewery fittings, but now makes a specialty of radiators for house-warming.

He has been content with a profitable business of moderate extent, has never tried to do a rushing business, and has had no desire to change from the even tenor of his regular avocation. Although burned out three times, he has, on each occasion, at once rebuilt, and, as before mentioned, carries on his business to-day where he first started.

Mr. Stuart married, May 23, 1853, Sarah M., daughter of the distinguished Dr. Leroy Sunderland. She was a woman of more than ordinary attraction and character. She died July 26, 1871. On October 4, 1874, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth G. Daniels, daughter of Edward and Ruth (Snow) Barber.

Mr. Stuart became a resident of Fairmount in the spring of 1858, and the next year became a land owner there, and erected his present residence on Water street. He was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of the town of Hyde Park, was elected one of its first and second Boards of Selectmen, was its second representative to the Legislature, serving two years (1878–79), and has been one of the three commissioners of the sinking fund of the town ever since the organization of that board in 1875. Mr. Stuart has been connected with the Hyde Park Savings Bank ever since its incorporation in 1871, and has been one of its Trustees since 1873, and of its Board of Investment since 1877. He has been a member for many years of the four masonic bodies in the town, and served very acceptably as treasurer of each. He has ever been active in public affairs, is a thoroughly genial and pleasant social companion, and has many friends.

He is an advanced thinker, and holds the most liberal and progressive views in politics, religion and other questions of the day. Originally Free-Soil, he has been a Radical Republican

since 1856. He is one of the best representatives of the town of his adoption, and to whose welfare he has given so much of his service, and holds a high place in the regard of his townsmen.[1]

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION OF HYDE PARK.

BY ELLA F. BOYD.[2]

THE story of the rocks of the greater part of our whole state is a very complicated one. Only few rocks are now what they were when laid down, — in form, shape, or even in composition.

Volcanic agencies have, in the past, been actively engaged, even more actively than they now are in volcanic regions. In some periods long openings or fissures were made in the earth, and the lava, flowing out of these rents, flooded the whole district for miles in extent. We often find this phenomenon in the rocks of the so-called Boston Basin.

Earthquakes have played an important part in the history of the region. Landslips have occurred and rocks have been rent, forming the joints or parallel cracks that are to be seen almost everywhere.

Then, too, interior heat has caused the rocks to become somewhat plastic. Lateral pressure, produced by contraction of the inner hot nucleus of the globe, and consequent sinking of the cooler and more hardened crust, crushed, folded and tilted the rocks until they formed great serpentine undulations.

Frost, rain and the atmosphere for millions of years have lent their aid to the general work of denudation and deposition, and we have the results of all these agencies before us to study and unravel, if we can.

The "Boston Basin" is a name that has been applied to all of our sedimentary and eruptive rocks of approximately the same geological horizon in Eastern Massachusetts. The

[1] This sketch is largely taken from Hurd's History of Norfolk County (1884).

[2] Read before the Hyde Park Historical Society, Feb. 3, 1892.

oldest of these are the slates of Braintree, containing the famous fossil trilobite, Paradoxides Harlani; the limestones of Nahant and Weymouth, containing the fossil Hyolithes, and many patches of quartzite and schist, that were formerly sandstone and slate, but have been changed by metamorphism. The fossils show these rocks to belong in the lowest division of the Palæozoic Era, the Cambrian Age.

Next, according to John H. Sears of the Essex Institute, Salem, comes a rock which he has named Essexite. This is an eruptive rock of a dark color, and very porphyritic and schistose in structure. It is composed of the minerals feldspar and augite, with some biotite. This, however, is a local rock, occurring at Marblehead.

The third rock in the series all authorities agree to be diorite, another eruptive composed of basic feldspar and hornblende. The sedimentary rocks, at this early age, were rent in all directions, and the diorite in the form of lava was erupted through them. As an example, A. C. Lane has noted some 500 dikes at Nahant, a town which contains less than a square mile of land, and this mostly covered with soil.

Nature then seemed to pause for awhile, to gather strength for renewed activity, for, after these rocks had become hard, a fourth series, still of igneous origin, was laid down. These were more acidic than the last and of lighter color. The granites, felsites and syenites belong here. Quincy and Dedham granites are typical varieties of this group.

Syenite bears a close resemblance to granite and is like it in composition, except that it contains no quartz, that is, it is composed of orthoclase feldspar only, except microscopic quantities of other minerals.

Felsite is like both in composition, and was the glassy overflow at the time of eruption. Granite never reaches the surface at the time of formation. The overflow during an eruption is called obsidian and varies from the homogeneous glassy mass to the porous, light variety that we call pumice. In time this obsidian devitrifies, or turns to a stony material, and forms the felsite so common in Hyde Park.

Again we had a long period of rest, and then the sea and other agencies began their work of denudation. Cliffs of diorite, felsite, granite and quartzite were torn, broken and

crushed, and the fragments rolled, with ceaseless energy. Our conglomerates were then formed. We find pebbles of granite, felsite, quartzite and even of slate in the conglomerate. The diorite, which disintegrates much more quickly than the other rocks, was probably reduced to clay and afterwards changed to slate.

Then there are evidences of periods of elevation as well as of subsidence of the earth's crust; for we find our sixth series of rocks composed of flows of melaphyr and porphyrite (both volcanic lavas) *interbedded* with conglomerate and slate.

Another period of rest in which a vast bed of slate was deposited, and then, as Prof. W. O. Crosby says, "The weakened crust below the still unconsolidated sediments could no longer resist the growing horizontal thrust or pressure, and it yielded; and thus inaugurated an important geological revolution. The slate and conglomerate were powerfully compressed in a north and south direction, and thrown into a series of gigantic folds, having a general east-west trend. Although they have suffered enormous erosion, these folds, when not drift covered, are still distinctly traceable." I have quoted this at length because it explains a great deal of our Hyde Park geology. He also says: "The strata was extensively broken and faulted . . . many of the faults and joint fissures being injected by highly liquid rock (diabase)." This general description of the rocks of Eastern Massachusetts has been given in order that the following pages may be better understood.

The geology of Hyde Park presents two natural divisions, viz., the solid rocks, and the superficial deposits, or that part covered with the drift left by the Glacial Age.

In the first division we find rocks belonging to the fourth, fifth and sixth series already mentioned, the granites, felsites, porphyrites, conglomerates and slates, with a number of diabase dikes.

Felsite occupies a prominent place, and we have many beautiful varieties, from nearly pure white to green, pink, red and gray, the difference in color being due to different degrees of oxidation in the iron.

On Pine Garden Rock are found some of the best examples of concretionary structure in felsite. It occupies a small portion of the ridge just north of the German picnic ground. The rock-

mass is of a delicate green color, and the concretions are of bright pink. These concretions vary from an almost microscopic size to an inch in diameter, though the average size is about three-eighths of an inch. When examined carefully many will be found to contain a nucleus consisting of a grain of quartz, and to have a radiate structure around the nucleus. This spherulitic structure is one of the stages of devitrification in the glassy obsidians.

The first stages of the process must be studied with a microscope. Under a high objective a thin section of obsidian will be found to be full of minute, imperfect crystals called crystallites. These increase with age and, having an attraction for each other, often segregate around a common centre, forming opaque, stony spots in the rock. It is then called spherulite or spherulitic obsidian. The concretions are often so abundant that the weathered surface has the appearance of conglomerate, as the concretions are slightly harder than the rock-mass, and so do not decompose as rapidly as the latter.

The same rock occurs again in Grew's woods, west of Beaver street, and toward Muddy Pond. This is not as attractive in appearance as that found on Pine Garden Rock, the contrast of ground-mass and spherulites is not as great; the green is a dirty green and the pink a whitish pink, probably due to decomposition.

At the eastern part of the town the felsite assumes the red tints, then as we go toward the west the rock becomes gray and finally merges into granite. At the junction of Arlington and Westminster streets we find an outcrop of the typical red variety. This deeply red rock is very homogeneous and breaks with conchoidal fracture. When weathered it presents a banding of two shades and makes a very pretty rock when polished. It might well be utilized for decorative purposes.

The banding is the result of fluidal motion while in a plastic state, as lava flows from a volcano, and different colors thus become intermingled. These bands are not continuous; they seem to be only elongated patches. Geikie speaks of this structure in the obsidians of the Lipari Islands as "drawn out spherulites."

The darker streaks are harder and withstand decomposition better than the lighter colored ones, for in weathered specimens they stand in ridges on the surface. In fact, in many places,

small patches of true jasper are found. At Riverside Square is a fine display of this banding.

Some of the felsite is brecciated, that is, it is full of sub-angular pebbles which are darker than the rock itself. The explanation of this probably is that after the flow of lava had hardened, but before it had become entirely indurated, there was another violent volcanic outburst, breaking the lava into pieces of all shapes and sizes, while the new flow filled all spaces and re-cemented the mass. Wherever we find volcanic breccia like that described above, proximity to the original vent is indicated. This structure is found in the northern part of the town. One typical exposure can be seen near the junction of Metropolitan avenue and Hubbard street.

No volcanic vents have been found in this vicinity, but they must be in a northerly direction, for not a great distance from the locality of brecciated felsite is a mass of tuff, a sandstone made up of volcanic ash, of coarse and fine material, indicating that the original place of eruption is not far off.

Tuff is an interesting rock, and occurs on the west side of the railroad cutting, just north of the bridge, near River Street station on the New York and New England Railroad.

A large ledge of the gray variety of felsite is found on Hyde Park avenue, bounded by Dell avenue, Lincoln street and Central avenue. This ledge extended also down Hyde Park and Central avenues to West street, until a large portion was blasted away to make room for dwellings.

The same rock was met on Central Park avenue as far south as Clay street. This was much sought for by residents of the town, when blasted by the Water Company. Fine slabs covered with dendrites were procured, under the name of "fern rock," a common misnomer, the mistake of many who regard the impressions as fossil ferns.

From the compact, homogeneous felsites to the coarse-grained crystalline granites, we have a gradual transition, an interesting and unusual feature, not often shown as plainly as it is in this town. The first stage after the felsite is a very fine grained granite, so fine that the constituents can only be told with the aid of the lens. This is called micro-granite or eurite. A small outcrop was found in the woods north of Back street. Other outcrops were in Grew's woods between the felsite and the granite.

One very interesting locality was on the path leading from the Hermit's to Muddy Pond. First was a compact felsite; at the next outcrop was found to be still compact felsite, but with feldspar and quartz crystals developing; just beyond was eurite; and finally granite.

Granite occupies the entire western part of the town, and is probably a continuation of Dedham granite. Some of it is very pretty, having a greenish tinge, due to the presence of epidote. Other outcrops are gray in color, more like the Quincy granite, but nearly free from hornblende.

A small patch of porphyrite is seen on the New York and New England Railroad near the River Street station. This is also an eruptive rock, but of later date, as it is found interbedded with the conglomerate. It looks somewhat like felsite with well-developed crystals of feldspar, but it is composed of a more basic feldspar than the felsite. The eruptive rocks, with the exception of the porphyrite, probably covered the whole township, and from these rocks our conglomerates were made.

A very interesting specimen of stratification of sandstone and conglomerate was seen on River street near Business street — bands of alternate sandstone and conglomerate of about two inches wide. In this same ledge was a large dike of diabase, seven feet broad, and on either side of it the conglomerate was well baked, as no doubt the workmen learned to their sorrow when they tried to blast it.

After the eruption of the granites and felsites there must have been a long period of quiet, for these overflows to have become hardened, before the deposition of the conglomerates began. The sea wore away the ledges, and rounded the angular fragments into pebbles, as it does on our beaches to-day.

Time, with the aid of heat and pressure, changed this shingle-beach to a conglomerate. The conglomerate covered most of the region over the felsites. But after this the great disturbance took place, and the rocks were crushed together into long, corrugated folds, having a general east-west direction.

The rocks on the upper part of the folds, or anticlines, were stretched to their utmost capacity and were easily weathered away, leaving the under rocks exposed. This is why we have these long, narrow areas of alternate felsite and conglomerate.

The southerly line of the conglomerate has the same direction

as the Neponset River. It is first seen on River street near the Boston line. It then parallels the railroad track to the river. There are many outcrops in the river-bed. Others occur on Walter street, corner of Pierce; and finally disappear beneath the sand plain beyond Fairmount.

The northerly line begins on Hyde Park avenue, near Arlington street, then crosses the track of the Boston and Providence Railroad; and there is a large outcrop on the corner of West and Austin streets. Ledges are noted all along Austin, Beaver, Childs and River streets, along Dedham street, Glenwood avenue, then in a westerly direction toward the Dedham line. The general strike of the rock was found to be N. 50° E. to N. 70° E. and the dip was to the south-east from 20° to vertical.

In Grew's woods, south of Austin street and south-west of Beaver street, is a well-defined fault, or line showing where the earth's crust has slipped out of its original position. On the side toward Austin street is well-stratified sandstone, with a strike of N. 70° E; dip, S. E. 70° to 80°. This is full of joint planes. On the west side of the fault is felsite of concretionary as well as finely banded structure. The banding is so regular in some places that a casual observer would be apt to call it stratification.

There are no minerals of any importance in Hyde Park,—a few inferior quartz crystals, a small amount of iron ore in the form of hematite, and also pinite, a mineral formed by the decomposition of felsite, comprising almost all.

In preparing this part of the paper, my thanks are due to Prof. W. O. Crosby of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for his kindness in allowing me to compare my map with one of his, yet unpublished, and make certain corrections.

Ages passed away before the second division of our geological story, in which we find the superficial deposits, and it is to these that we owe many of our topographical features.

Clarendon Hills, Fairmount and Mount Neponset, as well as the higher portions of Sunnyside, are composed of drift material brought here during the Glacial Age. Fairmount and Clarendon Hills are typical drumlins. Geologists do not all agree on the formation of drumlins, but it is the most generally accepted theory that they were formed under the ice-sheet. Probably some obstruction caused the debris to pause in its onward movement, and then more and more material gradually accumu-

lated, forming it into a rounded hill. Some authorities think drumlins are old moraines worked over by succeeding glaciers, as they are never found, in this vicinity, over forty miles from the southern boundary of the glacial area. Whatever their formation, drumlins are composed of a mixture of clay, some sand and gravel and large and small semi-angular stones or boulders. The boulders usually have been striated, or scratched in transit.

It is a typical feature of drumlins to have surface springs, owing to the substratum of clay or till. This explains why so many cellars on Fairmount suffer from inflowing water.

Mt. Neponset is also a drumlin. Two smaller ones are near Atherton street, and the tops of two still smaller may be seen in the vicinity of Sunnyside street. The lower part of these is covered with a sand plain. Many of the boulders are of conglomerate.

After the glacial period we had a milder climate and the glaciers melted, leaving immense rivers to work over the drift, and the result is our sand plains, clay beds and kames. Kames are long ridges of modified drift, with steep sides similar to those of a railroad embankment. These are formed in the rivers, on the top of the ice-sheet, according to the theory of Warren Upham of the U. S. Geological Survey. They are composed of gravel and well-rounded boulders, which are never striated or scratched, this feature, as well as others, separating them sharply from drumlins. The kame is often stratified, showing water action in sorting the material.

Many of the ponds, swamps and kettle-holes of this town are found in the modified drift. A fine example of a kettle pond may be seen near the rubber works at River Street station. There are two kames on the Readville side of Fairmount, others north of Clarendon Hills station. All the swamps in Grew's woods, as well as in the Clarendon Hills district and the level sand plains all over the town, belong to this period, known as the Champlain Period.

The sluggishness of the Neponset, as well as of other rivers in this vicinity, is due to the fact that the land was elevated during the Ice Age, and the rivers cut deeper beds to reach sea level; then when it subsided the land near their source was left about 200 feet below the level of the sea.

Thus we find laid down in geological succession the granites

and felsites, both eruptive rocks, the latter being merely the overflow of the former; overlying these, are the conglomerates and slates, interbedded, in the eastern part of the town, with porphyrite; after these were laid down the great disturbance crushed the rocks into long folds, their tops being eroded, leaving the long, narrow areas of alternate felsite and conglomerate. Lastly, over the whole, we find drift material — drumlins caused by the ice itself, and kames, sand plains and swamps, due to subsequent water action.

MRS. MARTHA FOSTER CLOUGH.

BY CHARLES F. GERRY.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Canterbury, N. H., August 19, 1770, and died in Hyde Park March 26, 1861. She was the eldest daughter of the Hon. Abiel Foster, the first Representative to Congress from New Hampshire.

The New England Gazetteer speaks of him as follows: "He possessed in a great degree the esteem and confidence of the people; and soon after he left the pastoral care of the church he was called to arduous duties as a magistrate and legislator. In 1783 he was elected to Congress, and for three years was a member of that body under the old confederation. He was successively returned a member for nearly all the time until 1804, when he retired to private life and domestic tranquillity. He was an ardent lover of his country, and faithfully served his constituents, by whom his memory will long be cherished." He was an intimate friend of Washington, who presented him with a miniature painting of himself, said to have been one of the best ever taken, and is still handed down as an heirloom in the family. He died in February, 1806.

Her mother's maiden name was Mary Rogers, a direct descendant of John Rogers, the martyr.

Mrs. Clough came to reside in the present limits of Hyde Park with her granddaughter, Mrs. C. F. Gerry, in the early spring of 1857, — the first year of the settlement, — residing first in the Robinson House, corner of Fairmount avenue and Water street, now the residence of Mr. Andrew Washburn; afterwards,

for a few months, in the Seavey House, now the residence of Mr. B. F. Radford; and the balance of her life at the home of Mr. C. F. Gerry, at the corner of Oak street and Central Park avenue. She was a woman of rare intelligence, and kept pace with all the leading political questions of the day, discussing them with great earnestness and ability. She could see no peaceful settlement of the slavery question, and the year before she died predicted that a great war was near at hand. When doubts were expressed in reference to her predictions her reply was, "It will surely come; and there will be a camp near here, and you will see soldiers going and coming on the railroad"; all of which was soon after literally fulfilled, as she died only seventeen days before the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, which inaugurated the civil war she saw so plainly with her prophetic vision. In religious belief she was a Congregationalist, and ever lived a consistent Christian life.

Her death occurred at the advanced age of 90 years and seven months, and her remains were taken to Sudbury, Mass., for burial.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF DR. HORATIO LESEUR. — Rev. Perley B. Davis, Edward W. Cross and Edward I. Humphrey, who were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions on the death of Dr. Horatio Leseur, a vice-president of this Society, who died December 23, 1891, have reported as follows: —

"*Resolved,* That in the death of Dr. Horatio Leseur the Hyde Park Historical Society loses a member whose life and character have elevated him to a high place in the affection and esteem of all who knew him. Deeply interested in the welfare of others, of unselfish spirit, of most genial manners and of excellent judgment, his rare combination of qualities placed him among the few who win at once the love and respect of all; and cause his removal from us to be an occasion of lasting regret. By his pure and attractive life he has made it easier for others to walk in the pathway of high and noble manhood."

We hope to have the pleasure of presenting to our readers in the near future a sketch of the life of Dr. Leseur, with an accompanying portrait.

HYDE PARK AND FAIRMOUNT SOCIETY FOR MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT.[1]

SATURDAY evening, February 10, 1866, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the residents of Hyde Park and Fairmount, as our village was then known, was held in the newly erected "Music Hall," then standing near the easterly corner of West River street and Hyde Park avenue, but now remodelled and standing on the corner of Webster street and said avenue, and occupied by Dr. John A. Soule. At this meeting was formed the "Hyde Park and Fairmount Society for Mutual Improvement." Its by-laws provided for regular meetings for "improvement by declamation, debate and composition," and a meeting to be held in April of each year for the "purpose of considering and deciding all questions in regard to streets and avenues, and the ornamenting of the same."

Alpheus P. Blake, in an address to this meeting, defined the object of the society as follows: "To add to the social attractions of the village, encourage and stimulate intellectual development, beautify the place by ornamenting the streets and avenues by setting out shade trees, and aiding such other objects as may from time to time appear for the best interests of the community." Samuel A. Bradbury presided and Capt. J. A. Judson acted as secretary, and Charles A. White, Samuel G. Greene and others, whose names are not preserved, were prominent in this meeting. John L. Butman, Alpheus P. Blake and William T. Thacher were appointed a committee to prepare a list of officers, and the meeting then adjourned until the following Tuesday. At the adjourned meeting the following officers were elected: President, Charles A. White; vice-presidents, Samuel A. Bradbury, Theodore D. Weld, Martin L. Whitcher, Amos Webster, Charles F. Gerry, Benjamin F. Radford and William J. Stuart; recording secretary, Benjamin C. Vose; corresponding secretary, J. A. Judson; treasurer, Thomas C. Evans; auditor, William M. Bragg; directors, Alpheus P. Blake, Samuel G. Greene, Hypolitus C. Fisk, J. P. Collins, Edward Roberts, John L. Butman, John D. Bradlee, Francis H. Caffin, Ezra G. Perkins, Charles D.

[1] The material for this sketch is entirely from the extensive historical collections of Henry A. Rich.

Hubbard, Edward Norton, Waldo F. Ward, William T. Thacher, John J. Raynes and Jairus Pratt. The list of officers embraced nearly all the then prominent citizens of the villages. The society continued in active existence for about two years.

This society exercised a very beneficial influence. During its existence trees were set out by it upon both sides of Fairmount avenue, and were also furnished without charge for setting in other streets. Many of these remain to the present day. It also erected a fence upon both sides of Fairmount avenue, extending nearly all the way from Everett square to the top of the hill.

Of the first board of officers only eight, — Messrs. Weld, Webster, Stuart, Radford, Fisk, Caffin, Ward and Raynes, — now live in Hyde Park. Eleven, — Messrs. White, Whitcher, Vose, Bragg, Greene, Roberts, Bradlee, Perkins, Norton, Pratt and Thacher, — have deceased. Mr. Bradbury now resides in Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Gerry in Sudbury, Mass.; Messrs. Evans and Blake in Boston, and Mr. Butman in Mexico.

ADAMS' OPINION OF HANCOCK. — William Clarence Burrage, in his excellent essay read before the Bostonian Society, entitled "John Hancock and His Times," alludes to the various criticisms made as to Hancock, and in particular to the statements of Henry Cabot Lodge and Horace E. Scudder, in the Memorial History of Boston, as to the unfavorable opinion entertained of him by John Adams, and adds: "There are no proofs for these careless statements."

Mr. Burrage might, indeed, have said further that there is abundant evidence to the contrary to be found in the statements of President Adams, who, in a deed to the town of Quincy dated July 25, 1822, provided for the erection of a "stone school-house," the present Adams Academy, "over the cellar which was under the house anciently built by the Rev. Mr. John Hancock, the father of John Hancock, that great, generous, disinterested, bountiful benefactor of his country, once president of Congress and afterwards governor of this state, to whose great exertions and unlimited sacrifices this nation is so deeply indebted for her independence and present prosperity, who was born in this house."

HYDE PARK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Society held on the third day of February last, in the lecture room of the Waverly Club, the following officers were elected: President, Charles G. Chick; vice-presidents; John B. Bachelder, Stephen B. Balkam, Robert Bleakie, Isaac J. Brown, Isaac Bullard, Henry S. Bunton, James E. Cotter, David L. Davis, Perley B. Davis, Willard S. Everett, Henry S. Grew, Edward J. Hickey, David Higgins, James D. McAvoy, David Perkins, Sidney C. Putnam, Henry A. Rich, William J. Stuart, Francis W. Tewksbury and Theodore D. Weld; treasurer, Wallace D. Lovell; recording secretary, Fred L. Johnson; curators, Amos H. Brainard, Edmund Davis, Orin T. Gray, Edward I. Humphrey, Charles F. Jenney, Joseph King Knight and George L. Richardson. The curators at the close of this meeting elected Charles F. Jenney corresponding secretary.

The following extracts from the president's annual report are of interest: —

"The year just past has been one of steady work by the society. New members have been added, the library increased, and many facts as to persons and places of interest to us, because associated with the early history of our town, have been gathered and preserved. In fact, the work of the Society has been valuable in its various departments.

"At the time of the last report the curators recommended that this Society publish a 'Quarterly.' This enterprise has been undertaken and carried forward successfully during the year. Our members have given it loyal support. The first number of the "Hyde Park Historical Record" appeared in April, and met with a very warm welcome from the local press and from our citizens generally. The present subscription list numbers about 300. With a little personal effort upon the part of each member this number might be easily doubled. If this could be done it would enable us to do more work and to present illustrations from time to time of persons and places, that will be of value to the future generations.

"We have secured, in the four numbers published, good pictures of Messrs. Allen, Grew, Whitcher and Radford of the

town's first Board of Selectmen; also of Mr. Piper, a prominent citizen and a Selectman at an early date.

"These portraits, with lectures and items of local interest, give our publication great value.[1] I feel that each member of our Society should be not only a subscriber but should constitute himself an agent during the coming year, that our list may be enlarged. The price per year being but fifty cents is within the means of any citizen.

"Another matter that now presses upon us is a lack of suitable rooms. Two years ago, we, for the first time, secured a room which this Society could call its home. Its value was at once apparent from the rapid collection of valuable books, pamphlets, pictures and other matter. Now this room is wholly inadequate for our purposes. The book cases are all filled, pictures find no room upon the walls and other articles of interest cannot be displayed. The approach to it is not inviting. I feel that I voice the views of your curators in saying that we have outgrown it and that the enterprise of the Society demands a larger and better place for our collections and for our work. Our library work is crippled at this time, and, unless larger rooms are obtained, I fear the interest in this department will flag.

"The curators have other and better rooms in view but the increase in the annual rent causes us to hesitate until some plan shall be formulated by which our treasury can be aided. Our annual income is small, as appears by the treasurer's report. I believe the Society has the confidence of our people and that if some way can be fixed so that the public at large can aid us, it will gladly do so.

"In the past it has been a matter of concern to us that the town had no local cemetery. This subject has been

[1] "State Library of Massachusetts, State House, Boston."

"I congratulate your Society upon the excellence and value of its publication." — C. B. TILLINGHAST.

"The HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD closes its first volume with the number for January, 1892. Every town in Rhode Island ought to have, and might have, just such a periodical. It is one of the pleasantest of the Book Note Exchanges." — *Book Notes*, Providence, R. I.

"The four numbers are highly creditable to the town, and clearly indicate what other towns should do in the way of trying to preserve their local history." — *Light*, Worcester, Mass.

discussed by the curators from time to time with a view to press the matter for action by the town. It has seemed of much importance to have those who have been prominent, and, indeed, the citizens of the town generally, find burial within its limits that their memories might be perpetually preserved with the town in which they lived. It is a source of gratification to us that this matter is now taking shape and this want is likely to be met very soon.[1]

"I cannot close this report without calling your attention to the fact that the 'Reaper' has been busy among our members since our last annual meeting. Indeed, we have suffered severely! By the death of Messrs. Piper, Benton, Putnam, Dr. Leseur and Henry Grew, we have lost members of great value. All were men of prominence in the town. Four of them were early residents here and took active parts in Hyde Park's affairs.

"It is not my purpose here to write eulogies of these worthy men, but simply to remind you of our loss, and of our duty to them and that of our Society to see to it that our archives bear in some form such sketches and other tokens as will give to future generations accurate knowledge of these men and of the characteristics which led to their success and made them honored by their fellow-men. In the death of Messrs. Grew and Leseur we lose two of our vice-presidents. Both of these gentlemen have aided the Society by their influence and by their means, in times of need.

"The enterprise in which we are engaged demands patience, perseverance and constant care, that the work required be properly and correctly performed. It needs money as well, that the Society may afford opportunities for thorough work. Let me ask for it your interest and support the coming year that the Historical Society may move forward with vigor and confidence in the work of all its departments, and real progress be made.

"The time is fast approaching when, in order to take the permanent position we wish to hold, some strong effort must be made to secure funds for a permanent building. We now have

[1] February 17, 1892, the town authorized the Selectmen to purchase for a cemetery, such portions of the "Gilman Farm" as was in their judgment expedient, and appropriated $10,000 for the purchase and preparation of said land.

a library and collections of large money value, and of much more worth to us as, in case of loss, many articles could not be replaced.

"This Society should be made the centre of literary people of the town, and with a suitable building where such people could feel at home in their work it would become so, and we should gain strength by their presence and association. I believe the citizens at large will gladly aid in providing us with such accommodations, provided a reasonable plan of operation can be submitted."

From the report of the corresponding secretary, it appeared that there had been, during the year 1891, added to the library 263 volumes, classified as follows: —

Town and county histories, celebrations, and records,	52
Genealogical and biographical,	49
Educational,	30
Publications of Historical Societies,	15
Church histories, etc.,	6
Newspapers,	8
Miscellaneous,	103
	263

and also 347 pamphlets, classified as follows: —

Town and county histories and celebrations,	14
Genealogical and biographical,	18
Educational,	8
Publications of Historical Societies,	112
Church histories, manuals and sermons,	10
Relative to the town of Dorchester,	71
Miscellaneous,	113
	346

Special mention was made of the kindnesses extended to the Society by the Dedham Historical Society and the New England Historic Genealogical Society. The latter, from among its duplicates, contributed a nearly complete set of the town and school committee reports of Dorchester, of great value in connection with the early history of this town. And, among many other benefactors during the past year, attention was called to the valuable additions made by Henry S. Bunton to the educational department of the library, the gift to the

Society from Miss Sarah M. and Miss Mary E. Vose of books and an ancient lamp, and of forty-four valuable pamphlets relating to the history of Ohio from Sam Briggs of Cleveland.

At this meeting a valuable essay (printed in this number) was read by Mrs. Ella F. Boyd, who added much to the interest of her theme by exhibiting specimens showing the various rock formations of the town. At the close of the meeting a vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. Boyd and also to the Waverly Club for the free use of its lecture room.

HYDE PARK BIRTHS.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWIN C. JENNEY.

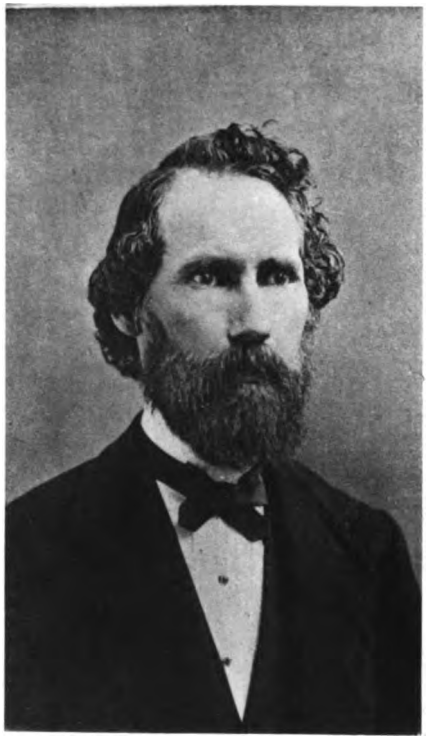
1870.

[CONTINUED FROM VOL. I, PAGE 72.]

Sept. 25. Clara L. Hill, d. John R., b. England, and Ellen L., b. Boston.
" 27. Margaret E. Butler, d. John F., b. St John, N. B., and Bridget A., b. Milton.
" 29. Sarah Sullivan, d. John and Ann, both b. Ireland.
Oct. — Thomas L. O'Brien, s. John and Johanna, both b. Ireland.
" — Crestie A. Otesse, d. Newell and Mary (Draent), both b. Canada.
" 2. Gertrude Rowland, d. John F., b. Philadelphia, Pa., and Eliza, b. Hollis, Me.
" 4. James E. Thompson, s. Robert, b. Nova Scotia, and Harriet, b. England.
" 5. —— Pratt, d. Jairus, b. Boston, and Susan H., b. Portland, Me.
" 6. Nora E. Jordan, d. Matthew, b. Ireland, and Ellen, b. Brookline.
" 10. Samuel A. Bradbury, s. Sumner T., b. Boston, and Annie, b. Milton.
" 11. Francis A. Whittier, s. Napoleon B., b. Nashua, N. H., and Ellen, b. Dorchester.
" 13. Jennie King P. Thomson (b. New York), d. John W. and Jennie K., both b. Scotland.
" 14. Fanny G. Tarrant, d. George M. and Mary A., both b. England.
" 15. Mary E. Conroy, d. Michael and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
" 15. Bessie I. F. Bleakie, d. Robert and Isabella, both b. Scotland.

Oct. 17. Winifred P. Hamlet, s. Martin V. B., b. —— N. H., and Delia, b. Milton.
" 17. Alexander Lamon, s. John A. and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 20. Sylvester T. Moran, s. Michael, b. Ireland, and Delia, b. England.
" 21. —— Flanders, d. Henry, b. —— Vt., and Antoinetta, b. Nashua, N. H.
" 21. Bridget Mahoney, d. Florence and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
" 22. Catherine McNabb, d. James, b. Ireland, and Mary Ann, b. Dedham.
" 22. George H. Kendrick, s. Henry C., b. Bedford, N. H., and Elizabeth (Bolman), b. Boston.
" 24. —— Kendall, d. Charles F., b. Worcester, and Adelaide M., b. Dracut.
" 26. Nellie O'Hearn, d. James and Ellen (Fallon), both b. Ireland.
" 26. David Crankshaw, s. David S. and Lydia, both b. England.
" 29. —— Coggins, d. Charles and Harriet, both b. Nova Scotia.
" 31. Ann E. Beatty, d. Robert W., b. Ireland, and Catherine, b. Scotland.
Nov. — —— Wheeler, s. —— and Elizabeth, both b. ——
" 6. —— Richardson, s. William, b. England, and Jane, b. New Brunswick.
" 9. Thomas F. Fallon, s. Peter and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 11. Mary E. Downey (b. Attleboro), d. John and Ann, both b. Ireland.
" 12. Grace M. Willard, d. Henry L., b. Wrentham, and Adelaide M., b. Pawtucket, R. I.
" 14. Annie W. Mullen, d. Thomas and Ann, both b. Ireland.
" 15. John M. Corrigan, s. John and Bridget (Mulcahey), both b. Ireland.
" 17. Rosie A. Hilton, d. William B. and Lavinia, both b. Maine.
" 20. James Anderson, s. James and Catherine, both b. Ireland.
" 22. Frederick J. Whipple, s. Frederick J., b. Boston, and Lucinda D., b. Seneca Falls, N. Y.
" 26. William Cousadine, s. John and Johanna, both b. Ireland.
" 27. Mary E. Norton (b. Boston), d. Thomas, b. New York, and Johanna, b. Ireland.
Dec. 3. —— Estey, d. Lewis B. and Helen A., both b. Rhode Island.
" 4. John W. Costello, s. Michael and Mary E., both b. Ireland.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



From photograph made about 1872.

Horatio Gesner

THE

HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD.

VOL. II. JULY, 1892. NO. 2.

DR. HORATIO LESEUR.

BY JOS. KING KNIGHT, D.D.S.

DR. Horatio Leseur, the youngest son of William Frost and Elizabeth Carpenter Leseur, was born at Rehoboth, Mass., June 20, 1820. There were six sons and four daughters in the family, three of whom remain; Hannah F. Leseur and Mrs. Eliza Sheldon, of Rehoboth, and Benjamin F. Leseur, of Fairmount avenue, Hyde Park. They were descendants of the Huguenots, the grandfather coming from France to this country, and it is supposed that he lost his life on the return voyage. William Frost Leseur was an intelligent and cultured gentleman, and was schoolmaster and justice of the peace in Rehoboth.

In early life Horatio Leseur gave proof of his future career by his industrious habits and close application. School advantages were decidedly limited, but in the face of obstacles he obtained a good education and was well informed on the subjects of the day.

At the early age of twenty, he married Hannah Cook Waterman, and shortly afterward they decided to try their fortunes in the then "out west." Moving to the centre of New York state in 1842 was far different from traveling in our palatial cars of to-day. The journey was made to New York city in a sailing vessel, and from there by way of an Erie canal boat and stage coach, they reached their destination, the village of Homer, in Cortland county. After engaging in business here for a few years, during which time three daughters were born into the home, they returned to Massachusetts, and in 1852 Dr. Leseur entered the dental profession in Boston, and continued

in active practice until his final illness. Thoroughly upright and conscientious in all his dealings, he made friends of all with whom he came in contact, and thus by personal influence built up a business and a name.

In 1864, he bought the residence on Maple street, Mount Neponset, which has since been the family homestead. February 14, 1891, the place witnessed a scene of great rejoicing, for it was the celebration of the golden wedding, and also an expression of thankfulness that up to that time the family circle had remained unbroken.

Dr. Leseur was a man who, while taking no active part in politics, had the courage of his convictions and always endeavored to perform what he conceived to be a citizen's duty. He was greatly attached to the town of his adoption, and was always ready to do what he could for its welfare. He was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, a vice-president of the Historical Society, connected with the Golden Cross and Five Year Benefit societies, and an active worker in the Congregational Church and Society, where he held many important offices. For nearly twenty-eight consecutive years he was a teacher in its Sabbath School, and dearly loved those to whom it was his duty to minister. From early childhood he was a lover of music, and many have been the occasions on which he has contributed to others' happiness, as well as his own, in this direction.

As Rev. Perley B. Davis has very fittingly said, "he possessed a rare goodness of heart which gave him a most winning influence wherever he was known. Everybody loved him. His unassuming benevolence found numerous channels for the bestowment of unheralded charities. His sympathies for those in trouble were tender and easily awakened. He loved to relieve suffering and assuage sorrow, whether of body or mind. He created a hopeful, restful atmosphere wherever he was; he was pre-eminently a peacemaker. It seemed impossible for him to speak other than loving words. His faith was strong and unfaltering, yet simple and trustful as a child."

Yes, though dead, he yet speaketh; and the community is better for the life which he has lived among us. The bereaved widow and three daughters, Hannah Elizabeth (Mrs. Edward W. Collins of Hyde Park), Mary Emily (Mrs. Dr. Robert R. Andrews of Cambridge), and Lucy Angeline (Mrs. Dr. Jos. King Knight of Hyde Park), still remain to revere and cherish his memory.

THE OLD SUMNER HOMESTEAD.

BY MRS. ANNA H. WELD.

OLD CLARK HOUSE.

For those familiar with the present aspect of the old Sumner House on East River street, it is not easy to picture it as it was in the long ago, brimming with young life and echoing the shouts of children who trooped through its broad hall, played hide and seek among its nooks and crannies or held high counsel in its spacious garret. Standing in the midst of well kept grounds and fine orchards, Sumner Hall was one of the fine suburban residences of the time.

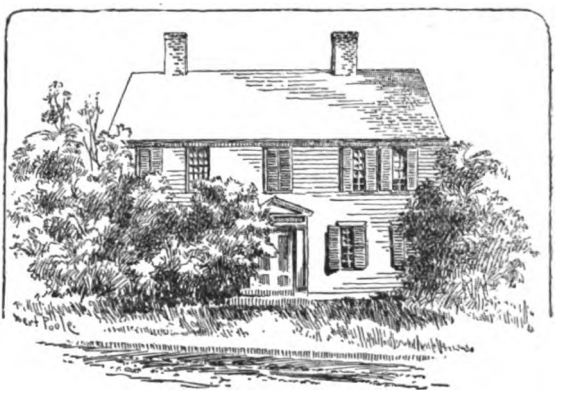
Enjoying social position and dispensing a large hospitality, the family drew around them a circle of cultivated people. Here "Father Ballou," the apostle of Universalism, loved to come and exchange views with his friend Mr. Sumner and occasionally preach in the little Butler School House, bringing annually his entire family to feast upon the cherries which grew so abundantly in the orchard. Here the well-known Dr. Thaxter, Judge Cushing and Judge Robbins were often entertained.

In the earlier days, no little degree of style was maintained by the family; the elder children remembered going to church in the yellow family coach with its driver and footman.

The house was built in 1790, Mr. Sumner living at the time of building it in the house a little further up River street, now long occupied by the family of Elihu Greenwood. The house was well built with staunch timbers and finished with panelled wainscoting and fluted cornices.

Mr. Sumner was married three times. He had fourteen children, the eldest, a boy, died in infancy and was buried at the "Barracks" in Dorchester where Mr. Sumner was stationed at the time; the remaining thirteen were reared in this house. Of his four sons two were paper makers, one a noted sea captain, and one a farmer on the land in Milton which has descended through six generations of Sumners. Of the nine daughters, all,

with one exception, spent their entire lives in the old house; all died here and all are placed together in the family tomb in Milton. Two only, the oldest and youngest were married. The youngest, the wife of Col. Nathaniel Crane, continued to live at home, and the eldest returned to her father's home with her four children on the death of her husband, Mr. George Fessenden. Her two sons died early, one being lost at sea. Her two daughters grew up with Mr. Sumner's children and were as sisters with them. The oldest, Eliza Fessenden, was never absent from



FROM PHOTOGRAPH BY D. W. LEWIS.

OLD SUMNER HOMESTEAD.

the house during her life of eighty-six years, more than a few months at a time. The youngest married Capt. Friend Crane and had her home elsewhere many years, but returned to the sheltering roof to die in her old age. Mr. Sumner's last wife dying in 1805, the care of the entire family devolved upon his second daughter, Martha, or Patty, as she was called. She proved herself equal to the situation. Possessed of great energy of character, and executive qualities, she conducted the affairs of the family with marked ability. The children all loved her, though, in accordance with the manners of the time, her discipline was strict, and swift and sure was the retribution to follow upon an act of insubordination. Her chief aid was old Chloe, (a female slave liberated by the Massachusetts Eman-

cipation Act), whose devotion to the children, who were at once her pride and her torment, was touching. They ever cherished for her an affectionate remembrance. They were as a family possessed of great personal charms, uniting beauty with intelligence, wit and culture.

In the later years of her father's life, and after his death, his property being involved, the sisters united in earning with their needle and otherwise for the family needs and to clear off mortgages, working with untiring industry on embroidery, making gloves, fine linen, ruffled shirts, plaiting straw, etc.

They were noted for their fine needlework and the delicacy of its finish. They were among the first to cultivate strawberries for the market, and were the first to send cut flowers to Boston, really inaugurating the trade which has grown to such proportions. They erected greenhouses and cultivated the most rare and beautiful flowers, and their large garden was a special attraction to many visitors. The larger, stronger varieties, having crowded out the more delicate ones, now grow and bloom in a wild luxuriance; a striking instance of the "survival of the fittest." They did not permit their labor to stifle all social and intellectual life, or chill their hospitality. They sang and played the piano, their brothers played the flute and violin, and many were the scenes of revelry, of music and of dancing which the great hall extending through the house has witnessed. The late Edmund J. Baker, of Milton, said, "I often visited there, and it was a pleasant place to go. The ladies were well informed and agreeable; they would bring to the sitting-room their strawberries to hull, or their basket of flowers and weave their wreaths and boquets while they talked, and it was pleasant and social."

The never failing resources of the barn with its mows and swallows' nests and the woods, fields and river, together with the bright home life, made this a favorite place for children and a number, among them their cousin, the Hon. Charles Sumner, with his brother and sisters were in the habit of spending here each year many happy vacation hours.

The Misses Sumner found time for outside interests, being active in church and Sunday school, concerning themselves in the founding of the Milton library and other matters of the day.

Their father, William Sumner, was a descendant of William Sumner, of Dorchester, who came from Bicester, Eng., in 1636.

This ancestor was a prominent man in the town of Dorchester. He held the office of selectman for twenty-two years, and was for twelve years deputy to the General Court. We find him at one time appointed committee for "building a new meeting-house"; at another time to make a treaty with the Indians. Again, we find the following: "William Sumner and Deacon Drake are desired and appointed to enquire after a school-master. Some say that there may be one found at Bridgewater." It would seem that the profession was not crowded at that time.

There were eighteen of the descendants of this first William in the Revolutionary War. Six were in the unfortunate expidition to Canada, five of whom were lost. One of the descendants of William Sumner, of Bicester, was Gov. Increase Sumner, one of Massachusett's early and most honored governors. He was appointed associate judge of the Supreme Court at the age of thirty-six years. He was elected governor of Massachusetts in 1797, 1798 and 1799, but died before entering upon the third term. Knapp in his Biographics says, "No death since, except Washington's, was more deeply deplored in the Commonwealth. His remains were interred with public honors and his funeral was attended by the president of the United States."

Mr. Sumner, the builder of the homestead, was born at Milton in 1748. He was a lieutenant in the army and belonged to the "Alarm List," and was called upon for service at any and all times. He helped build forts at Lovell's Point, Plowed Hill and Cobble Hill. He commanded one of the three boats sent at one time to destroy the light-house on Long Island in Boston Harbor.

The fascines used in fortifications at Dorchester Heights were cut from the portion of the Sumner estate called "Pine Garden," the spot being selected on account of its obscurity by General Washington, who more than once rode up the little lane "Back street," now Wood avenue. On the night when in dead silence, with the aid of three hundred teams, the drivers of which spoke no loud word to each other or their teams, these fascines were removed from their place of concealment to the "Heights," Mr. Sumner carried three loads. He remembered when an old man, that night's work with much satisfaction.

Mr. Sumner's brother, Job, was a major in the Revolution; his son was father to the Hon. Charles Sumner; Mr. Sumner's

brother, Enos, was a physician and the doses which, as revealed by his prescription book, he administered to the worthy inhabitants of Milton and the adjoining towns, were simply appalling; a grand nephew of Mr. Sumner, Edwin Vose Sumner, distinguished himself in the Mexican War and took a prominent part in the War of the Rebellion, being promoted to major-general.

After the close of the Revolution, Mr. Sumner engaged in paper making with Mr. Richard Clark, who lived in the quaint house under the elms, now owned by Mr. Samuel Roundy and Mr. Thomas Field and which had been brought up the river on the ice from its original site to where it now stands. Mr. Sumner soon after became sole owner of the mill and water privilege in Hyde Park now occupied by the Tileston & Hollingsworth Company.

In 1798, he built a new mill and continued in the business more than thirty years. He built also a cotton mill, a corn mill and a chocolate mill. He was beside a large land owner and was actively engaged in farming.

Mr. Sumner was a man of fine physique which had descended through generations. It is related of his kinsman, Increase, father of Governor Increase, that once while driving a loaded team up a long hill in Roxbury, the "ni-bow" broke and the ox escaped. The team beginning to go backward, he placed his shoulder under the yoke, and shouting "gee up" to the off ox, together they pulled the load up the hill.

Mr. Sumner took active interest in town affairs and educational matters. We find him signing petitions for school house and school fund. At one time he gave a stove to the school which did service for thirty years. He joined with others in his district in building and giving to the town a school house on the site of Butler School. This building was afterward moved up to the Sumner farm and mounted on four stone posts was used for a corn barn.

Mr. Sumner was blind during the last part of his life. He was a generous, warm-hearted man, though quick of speech as were his fathers before him, for we find in 1675 the original William, the recipient of so many town honors, "called upon to appear before the church to give satisfaction for offensive language against the militia," and one of his descendants, Judge Thomas

Sumner of Milton, was so outspoken with regard to his tory principles as to be obliged to leave the country.

In a letter written by his daughter, Clarissa Sumner, she says: "I believe my father to have been as Pope says 'The noblest work of God, an honest man.'"

At the time of the settlement of Hyde Park, two daughters only of Mr. Sumner, Miss Clarissa and Sally Sumner were, with a granddaughter, Eliza Fessenden, the sole representatives of the family left at the homestead. With them lived their brother-in-

WILLIAM SUMNER. BORN, 1748. DIED, 1836.

FROM A SILHOUETTE IN THE POSSESSION OF A GRANDDAUGHTER, MRS. ANDERSON E. HOLLINGSWORTH, OF BRAINTREE.

law, Col. Nathaniel Crane, a true-hearted old school gentleman, one loved and respected by all. The elder of these sisters, Miss Clarissa, was a woman of much practical energy and did most of the outside business of the family; she was well-known and respected by many of the merchants and business men of Boston.

The late Miss Sally Richards Sumner who was the last of this group and the youngest but one of Mr. Sumner's nine daughters was a woman of many rare qualities of mind and heart. She received, for those times, a liberal education in a private school in Boston. She boarded with a friend of her mother, in whose home she mingled with some of the elite of Boston. Among the

frequent guests of the house were the mayor of the city and the governor of the State. In this society her delicate beauty and gentle dignity made her a favorite. Miss Sumner was ever in the true sense a gentle woman, refined and ladylike in her tastes and in her conversation, and with a strong intellect. She taught school for a number of years in the Butler school-house, as had also two or three of her older sisters, and her pupils have pleasant associations with the time spent under her tuition. Miss Sumner was opposed to woman suffrage, but this did not prevent her from taking in common with her sisters, a lively interest in public affairs. She was a staunch Republican, and many a young man in whom she has detected symptoms of wavering has received from her the Boston *Journal* with marked passages, accompanied by letters of her own, which were often more vigorous and convincing than the printed columns.

She was a woman of tender sympathies, which, with her excellent judgment, made her ministrations at the sick bed invaluable, and from her youth, in case of sickness in the family and neighborhood all turned instinctively to her. Although with her New England training she was never demonstrative in her affections, yet she responded quickly to any expression of affection, giving back in two-fold measure. Her love for her father was deep and abiding; she devoted her young life to caring for and cheering him in his blindness and age. She solaced many a weary hour for him with her music, but she never played after his death. She held in tender love the remembrance of her sisters, and as the circle narrowed her interest in Spiritualism developed. To her it was a blessed assurance of immortality and gave a sense of the loving presence of her dear ones, which was most cheering and sustaining in the severe trials that were her portion in her later years. Her death in 1887 removed the last of those who for nearly a century had called this place home.

The house remains unchanged, except that the wasting hand of time has been laid heavily upon it. The original clapboards are upon its sides, the first window sashes, the old knocker, the great square locks, with their brass handles worn by the touch of many hands now turned to dust, remain; but its sanded floors, its wide-mouthed kithen fireplrce, with its snug chimney corner hung with poles of "crooknecks" and red peppers, are things of the past, together with the whir of the spinning wheel, the clatter

of the loom, the dash of the churn, the use of the butter print, the cheese press, the carding comb, the flax switchell, the candle mould and the tinder box. The busy hands which occupied themselves with these industries, too, are folded to rest, and now the old house, a "silent witness" of the mysteries of life and death, which for a century have revealed themselves within its walls, stands a monument of the past, a reminder of the fleetness of man's days. "As for a man his days are as grass; as a flower of the field so he flourisheth. For the wind passeth over it and it is gone, and the place thereof shall know it no more."

WHEN WAS READVILLE SO NAMED?

THE locality now known as Readville was as early as 1655, called the "Low Plain" (1 Dorch. Rec. 103), and after it became a part of Dedham was for years known by the name of "Dedham Low Plain." When the school district was there established, it naturally came to be known as the Low Plain District. This name evidently became distasteful to its residents. Mr. Edmund Davis states in his excellent historical sketch that "about 1850, it was named by its inhabitants Readville, in honor of Mr. Read, who was the principal owner of the cotton mill there"

Does not the following extract taken from the school records fix the date of the adoption of the name beyond any reasonable doubt? October 8, 1847, "Voted that the name of Low Plain School District be changed to that of Readville."

The mill at that time was owned by a corporation called the Dedham Manufacturing Company, and the Mr. Read referred to was James Read of Boston, then of the firm of Read & Chadwick commission merchants, and largely interested in the mill and selling most of its products. Our late townsman, Henry Grew, was at one time associated in business with Mr. Read. (See Vol. I, page 17).

TEACHERS IN THE READVILLE SCHOOL.

THE following list is taken from the books and papers of the Readville school district now in the possession of the Hyde Park Historical Society and from the reports of the school committee of Dedham. The school was in existence for many years before the earliest date here given, but no complete record of teachers prior thereto is known to exist. The list closes with the year of the incorporation of Hyde Park.

1839. Mary Colburn.
Silas M. Blanchard.
1840. Mary Gardner.
Susan Thompson.
1841. " "
Mary Gardner.
1842. Elmira Gardner.
James P. Treadwell.
1843. Almeria E. Fitts.
1844. " "
1845. " "
Elbridge Clapp.
Ann E. Bullard.
1846. Bethiah A. Holmes.
Elbridge Clapp.
1847. " "
Almeria E. Fitts.
1848. " "
1849. " "
Mary Goodnough.
1850. Henry C. Nash.
Martha A. Parker.
1851. Henry C. Nash.
Rebecca Bullard.
Joseph R. Draper.
1852. " "
Miss E. T. Waterman.
Nathan H. Chamberlain.
1853. " "
Martha M. Davis.
1854. Martha M. Davis.
1855. " "
1856. " "
Frances E. Griggs.
Benjamin L. Pease.
1857. " "
Esther M. Nickerson.
John O. W. Paine.
1858. " "
Mary A. Bullard.
1859. John O. W. Paine.
Mary J. Folsom.
Albert H. Essex.
1860. " "
Mary J. Folsom.
Samuel H. Nichols.
1861. " "
Mary J. Folsom.
Joseph R. Draper.
1862. " "
Martha M. Davis.
1863. " "
1864. John Nelson Stevens. *Principal.*
Miss E. N. Gardner. *Assistant.*
1865. John Nelson Stevens. *Principal.*
Sarah H. Fish. *Assistant.*

1866. John Nelson Stevens. *Principal.*
Sarah H. Fish. *Assistant.*

1867. John Nelson Stevens. *Principal.*
Sarah H. Fish.
Abbie L. Everett.
Anna J. Barton.
Assistants.

Almeria E. Fitts, who was a teacher six years and whose services were lost by reason of her death, is referred to as "eminently successful." In the latter years, at least, of her service, she not only taught the elementary branches but had a class in Latin. In 1846, Mr. Clapp kept an evening school. This was, however, a private enterprise. Mr. Nash was a student at Harvard and married an inhabitant of the district. He is now dead. Miss Rebecca Bullard is now the wife of Carlos Slafter, of Dedham. Mr. Chamberlain is a well-known episcopal clergyman of Cambridge and has also been eminently successful in the lecture field. Miss Martha M. Davis now resides at Readville with her uncle, David L. Davis. John O. W. Paine is a lawyer and is said to be following his profession in California. Miss Mary A. Bullard, a sister of Miss Rebecca Bullard, still resides in the family homestead at the corner of Readville and Milton streets. Mr. Stevens was born in Haverhill, Mass., and at the close of his services as a teacher, made his home in Readville and died there November 10, 1891, at the age of seventy-five. Miss Everett is now the wife of Frank F. Jaques and resides at Kansas City, Mo.

Nothing definite is known concerning the other names and additions and corrections to the list will be gladly received. Information as to any of these teachers is desired.

IRA LEWIS BENTON.

BY CHARLES G. CHICK.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Andover, Vt., Nov. 22, 1821. He was the son of Erastus and Nancy (Cram) Benton. Both of his parents were born in New Hampshire, his father at Jaffrey and his mother at Templeton; so that it can fairly be said that Mr. Benton came from New Hampshire stock.

In the early days of his life, and it might almost be said in his boyhood, he developed a taste for military matters, and such was his enthusiasm and skill that he became a captain of an artillery company comprised of boys and young men at Derry, Vt., when he was but fourteen years of age and was awarded a premium for his skill when about fifteen years of age.

In 1840, he left Vermont and went to Boston, where he studied music and devoted a greater part of his time to that profession, singing in concerts and church choirs. He was a member of the choir in the Old South, Park Street and other churches for a number of years; he was also a member of the Handel and Haydn society and taught singing. Although he gave a great part of his time to musical matters, Mr. Benton had not neglected to equip himself for the struggle of life in a more sturdy way, as we find him for several years as a blacksmith on Bridge street, Boston. He had evidently learned this trade with his father, who was a "village blacksmith" in Vermont.

Mr. Benton was married in Nashua, N. H., April 28, 1857, to Mrs. Martha Ann Farnham, a widow, and came to Hyde Park the same day. For seventeen years he lived on Fairmount, and was an active man during the early days of our town history. When the war broke out in 1861, he closed his Fairmount home and went to Springfield and was employed in the United States armory there for three years. A short time he lived upon a farm in Carlisle, in this State. With these exceptions Hyde Park has been the home of Mr. Benton since 1857. His face and form were familiar to our citizens. He was an active man, strongly built and of medium height. He had a pleasant face and cheery word for everyone. Two children were born to him, but neither survive him. He died at his residence on Hyde Park avenue, where the later years of his life were spent, on April 8, 1891. Mr. Benton was an active member of the Historical Society and contributed from time to time much valuable information connected with the early affairs of this town. He was one of the "Twenty Associates," and as one of that number must always be regarded as one of the founders of the town.

The following extracts from an appreciative notice in the Hyde Park Times of April 10, 1891, are well worthy of permanent preservation:

"Mr. Benton was a great help to the young community in a

musical line. He conducted the first singing school and led the choirs at different times at the union services and at the Baptist and Episcopal churches. His family was the seventh to settle on Fairmount, and they lived for a long time on Fairmount avenue, moving recently to Hyde Park avenue.

"In the early social history of the town Mr. Benton took a prominent part. His singing ability was brought into requisition at many religious services, as well as at the many concerts of which he was the chief promoter. His concert in the old Music hall, which was moved from Boston and stood on the lot at the rear of the building now occupied by Putnam & Worden on Hyde Park avenue, was a notable occasion. Many of the young people received their first instruction in singing from him. He also took great interest in the Fairmount lyceums in the old days before the war, and was associated with such well-known men as the late Daniel Warren, L. B. Hannaford, James Sumner of Brush Hill and William J. Stuart. He was always ready on such occasions and the times he answered calls for his vocal ability, frequently being accompanied by his step-daughter, Mrs. W. A. Blazo, an accomplished pianist, are without number. An enterprise remembered only by the older citizens, was his fleet of fifteen pleasure boats on the Neponset river, which he ran in connection with the old picnic grove on the hill (later removed by the Hartford and Erie railroad) near Pierce street.

"Mr. Benton erected a number of buildings in this town. He formerly owned, besides the old homestead on Fairmount avenue, the old school house at the corner of that avenue and Highland street, below Mr. Weld's residence. He was connected for a time with J. Secor Smith in the carriage and blacksmith business in a building which they erected on Bridge street, and which was later destroyed by fire. He also built four houses on Warren street in Boston. Like many other persons he had his trials and reverses, but one was always sure of a cheery word from him, and when he was no longer seen about our streets he was greatly missed by the old timers. During his illness since last October he has been a great sufferer, but he maintained a cheerfulness and patience that was remarkable, and which was reflected on his countenance as the writer saw it yesterday, stilled in death. One could but reflect on the remark which Mr. Benton made when the question of celebrating the town's twentieth anniversary was

being discussed three years ago in old G. A. R. hall. Some one had suggested waiting until the twenty-fifth anniversary. 'Don't do it,' said Mr. Benton, 'we are here now, but who can say how many of us old residents will live to see the twenty-fifth anniversary? Let us celebrate now.' His remarks did much toward carrying the vote and he took great interest in all the details of that celebration."

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF DORCHESTER RELATING TO SCHOOLS NOW IN HYDE PARK.

THE school in the "western district (River street)" has been called by "the name of the Butler School, after a Mr. Butler, a teacher in the public schools of the town more than two hundred years ago." April 1, 1850.

"The Butler School, though not strictly coming under the head of Grammar Schools, we may here make mention of. It has done well under the accomplished teacher who has had charge of it the last six months. But the semi-annual change of teacher, to which, under existing arrangements it is subjected, is, in the opinion of the committee, a serious hindrance to its best success, and they would earnestly commend it to the consideration of those most interested in the school, whether a permanent female teacher of superior competency, would not secure for them a greater benefit than they now derive. The committee have entire confidence that it would do so. In the Winthrop, Everett, Mather, Norfolk and Butler Schools instruction is given in the Latin language, and the exercises, in several, were very satisfactory." April, 1851.

"BUTLER SCHOOL. Miss M. Crane, teacher; whole number of pupils, twenty-four; average attendance, eighteen. This school is well advanced and thorough in all the branches taught and in a prosperous condition. The examinations were quite satisfactory. Although the smallest school in town, the labors of the teacher are arduous, the great diversity in the age and attainments of the scholars making impossible anything like classification. Such a

school requires the best qualifications in its teacher, and this has them in its present one." April, 1853.

"The Butler School has suffered much of late from irregular attendance of pupils. The teacher is faithful and the appearance of the school good, considering the peculiar circumstances." "At the Butler School-house, some repairs have been made and a ventilator placed in the roof of the building." March 31, 1857.

"The Butler School-house has been cleansed and colored and the stove refitted. Cost $23.38." April 1, 1858.

"The Butler School, though very small in numbers, is interesting in appearance; so unlike the other schools in the town with its great diversity in the age and studies of its pupils. It is subject, from peculiar circumstances, to great irregularity of attendance; but its order appears highly satisfactory and its lessons well learned." April 1, 1859.

"The number has been increased by the establishment of a new school at Hyde Park. This young and thriving village presented its claim for school accommodations in the early part of the autumn of 1859. After a thorough examination of the subject, the committee came to the unanimous conclusion that the claims were just and reasonable. They accordingly established a new Primary School in the village and hired a hall for its accommodation. It went into operation on the fifth of December under the care of Miss Sarah E. Johnson, who was elected to the place, November 29th. Miss Johnson has thus far proved herself faithful and successful in her new vocation."

"The Butler School has been — temporarily at least — somewhat injured by the establishment of the school at Hyde Park; but this, under the circumstances, could not be avoided. The only injury referred to is the diminution of the number of its pupils. In other respects the school is as flourishing as ever."

"It may be proper to suggest also that within a few years, a large school-house will probably be needed at Hyde Park. If the town can foresee what will be the appropriate location, it is respectfully suggested whether it may not be expedient for the town to secure, in advance, a lot of ample dimensions for the purpose." April 1, 1860.

"BUTLER SCHOOL. The *true stamp* here, also, and never brighter than now."

"HYDE PARK SCHOOL. Here, also, the committee express

their satisfaction with the condition of the school." April 1, 1861.

"BUTLER SCHOOL. This is a small school, having almost as many classes as there are pupils and having all the grades of study from those of the lowest Primary to those of the Grammar department. It has the same teacher that it had last year. The teaching is thorough, and, at the recent examination, the school appeared remarkably well.

"HYDE PARK SCHOOL. This school has been generally prosperous during the year. The building, however, in which the school was formerly kept, having been consumed by fire, a room in another building was immediately obtained and the regular sessions of the school were interrupted only for a short time. This school, too, is of a mixed character, containing scholars in various grades of study, from those grades belonging properly to the Primary School, to some belonging to the Grammar School." April, 1862.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HYDE PARK BIRTHS.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWIN C. JENNEY.

1870.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20.]

Dec. 5. Robert E. Crosby, s. William and Caroline, both b. England.
" 8. —— Hathaway, d. Edward, b. Boston, and Henrietta, b. Providence, R. I.
" 14. Ella Nash, d. James and Eliza, both b. Ireland.
" 14. Catherine T. Kennedy, d. Hugh and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 21. —— Wilson, d. Hosea, b. Maine, and Emma, b. St. Stephens, N. B.
" 21. Wallace L. Collins, s. Edward W., b. Portland, Me., and Hannah E. (Leseur), b. Homer, N. Y.
" 22. Charles Stack, s. John and Catherine, both b. Ireland.
" 23. —— Tower, s. Charles B., b. Boston, and Harriet I., b. Vermont.
" 26. —— Williams, s. Rinaldo, b. Maine, and Susie, b. Harvard.

Dec. 26. Daniel B. McGorman, s. William and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 31. Thomas F. Maloney, s. Thomas and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
" — Clara Measte, d. W. —— and ——, both b. Canada.

1871.

Jan. 11. Frances W. White, s. William, b. Dorchester, and Mary A., b. Lowell.
" 12. William P. Brown, s. I. John and Harriet D., both b. Vermont.
" 18. Ellen C. Knibbs, b. Boston, d. James H., b. England, and Mary C., b. Nova Scotia.
" 22. Catherine A. Eliott, d. Joseph W. and Margaret, both b. Nova Scotia.
" 22. Florence G. Hoogs, d. William H. and Hanna M., both b. Canada.
" 24. Ida F. Barney, d. James E., b. East Providence, R. I., and Amanda M., b. St. Louis, Mo.
" 25. Mary E. Curran, d. Bernard and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 26. Mary J. Sweeney, d. Thomas and Jane F., both b. Ireland.
Feb. 2. Nellie J. Annis, d. James L., b. Maine, and Clara McE., b. England.
" 5. —— Cheney, d. Horace R., b. Maine, and Virginia P., b. Ohio.
" 6. Hannah J. Dolan, d. Thomas and Hannah, both b. Ireland.
" 6. Silas A. Perkins, s. Almon, b. Jackson, N. H., and Hannah J., b. China, Me.
" 11. Christina Turnbull, d. John and Jane H., both b. Scotland.
" 13. Ann E. Mahoney, d. Cornelius and Johanna, both b. Ireland.
" 14. Flora Nilson, b. Boston, d. Alfred and Josephine, both b. Sweden.
" 16. James W. Holland, b. Assebeth, s. Michael and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 17. Charlotte R. Briggs, b. England, d. James J. and Eliza, both b. England.
" 17. Margaret Barrett, d. Patrick and Sarah, both b. Ireland.
" 17. George R. Lewis, s. James A. and Clara, both b. Walpole.
" 21. George H. Clark, s. T. Emery, b. Waterford, Vt., and Nellie, b. Sunenburg.
" 22. John E. Rooney, s. Edward and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
" 27. Eliza F. Whitcroft, d. George H., both b. England, and Emma J., b. Gloucester.

Feb. — Asa P. Collins, b. Boston, s. Samuel A., b. Conn., and Laura, b. Waltham.
" — Patrick Gill, s. John and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
" — Enez Dora, b. Dedham, d. —— and Ida, both b. Ireland.
Mar. 4. Robert Sampson, s. Solomon J., b. South America, and Betsey, b. France.
" 7. Hugh T. Williams, s. Francis C., b. Boston, and Mary, b. Bolton, Mass.
" 8. Elizabeth W. Butler, d. George H., b. Charlestown and Harriet P. W., b. Nantucket.
" 8. William Balfoul, b. Boston, s. James and Margaret, both b. Scotland.
" 10. Winnafred Cripps, d. George, b. New Brunswick and Catherine, b. Ireland.
" 10. Anna F. Holtham, d. Henry S., b. England, and Georgianna F., b. Roxbury.
" 14. Florence Keltie, d. James and Magdalen, both b. Scotland.
" 16. Ida R. Haskell, d. Besture B. and Caledonia B., both b. Deer Isle, Me.
" 17. James P. Dolan, s. Michael, b. Ireland, and Catherine, b. Boston.
" 17. John and Patrick Hickey, (twins), ss. David and Ann, both b. Ireland.
" 18. Michael Manning, b. Boston, s. John and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 21. Willie A. Ham, s. Augustine D., b. Wolfboro, N. H., and Annie W., b. South Abington.
" 22. Harry S. Merrill, s. Charles H., b. ——, N. H., and Elizabeth A., b. Ludlow, Vt.
" 22. ——Shehan, d. Edward and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 22. Fred W. Hill, s. Warren S., b. ——, N. H., and Annie M., b. Maine.
" 26. Ada M. Mason, d. William A., b. Salem, and Amelia, b. Ohio.
" 26. Mary A. Henderson, d. William, b. Scotland and Mary, b. Ireland.
" 26. Mary C. Lyford, d. Byley and Addie, both b. Maine.
" 26. Fred H. Bryant, b. South Boston, s. Walter C., b. ——, N. H., and Helen, b. Portsmouth, N. H.
" 27. —— Cobb, s. Charles H. and Josephine, both b. Maine.
" 29. Catherine M. Crawford, b. Boston, d. William M., b. New Jersey, and Delia, b. Roxbury.
" 29. James A. Dalrymple, s. A. C. and Mary J., both b. Nova Scotia.
" 31. Bertie I. Potter, s. Thomas O., b. Gifford, N. H., and Laura A., b. Meredith, N. H.

Mar. — Terrance McGowan, s. Andrew and Mary, both b. Ireland.
April 3. Fred L. Luce, s. David W., Jr., b. New Bedford and Clara A., b. Boston.
" 8. Lucy W. Howard, d. George L. and Margaret D., b. Boston.
" 9. Catherine Rooney, d. Patrick and Ann, both b. Ireland.
" 9. Eldon M. G. Joubert, s. Ludger A., b. Canada, and Frances A., b. Brandon, Vt.
" 18. Janet Choate, d. George W., b. Ipswich, and Mary E., b. New Bedford.
" 18. Robert C. Sears, b. Medfield, s. Eben T., b. Dennis, and Susan E., b. England.
" 19. Elnora P. Simpson, b. Maine, d. Eben F., b. Deer Isle, and Julietta, b. Maine.
" 19. George P. Elwell, s. Isaac W. and Maria L. (Gould), both b. Boston.
" 20. Annie Rooney, d. Edward and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
" 20. Bessie Lincoln, d. Silas S., b. Norton and Eunora R., b. Winthrop, Me.
" 22. Carrie B. Thompson, b. Boston, d. George W., b. New York, and Mary E., b. ——, N. H.
" 22. Margaret Dolan, d. John F., and Rosanna, both b. Ireland.
" 23. Clara A. Rollins, d. George F., and Clara, both b. Hamilton, N. H.
May 1. Eliza Burns, d. John B., b. Ireland, and Catherine, b. Malone, N. Y.
" 3. Alice M. Mooar, d. James F. and Melissa, both b. Maine.
" 6. James Galvin, s. John, b. Ireland, and Catherine, b. Boston.
" 8. Arthur A. Prentice, b. Worcester, s. Adrastus A. and Helen M., both b. Northbridge.
" 10. Mary A. McDonough, b. Canton, d. Peter, b. Ireland, and Ann, b. Boston.
" 10. John Monahan, s. Martin and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 13. Thomas J. Relley, s. Thomas and Ellen, both b. Ireland.
" 20. Norman H. Schofield, s. John L. and Huldah, both b. Nova Scotia.
" 23. Charles L. Wilson, s. Frank L., b. Maine, and Hattie E., b. Mass.
" 23. Agnes Curran, d. John and Catherine, both b. Ireland.
" 27. Minnie E. Crocker, d. James and Mary, both b. Nova Scotia.
" 29. Annie L. Sweeney, d. Patrick, and Catherine, both b. Ireland.
" — —— O'Mealey, d. Michael and Elizabeth, both b. Ireland.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

W. H. H. Andrews

THE

HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD.

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WILLIAM H. H. ANDREWS.

BY CHARLES G. CHICK.

In keeping the record of the men who have at different times been actively interested in the affairs of the town of Hyde Park, we are often carried beyond its limits and in very many instances beyond the borders of the state for their early lives and training. Few indeed are the persons prominent in the affairs of the town who can claim citizenship as a birthright.

The life, energy and enterprise which has done so much to place Hyde Park in the position she now holds came from other towns and states.

Among those who took an active part in this work during the first decade after the town was incorporated was William Henry Harrison Andrews, born at Pleasant Ridge, Me., May 10, 1839, son of Charles and Dolly (Bradstreet) Andrews. In early life, trained to toil upon the farm and the stone quarry but with a mind constantly craving for books and education, as is often the case these desires for mental work were triumphant and in 1861 the record finds Mr. Andrews entering Bowdoin College after having fitted himself at Hampden Academy and Maine State Seminary in Lewiston. At this time he is described by those who knew him as a young man of strong physique and vigorous mind, ready aud willing to grapple with difficulties, physical or mental. One year at college was all he was destined to enjoy. War clouds had settled darkly over his country and like many another patriotic son, he left the halls of learning for the tented field.

On August 8, 1862, he enlisted and started for the front without any assignment to company or regiment, simply an enlisted man ready for such duty as might be given him. At the front he was assigned to the Eleventh Regiment Maine Infantry Volunteers, Col. H. M. Plaisted, and served in the army until February, 1866. Much of the time he was at the front in active service. He was at Roanoke Island, Fernandina, Fla., with the Army of the James under General Butler at Bermuda Hundreds, and was with General Grant's army in front of Petersburg and assisted in the pursuit and capture of General Lee's army at Appomattax. He was at one time acting quartermaster upon the staff of Gen. R. S. Foster and also served as acting adjutant of his regiment, as post quartermaster, and was commissary of subsistence and ordinance officer at Warrenton, Va. On March 1, 1864, he was commissioned first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster and October 30, 1865, he was commissioned as captain of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Maine Volunteers. In all of these positions he discharged his duties with exactness, fidelity and courage. His comrades speak highly of his service and character as a soldier.

After being mustered out in 1866 he returned to his native State and for a short time was engaged in the apothecary business at Bangor. Not being satisfied with this he sold it out and came to Boston in 1867 and entered the law office of Messrs. Woodbury (Charles Levi) & Ingalls (Melville E.) as a student. By close application he fitted for and was admitted to Suffolk Bar, May 20, 1868. The next year he came to Hyde Park to reside. From this time till November, 1879, this town was his home. After admission to the bar he remained with Messrs. Woodbury & Ingalls until June 14, 1869, when he opened an office at 42 Court street, Boston. Mr. Ingalls having been appointed to a position in connection with a western railroad Mr. Andrews took his office at 28 State street, Boston, in January, 1871, and occupied the same from that time until 1890, with Hon. C. L. Woodbury and the writer.

In 1870, Mr. Andrews was elected to fill a vacancy in the Hyde Park school committee, serving until March 1871, when he was elected for a full term of three years; but after one year of service he resigned. Again, in March, 1876, he was elected to this committee and served for a full term of three years, two of which he was secretary of the Board.

In 1873, Mr. Andrews married Elizabeth Wood, daughter of Thomas and Isabella (Penman) Wood, of Philadelphia, Pa., and took up his residence in the house then owned by him at the corner of Austin and Chestnut streets. He resided there until November, 1879, when he moved to 25 Highland avenue, Boston, which was his home until his death.

While in Hyde Park he took an active interest in all public matters. He was a Republican in politics but inclined to be independent in his action. His sympathies would sometimes induce him to serve a trusted friend at the expense of party discipline. As a lawyer, he was painstaking and persistent. He would never go to the trial or argument of a case if he could avoid it, until he had mastered all the facts and law bearing upon his cause. He argued his cases with perspicuity, skill and force, and conducted the practice of his profession in such a manner as to have the confidence of the courts before which he apppeared. He was a man of genial temperament, an entertaining companion, of large sympathy, quick impulses and modest of his own achievements.

About a year before his death his health began to fail, caused in a measure by disease contracted by army life and exposure. In February, 1892, he started for Florida, hoping for improvement, but upon reaching Philadelphia he was prostrated by a fatal sickness and died in that city, April 19, 1892. At the time of his decease he was a member of the American Loyal Legion and a comrade of John A. Andrew Post 15 G. A. R., of Boston. He always took a deep and active interest in these organizations and his comrades in the army were held in high esteem.

He leaves three children, Thomas Wood Andrews, Isabella J. Andrews and Elizabeth A. Andrews.

While Mr. Andrews was not a member of the Hyde Park Historical Society, he was much interested in its work and from time to time made contributions to its library. Like many others who have once resided within her borders, Hyde Park and his friends there always had a warm place in his heart.

THE STRIPED PIG.

No event, taking place within the present territory of Hyde Park, ever achieved as great a notoriety as that connected with the subject of this article. The scene of the incident was the old muster field at Readville (then a part of Dedham) on the southerly side of Milton street, lying between Neponset River and the Providence division of the Old Colony Railroad, afterwards well-known during the rebellion as the site of Camp Meigs, and now divided into lots and forming one of the most pleasant neighborhoods of the town.

Tuesday, September 11, 1838, was the date of the famous muster, and its story is well told by an unknown correspondent in the *Boston Herald* for August 26, 1892, from which the following quotations are taken.

"The Legislature had passed what was known as the 'fifteen-gallon law.' This was looked upon as a death blow to the retail traffic in spirituous liquors, and, indeed, it almost put an end to the drinking saloons in those days, for the law was enforced with rigid impartiality. It prohibited the retailing of any spirituous liquors, except for medicine and for use in the fine arts by apothecaries and physicians specially licensed, in quantities of less than fifteen gallons, and that delivered and carried away all at one time.

"How to procure something to drink other than water at this Dedham muster, by the thousands who visited and took part in it, was the problem of the day. An enterprising and ingenious Yankee struck an idea which he carried into immediate effect. He erected a tent and stored it bountifully with New England rum. A pole was set up near the tent, and flying from it was a banner on which was painted the semblance of a pig, striped red and black. A placard set forth that this natural curiosity could be seen on the payment of fourpence (six and a quarter cents). It met with but little patronage at first, but as soon as it became known that a glass of rum was given to all those who paid for admission, the crowds, to use an expression of to-day, "caught on," the patronage became something extraordinary, and no one went thirsty.

"The fame of the Striped Pig spread and an extract from a letter from New York, published in several of the papers, ran, 'A new beverage called the Striped Pig, is all the go here at this moment at the Astor and all the fashionable hotels.'

"Even this was not all. The stage seized on the incident, and at the National Theatre, Boston, was presented on the evening of Monday, September 24, 1838, 'A new occasional burletta called the Striped Pig.' The same night at the Tremont Theatre, the famous bass singer, William F. Brough, who had been playing an engagement there, took his benefit and among other attractions announced 'A comic song, called the Dedham Muster, or the Striped Pig, written expressly for this occasion by one of our first men, will be sung by Mr. Wills.' 'Our first man' was believed to be the late Thomas Power, at that time clerk of the police court. Wills was an excellent comedian, and a capital singer of comic songs. If my memory is not greatly at fault, he is one of those who perished in Long Island Sound by the burning of the ill-fated steamer Lexington. The song was set to the old air, 'The King and the Countryman,' and I give it entire. It may be said that the song had a great run, and was sung by almost everyone, high and low."

In Dedham just know, they'd a very great muster,
Which collected the people all up in a duster;
And a terrible time, and what do you think,
To find out a way to get something to drink.
Ri tu, di nu, di nu, di nu,
Ri tu, di nu, di na.

A Yankee came in with the real nutmeg brand,
Who has sold wooden clocks throughout all the land,
And he hit on a plan a little bit slicker
By which he could furnish the soldiers with liquor.

They would not allow him to sell by the mug
Unless he could furnish a fifteen-gallon jug,
And as folks wouldn't drink in a measure so big
He got out a license to show a striped pig.

He thought he'd go snacks with the four-legged brute
That belongs to the genus that knows how to root.
This fellow was taught, no doubt, by the devil
The way to get at the root of all evil.

In the sham fight there was a very great slaughter,
And them that survived it they couldn't get water,
For them that had wells for a quart ax'd a quarter,
Which was a great sight more than they ever had orter.

A doctor who wanted some patients to rob,
Looked into the tent in search of a job;
Disease in the optics he could descry,
For each one that went in had a sty in his eye.

A sailor came up under full sail,
Who said he chawed oakum in many a gale;
He gave the porker a boisterous hail,
And ax'd for a quid of his pig tail.

A wealthy distiller next looked in,
To see how they turned their grain into gin;
He dryly remarked after drinking his fill
That was a queer way of working the worm of the still.

A farmer rode by on his long-tailed steed,
To ask what they would give him for feed;
Said he'd a good stock of the Fifield breed,
But such a striped pig he never had seed.

The sign at the tent was Striped Pig to be seen,
The wonder of Dedham, this four-legged thing;
A four-penny bit they paid to get in,
Which Piggy paid back in his brandy and gin.

The temperance men they felt rather sore,
They thought the Striped Pig was a very great bore,
But they told the keeper they'd no longer rail
If he'd rig out his pig with a temperance tail.

The folks at the muster they all agreed
That this was the pig for crossing the breed,
For he left his mark on every biped
That went in sober, but came out striped.

"That the force of the line 'For them that had wells for a quart ax'd a quarter,' may be thoroughly appreciated, the following from an editorial in the *Boston Times* two days after the muster, is extracted: 'The Dedhamites, of course, looked upon the occasion as one intended to line their pockets, and their extortions would have been unendurable on a less patriotic occasion. In many cases twenty-five cents were extorted for a glass of water. A murrain on the fifteen-gallon law if such is its effects in raising the cost of the temperance element.'"

The event was at once seized upon, not alone as subject for amusement, but by those interested in temperance, for comment and moral lessons. The illustration given is an exact reproduction upon a reduced scale from a very rare colored lithograph published in 1839 by Whipple & Damrell, No. 9, Cornhill, Boston, and speaks for itself. The original is in the possession of the Hyde Park Historical Society and is a gift to it from Mr. James R. Corthell, of Readville.

William S. Damrell, one of the publishers, then resided at Readville in the handsome cottage near the entrance to Fairview Cemetery and now occupied by E. A. Fiske.

In the library of the Dedham Historical Society, is a little volume, entitled "A History of the Striped Pig," published by Whipple and Damrell, in 1838, from which, by the permission of that Society, the following account of the incident is quoted:

"The last 'muster' field at Dedham, in Norfolk County, will be long remembered, as remarkable for having produced two rare monsters of the swinish race;—the one a quadruped hog, 'ring-streaked' and striped, like the kine of old Laban,—and the other a biped brute, a rum-seller, acting in his trade under the appropriate banner and in the appropriate company of the 'striped pig' aforesaid. The partnership thus openly established and avowed, however long it may have subsisted, has heretofore been a dormant and secret one, both parties apparently ashamed to publish their connexion and affinity. The world heard a thousand years ago, of *evil spirits* entering into swine, but not till 1838 have the venders of evil spirits—the 'masters of the spell' of alcohol—come boldly forth as a swinish confederacy, with the name, 'image, and superscription' of the four-footed member of the firm inscribed on their sign,—with an honest exhibition of 'the mark of the beast on their foreheads.'

"On that memorable day there appeared, high raised aloft among the tents and booths which checkered the military parade ground, the banner of the rum-seller, bearing thereon as a proper heraldic device, not a *hogshead* merely, but a '*whole hog*,'—a hog, not in its simple and natural state, but a hog '*disguised*' with paint, (or liquor.) This curious and aptly chosen emblem was accompanied by a false advertisement, that in the tent below might be found a great natural curiosity, by any person disposed to invest his fourpence-halfpenny in sight-seeing. This lying

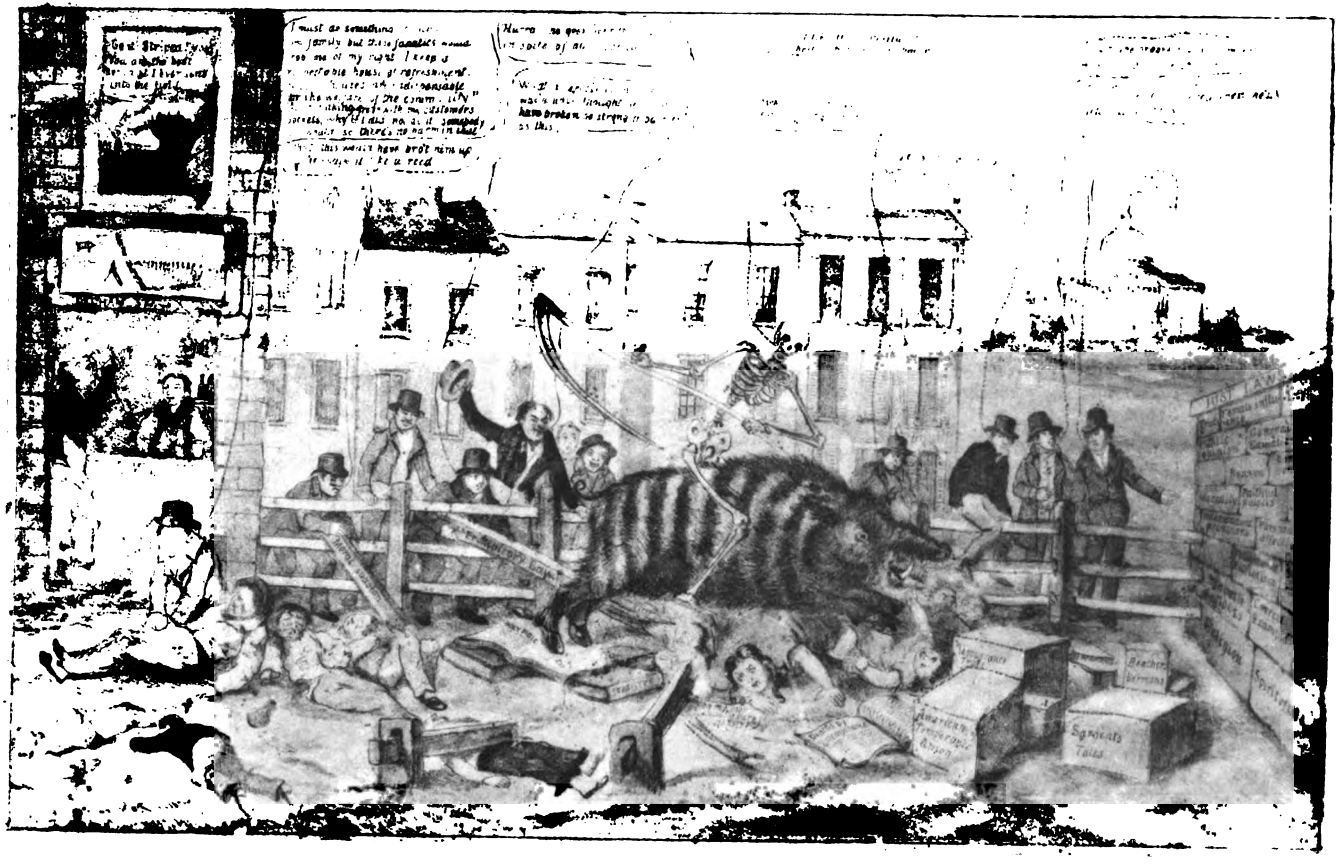
program, not less than the device which it accompanied, was a fair manifestation of that spirit which is 'a mocker' and a deceiver.

"Within the tent below stood the worthy couple already described,—the 'striped pig' and his associate,—surrounded by all those elements and implements of intoxication which have brought so much woe and death into the world, prepared for the use and enjoyment of customers.

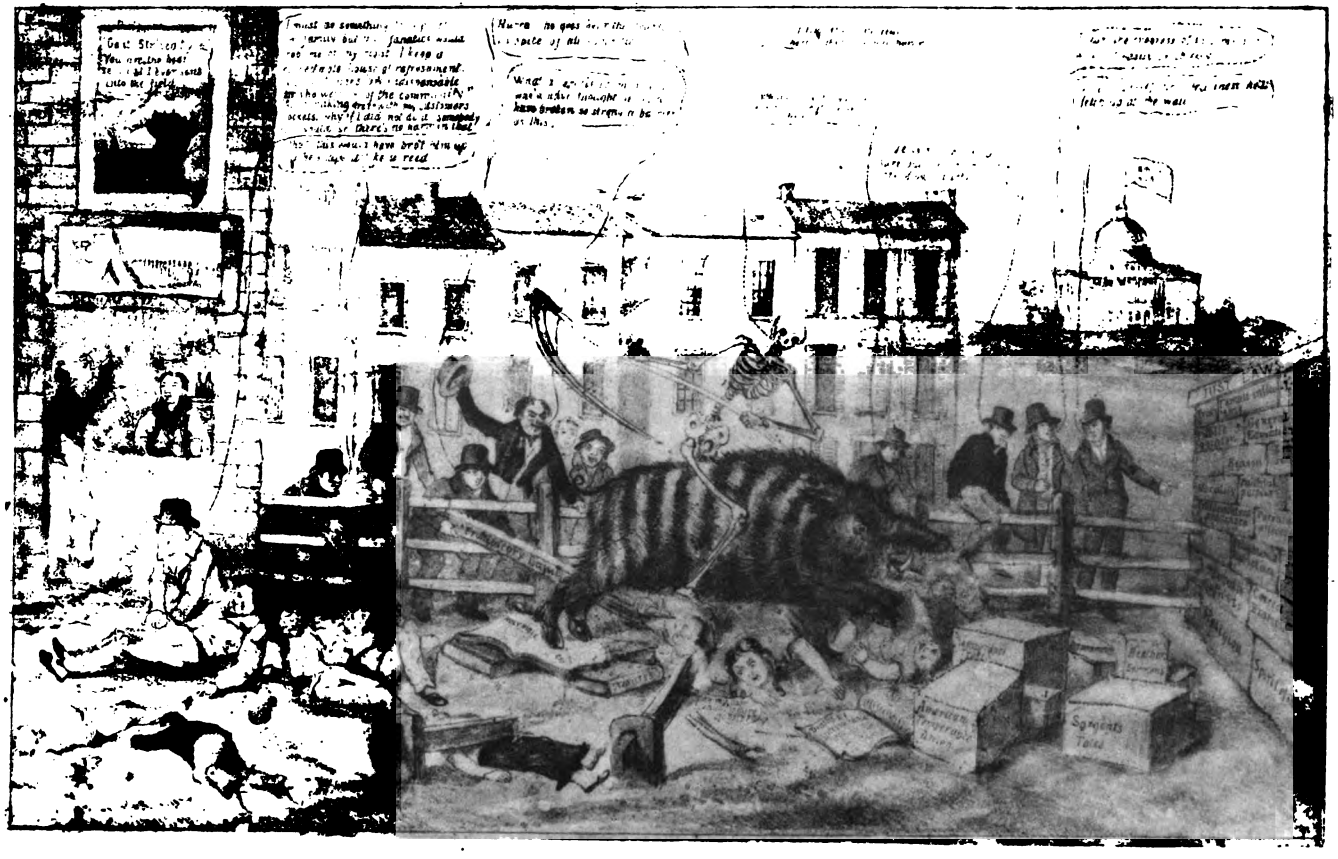
"At first but a few individuals were tempted to enter this den of iniquity. A shrewd Yankee pauses long before he will pay his money to see a pig, or any other beast, whose exact picture is before his very eyes without a fee. But one or two did straggle in, and multitudes gathered about the tent and stared at the sign, and discussed its merits and wondered at its meaning.

"It was not long before the earliest visiters came out of the tent, looking considerably less silly than when they went in, and winking their eyes most knowingly and smacking their lips with as great apparent satisfaction as if they had been discussing a pork steak, instead of a striped pig. Inquiries were made, whispers were exchanged, curiosity gained a sudden access of energy, the tide of visiters began to flow and ebb very strongly, the noise of laughter, the jingling of glasses, and the astonished grumbling of the pig, were heard in the booth; and ere long it was known all over the parade ground, that the enlightened spirit of inquiry which carried visiters to the pig, was abundantly rewarded by dividends and donations of 'grog,' in whatever form was most desired.

"A strange monster to be seen for six cents, and a glass of rum *gratis!* What tippler could resist the attraction? *Similis simili gaudet!* Many a toper now yielded to his sympathies, and moved off *hog-ward* with rapid steps, attracted by animal magnetism or fellow-feeling, and acting in obedience to that law which leads animals of the same species to herd together. Hundreds went and looked and drank, and went and looked and drank again, until in some instances they acquired such surprising *clairvoyance* — such strength and clearness of vision — that they actually saw double, and beheld two striped pigs, and were so strangely excited by the revelations of the spirit thus acting within them, that they reeled and capered and danced like a company of ranters, or a crowd of the disciples of St. Vitus or St. Simon,—



DEATH ON THE STRIPED PIG.



DEATH ON THE STRIPED PIG.

and in some cases, it is said, they imagined themselves transformed into pigs, (a supposition not far from correct,) covered with stripes, and equally entitled with their prototype to the admiration of standers-by. Nay, so far did these delusions extend, that more than one (on dit) of those who called most frequently on the pig, actually came out at last on all fours, grunting vociferously, and affording to the crowd one of the most edifying illustrations that could be desired of the fraternal relations between the drunkard and the swine.

"All this was considered a capital joke by the 'striped pig party;' for old Norfolk has for several years been a thorough temperance county, and no licenses for the *sale* of spirits have recently been granted. But the pig's partner found no difficulty in obtaining from the selectmen of Dedham a license to exhibit his striped monster and himself (*par nobile fratrum*) on the day of the muster, and the *gift* of a glass of grog was regarded as an admirable evasion of the 'oppressive law,' and an equally admirable expedient to bring the pig into notice.

"We can readily imagine the reflections of the pig-exhibiter which preceded and those which followed his ingenious speculation. Let us look into his heart for a moment.

"As the muster-day approached, the rum-dealer, whose 'occupation,' like that of Othello, had 'gone' some years ago, under the operation of the old 'arbitrary' 28 gallon license law, as administered by the temperance commissioners for Norfolk County, stood leaning listlessly against the side of his 'piggery,' meditating sadly upon departed profits, — now and then roused from his reveries by a neighborly *grunt* or a querulous squeal from the sty, and now and then, possibly, remembering, and striving to forget, the sad face and abundant tears of the poor wife of some drunken husband who bought of him his daily drams, — pleading with the hard-hearted retailer to have mercy on herself and her suffering children, — or starting impatiently away from some other reminiscence of the miseries produced by his accursed traffic. Thus musing, he remembers that 'Muster,'— the great carnival of drunkenness in former times, — is now approaching, and in his heart he curses the temperance party, the temperance County Commissioners, and the 'tyrannical' law which has deprived him of the 'homebred fireside right' of corrupting virtue, and hardening and confirming vice. But midst

his muttered imprecations, a bright thought, inspired perhaps by his recent dram, and perhaps by his porcellian neighbors the swine, flashes upon his mind, and he turns towards the sty with a cheerful countenance and a hearty expression of satisfaction.

"'That is the very thing,' says he, 'and if I don't "come the paddy" over these self-styled temperance folks, I'm mistaken!'

"The cause of this sudden exclamation is the plan of exhibiting a striped pig 'for a consideration,' and of giving away his liquor. It is true he felt rather ashamed to take a hog into such intimate relations with himself, but for money he will 'go the whole.' It is true that he felt some fears that his evasion of the law might not quite save him from the penalties of the offence, and that possibly some malicious individual might get him indicted for obtaining money by false pretences, but these risks of being treated as a criminal and a swindler were trifles in comparison with the certain profits of the speculation.

"So he resolved to apply to the selectmen of Dedham for a license to exhibit his extraordinary pig. Meantime he takes one of his boys, a lad of fifteen years old, whose young mind is ready to admire and imitate his father's *honesty*, and with a pot of paint proceeds to the hog-pen. His first obstacle is the reluctance of the porkers to become parties to this transaction. With a delicacy of conscience which ought to have made him blush, and a firmness of purpose worthy of a good cause, and a voice of protestation, loud and long and eloquent, each swine applied to, refused to join in the proposed partnership of iniquity. But their resistance was vain, for by great effort the father and son contrived to secure, pinion, shear and paint, zebra-like, one of these scrupulous disciples of the trough, and put him in trim for the projected exhibition.

"And now the muster-day has closed — the tent has been taken down — the sign is folded up and laid aside — the pig and his partner have returned home, weary and spirit-worn, the one to his 'wallowing in the mire,' and the other to his *social altar*, to count up his ill-gotten gains. The swine, at least, is none the worse for his liquor, for he has abstained from intoxication. Can as much be said of his master?

"As the man sums up his filthy gains, counting out, one by one, the battered bits of silver, or the soiled rags which he has taken from the poor, the debased, the beastly, his memory

presents to him a long catalogue of hideous faces — bloated, red-eyed, expressionless, brutal — a phalanx of ragged forms, of trembling hands, and staggering limbs,— and coupled with these come also (for they are all familiar to his eye) a multitude of others, the sad and sorrowful countenances of parents and wives and friends near and dear, upon whom the drunken customer has brought disgrace, and sorrow, and want and disease. But no, we will not believe that the miserable wretch who could thus trifle with law, and offend against decency, has any conscience left to trouble him. We will rather suppose that he goes to his heavy sleep rejoicing in his earnings,— remembering with delight that customers were driven to his net by the exorbitant prices charged for cold water by the owners of wells in the vicinity of the parade ground,— and to dream, perhaps, that he and his 'striped pig' are deified by the rum-selling craft, and placed as constellations in the celestial system of the tippler.

"We regard the striped pig as the dram-seller's genius, or spirit, incarnate,— as the bodily manifestation of that afflatus of the infernal regions which animates and inspires the dealers in drunkenness — the traffickers in the essence of death.

"Until the Dedham 'Muster,' the pig himself had not made his appearance bodily; but the invisible spirit of the pig had, for many a long and sad year, been wandering up and down in the world, on its evil errand.

"It is a curious fact that the advent of the striped pig at Dedham became at once almost universally known, and everywhere celebrated by a certain class of people. From Maine to Kentucky, almost as one man, the tippler and the vender of tipple, adopted the 'critter' into favor, bestowed his name upon their sign-boards, and rallied around him as the type of their whole brood and generation. His portrait is hung in one of our most popular drinking saloons; — it is mounted over many a 'groggery' in our own country; — it is even astonishing the cockneys in the purlieus of Billingsgate and St. Giles. Newspapers have been christened after him, and a numerous party are threatening to carry him to the polls at our next election."

The remainder of the volume is largely devoted to moralizing and an interesting discussion of the temperance cause with the incident used as a text.

October 1, 1838, a little four-page sheet, entitled the "Striped

Pig," appeared, apparently for the purpose of ridiculing the temperance movement of that day as exemplified in the fifteen gallon law. It is not known that more than one number was ever issued. A copy of this very rare paper is also to be found in the library of the Dedham Historical Society, and the illustration at the end of this article appeared at the head of its first page and is reproduced by the courtesy of that society.

The following occount of the muster is from the Columbian Centinel of September 15, 1838:

"The Independent Companies of the First Division of Massachusetts Militia, under command of Major-General Bradley, were reviewed by his Excellency the Governor, at Dedham, on Tuesday last. The place selected for the occasion was a large plain near the Dedham Branch of the Boston & Providence Railroad, about eight miles from Boston. There were present two companies of Dragoons, six or seven companies of Artillery, and some twenty companies of Light Infantry and Riflemen, each company being in uniform and generally with full ranks.

"About two o'clock, His Excellency, the commander-in-chief and suite, were escorted by the Divisionary corps, the Independent Cadets, under Colonel Lowell, from his quarters, to a temporary platform on the field where, after having rode round the lines in a Barouche drawn by four horses, His Excellency reviewed the several companies, as they passed. The troops all appeared remarkably well. The review having finished, His Excellency and suite, Major-General Bradley, Brigadier-General Winthrop and their suites were escorted as before to the presence of the Major-General, and partook of a sumptuous collation. Towards evening, there was a sham fight by the companies of the Division, and a very spirited contest was waged for nearly two hours. The weather of Tuesday was dry and warm, and favorable for the service. On the whole, the parade at Dedham was agreeable, and highly honorable to the character of the Division."

The muster was of the three brigades from Norfolk and Suffolk counties, comprising the first division of the militia of the state. Major-General Edward W. Bradley of Roxbury was in command. The first brigade was commanded by Brigadier-General Appleton Howe of Weymouth and was comprised of companies mainly from Roxbury, Dorchester, Quincy, Hingham and Weymouth. The second brigade was from the western part of Norfolk

County, including, among other towns, Dedham, Walpole, Franklin, Bellingham, Needham and Wrentham, and was under the command of Brigadier-General Harvey H. Sumner of Foxborough. The third brigade, Brigadier-General Grenville T. Winthrop, was from Boston.

The *Boston Times*, in the editorial before quoted, says of the muster: — "The cars were crowded to excess and every vehicle that could be chartered raised its full share of dust upon the highroad to Dedham."

As a matter of justice, it should be stated that the Dedham paper of that date states that the amount of intoxication at this muster was much less than was usually seen at such gatherings, and that everything was quiet and orderly.

The story of the striped pig has often been told and the event very frequently said to have taken place in other localities. The late George William Curtis once used it to point a moral in an Easy Chair essay upon "Temperance Legislation," but erroneously stated that the event occurred in Maine.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF DORCHESTER RELATING TO SCHOOLS NOW IN HYDE PARK.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 37.]

"The Register of the Hyde Park School for the Summer term, was consumed with the building when that was burned." April 1, 1862.

"The Hyde Park School has passed from the hands of its former teacher into those of Miss Mary H. Clough, its present teacher, December 26, 1862.

"From the necessities of the case, it remains as yet an ungraded school. The time is not far distant, probably, when the number of children in that thriving village, claiming the benefit of our public schools, will require the appointment of a head Master and Assistant. In the mean time, Miss Clough has labored with zeal, earnestness, and marked success, to bring the school into a good condition. The committee, however, are not forgetful of the great fidelity and the other good qualities belonging to her profession, which were manifested by Miss Sarah E. Johnson, the first teacher of this school." March 31, 1863.

"BUTLER SCHOOL, RIVER STREET. Highly satisfactory." March 31, 1863.

"In the report of 1860, the attention of the town was called to the growing wants of Hyde Park. It was suggested that it might be necessary in a few years, to establish a grammar school in that vicinity, and that, if the true spot for the schoolhouse could be foreseen, it might be good policy for the town to secure an ample piece of land in advance. The time has come when something must he done. The present accommodations are altogether inadequate. The hall now used for a schoolroom, is crowded to excess. The furniture, though good for this day, is not of the most approved style. There is no play-ground except the public street, and no rear yard appropriate for a large and mixed school.

"Two plans have been suggested for supplying these wants. One is to enlarge the hall, put in sufficient furniture, and keep the school where it is. It is understood, however, that this enlargement will not be made, unless the town will take a lease of the hall for five years. To lease, for so long a time, a place so destitute as this is, of one of the most essential requisites of a

well-managed school — a retired and ample play-ground — seems of doubtful expediency.

"The other plan is, to purchase a lot of land, put up a cheap schoolhouse of two or three rooms, sufficient to meet the growing wants, for some five or more years to come, and leave the arrangements for the more distant future to be made when that future shall arrive.

"The committee present this subject to the town. It deserves serious consideration. It ought to be looked at in all its bearings. Immediate economy is a very important object to be secured; but this is not the only one to be aimed at. So far as it can be made to harmonize with the best interests of the school, so far let it be pursued most earnestly. Nay; it may sometimes refuse to furnish what the school may be very desirous of having, provided the thing refused be not essential to its welfare.

"The committee have not the means of determining in advance, which plan would, in the end, be the more economical. The school would undoubtedly be more benefited by the adoption of the latter plan.

"One thing the committee would urge upon the town with great earnestness. *If the town purchase a schoolhouse lot,* whether it be built upon immediately or in the distant future, *let it be a lot of ample dimensions.*" March 31, 1863.

"In the Hyde Park district, a tasteful and commodious building has been erected, adapted to meet the present and future wants of that rapidly-increasing section of the town. It was also found necessary to appoint a male teacher to take charge of this school." March 7, 1864.

"BUTLER SCHOOL. This school, though comparatively small, is an interesting one — containing many excellent scholars, and reflecting much credit on the patient fidelity of the teacher.

"HYDE PARK SCHOOL. This is the latest-born of our family — but a vigorous and promising youth, growing so fast as to be seriously incommoded in the quarters at present provided. The tables are rather turned, as it becomes the duty of the Principal, who has so often sat in judgment on other teachers, to hear what the Committee have to say of him; but he has no reason to fear. Though hindered by inevitable embarassments in the present location, he is doing, in his own favorite phrase, 'excellently well.' His accomplished assistant, who for much of the year had

the sole charge of the school, deserves also the approbation of the Committee; and when permitted to reorganize and classify the pupils, in the beautiful building which is just completed, these teachers will have, it is confidently believed, the fullest success." March 7, 1864.

"The BUTLER SCHOOL. This school is under the charge of Miss E. H. Page, who is entitled to be classed among the most successful teachers in town, and deserves more than a passing notice. The united testimony of our board is to her credit. In geography, spelling and reading, the report is 'very good;' in arithmetic, 'excellent;' in grammar, 'extremely satisfactory;' and in history, 'she leads all the rest.' 'The Committee deem it but justice to them to say so much for the encouragement of a very worthy teacher, and a valuable though humble public servant."

"The HYDE PARK SCHOOL closes the list. With a teacher of great practical experience, whose heart is wholly devoted to the cause, the condition of the Grammar department is not what we could desire. But there are controlling circumstances which may have produced this result. It is comparatively a new school in a new location. It is imperfectly graded; the scholars are frequently changing, and are inconstant in their attendance. The Committee feel confident that the same efforts used here would have produced very different results in any other school in town. The Primary department, under Miss Clough, is in a very satisfactory condition. The Committee have received with regret the announcement that Miss Clough intends to retire from her post at the end of the present term and take pleasure in bearing their testimony to the rare ability and diligence with which she has discharged her arduous duties." March 6, 1865.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HYDE PARK BIRTHS.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWIN C. JENNEY.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 40.]

1871.

June 1. Bridget Rooney, d. Edward and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
" 2. Elizabeth A. Crosby, d. Adin B., b. Dedham, and Catherine A., b. P. E. I.
" 6. Mary Hurley, d. Michael and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 7. —— Corson, s. Reuben, b. W. Waterville, Me., and Clara b. Pocassett.
" 13. Florence E. Kenny, d. Patrick and Ann, both b. Ireland.
" 17. James H. Thacher, s. William T., b. Attleboro, and Annie, b. Providence, R. I.
" 17. Herbert C. Timson, s. Thomas J., b. Newfane, Vt., and Susan C., b. Vinal Haven, Me.
" 18. William J. Cunningham, b. Clappville, s. John and Rose, both b. Ireland.
" 19. Lillian M. Harlow, d. Philander, b. Cornish, N. H., and Susan, b. Charlestown.
" 20. Philan Dion, s. Julius and Virginia, both b. Canada.
" 22. Alberta A. Cutler, b. Chicago, d. Charles A., b. New Brunswick, and Carrie F., b. Dorchester.
" 22. Caroline F. Wheeler, d. Thomas S., b. England, and Caroline, b. Cleveland, O.
" 26. James Jordan, s. Edward and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
" 27. Eleanor C. Edwards, d. Charles L. and Eleanor J., both b. England.
" — Agnes Littlefield, b. Boston, s. Charles G. and Nellie B., both b. Maine.
" — Mabel G. Hunt, d. Herbert E., b. E. Douglass, and Nettie A., b. Boston.
July 1. Marion H. Murray, d. Thomas and Annie, both b. Ireland.
" 2. Halcyone D. Shaw, b. Great Falls, N. H., d. Edward P., b. Bath, Me., and Ocella B., b. Salem.
" 4. Alice Elizabeth Jones, d. Benjamin H., b. Boston, and Louise E., b. Baltimore, Md.
" 5. Willie Slocomb, s. Edwin L., b. Maine, and Sarah C., b. Hardwick, Mass.
" 10. Agatha V. Cogley, d. James and Annie, both b. Nova Scotia.
" 10. Lydia G. Rouillard, d. Edwin R., b. Chelmsford, Mass., and Eliza A., b. Acton.

July 10. John J. O'Merrow, s. Dennis, b. St. Johns, Newfoundland, and Margaret A., b. New Jersey.
" 11. —— Rooney, d. John and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 12. George H. Hawkins, b. Wollaston (Quincy), s. Zadore J., b. Nova Scotia, and Mary E., b. Newfoundland.
" 12. Edna F. Walker, d. Edwin R., b. West Cambridge, and Eunice A., b. Augusta, Me.
" 14. James Glispin, s. Charles, b. England, and Elizabeth, b. Ireland.
" 17. Catherine J. Lyons, d. Morris and Hannah, both b. Ireland.
" 17. Joseph H. Degan, s. John and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 20. Jeremiah Gleason, s. Jeremiah and Mary Ann, both b. Ireland.
" 20. Mary F. Gurney, b. Woburn, d. Bradley F. and Mary F., both b. Norway, Me.
" 24. George F. Bailey, s. George G., b. Boston, and Annie E., (Libby) b. Weld, Me.
" 24. Francis McKenna, s. Edward and Frances, both b. Ireland.
" 30. Florence W. Davis, d. Perley B., b. New Ipswich, N. H., and Mary F. (Vining), b. E. Randolph (Holbrook).
" 31. Edith K. Yallop, b. England, d. Charles and Alice, both b. England.
" 31. George Bonner, s. William and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
" 31. Margaret Savage, d. James, b. Scotland, and Mary, b. Ireland.
" — Jennie Oswald, d. John and Mary, both b. Scotland.
" — Mary A. Gilman, d. Charles H., b. —— and Helen, b. Boston.
Aug. 2. David Driscoll, s. Dennis, b. Ireland, and Annie, b. England.
" 6. Margaret Coughlan, d. Jeremiah and Hannah, both b. Ireland.
" 9. Margaret. C. Cripps, d. Matthew A. and Mary, both b. Nova Scotia.
" 11. —— Bonner, s. William A., b. South Abington, and Martha, b. Windon, Ct.
" 12. Cornelius P. Mead, s. Garret and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 14. —— Laws, s. William D., b. Monson, Me., and Eliza A., b. Elliott, Me.
" 14. Gracie L. Wood, b. Walpole, d. Nehemiah S. and Abbie W., both b. Nova Scotia.
" 15. Mary E. Ansby, d. William and Ellen, both b. Ireland.
" 19. Ellen McG. Campbell, d. John and Agnes (Bleakie), both b. Scotland.
" 24. Harriet C. Morse, d. George W., b. Ohio, and Clara R., b. Newton.

Aug. 27. Orrin C. Nute, s. James R. and Margaret J., both b. New Hampshire.
" 28. Franklin A. Ray, s. George H. and Annie L., both b. Boston.
" 29. Andrew Bloom, s. Julius R. and Anna S., both b. Sweden.
" — —— Allen, s. John and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
Sept. 1. Elizabeth Brady, b. Nova Scotia, d. James, b. Nova Scotia, and Mary, b. New Brunswick.
" 4. George T. Hanchett, s. George W., b. Mass., and Augusta, b. Michigan.
" 5. Charles L. Kelleher, s. Daniel, b. Worcester, and Mary, b. England.
" 9. —— Peppeard, d. James F., Nova Scotia, and Mary B., b. Cranston, R. I.
" 9. Nicholas Burger, s. Antoine, b. Germany, and Elizabeth, b. Maine.
" 10. Frederick L. Wiley, s. Joseph and Angie, both b. Maine.
" 11. Robert G. Elkins, s. Robert G. and Abbie, both b. Maine.
" 15. Warren A. Oliver, s. Edward N., b. East Stoughton and Fannie R., b. East Bridgewater.
" 15. Georgia Bonnell, d. John B., b. Digby, N. S., and Helen M., b. Maine.
" 16. Daniel Quinn, s. Richard, b. Ireland, and Sarah A., b. Maine.
" 17. James P. Shea, s. James and Annie, both b. Ireland.
" 18. Everett Alverson, d. William and Anna, both b. Rhode Island.
" 18. —— Fowler, s. William W., b. Dedham, and Sarah J., b. West Bridgwater.
" 19. Edward Swan, s. Bartholomew and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 23. John Toole, s. Patrick and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 23. George L. Gibson, s. Thomas E., b. England and Mary b. St. John, N. B.
" 24. William E. Bullard, s. Isaac, b. Dedham, and Frances E. (Davis), b. Canton.
" 24. Mary E. Kimball, d. Oliver D. and Mary E., both b. Boston.
" 26. George Moffatt, s. Elijah W., b. Scotland, and Lucy, b. ——
" 30. John Haley, s. Patrick and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
" — Annie Butler, d. Patrick and —— both b. Ireland.
" — Mildred Durell, d. James M., b. Newmarket, N. H., and Baslire T., b. Charlestown.
" — —— Rogers, d. —— b. Maine, and —— b. Mass.
" — Ansel A. Stahl, s. John H., b. Attleboro, and Maria A., b. Milton.
Oct. 6. Winifred Kendall, d. Edward A. and Tilly H., both b. Mass.

Oct. 7. —— Price, s. Fitz J., b. Boston, and Mary b. Maine.
" 8. Walter E. Piper, s. Samuel N., b. Walpole, and Abbie F., b. Warren, R. I.
" 8. Frederick W. Blasdale, s. Henry, b. France, and Fanny W., b. Maine.
" 8. Marion T. Raynes, d. John J., b. Deer Isle, and Martha A., b. Weymouth.
" 12. Marion M. Perkins, d. G. Henry, b. No. Brookfield, and Eliza J., b. New Hampshire.
" 12. Agnes S. Scott, d. Albert E. and Annie, both b. Nova Scotia.
" 12. John M. Norris, b. E. Boston, s. Josiah, b. Exeter, N. H., and Eliza, b. E. Boston.
" 14. Margaret L. Bower, d. Edward and Catherine S., both b. Nova Scotia.
" 19. Florence L. Gridley, d. G. Fred, b. Boston, and Nannie S., b. Maine.
" 20. —— Ames, d. Jedithur W., b. N. H., and Nellie E., b. Maine.
" 24. Thomas F. Mahoney, s. John F. and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
" 27. John W. O'Leary, s. Cornelius and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 27. Rosanna Rogers, d. Michael, b. Ireland, and Hannah, b. Baltimore, Md.
" 27. Georgia E. Roehl, d. Edward E., b. Europe, and Ella F. (Perkins), b. So. Reading.
" 29. Nellie Riley, d. Joseph and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
" 30. Benjamin Wesley Taber, s. Joseph S., b. Fairhaven, and Eliza F., b. Provincetown.
" 31. Ellen Welch, d. Richard and Elizabeth, both b. Ireland.
" — Lillie Mountain, d. George and Ellen, both b. England.
" — John Cullen, s. Thomas and Ann, both b. Ireland.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

John Blake.

THE

HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD.

VOL. II. JANUARY, 1893. NO. 4.

JOHN BLEAKIE.

BY JOHN SCOTT, PLYMOUTH, MASS.

IN the death of John Bleakie, Hyde Park lost one of her worthiest citizens. For a generation he was familiar with the growth and people of the town. To the very latest breath he took a lively interest in her affairs, in a quiet but earnest way. He was born in Hawick, Scotland, December 22, 1811, and died in Hyde Park, Mass., July 31, 1892. Thus he was permitted to live beyond the age of ripeness mentioned by the Psalmist of old. Even with the weight of four score years his mind was vigorous and strong.

His life was a very eventful and industrious one. Beginning in humble circumstances, he pursued his way in his chosen profession, in Scotland and America, until success was achieved. Step by step, he rose, from the most obscure position in the woolen industry, to the distinction of employer and manufacturer. The record of his life, in brief, is as follows. Being left at the very early age of three without a father, he was reared in the household of John Scott, his grandfather, who did a small business in woolen weaving. At this period most of the woolen industry in the south of Scotland was done in small shops and in dwelling-houses. Such were the modest beginnings of the colossal establishments of to-day.

Being the child of a race of weavers, he naturally took to the business of his forefathers. The click of the weaver's shuttle was as regular as the mother's lullaby in his ears. His environment gave him inspiration and bent his energies. At the tender age of

ten, he was earning his living as a "piecer boy" and got three shillings per week for his labor. A little later he was taken to his grandfather's shop, where he was taught the weaving and designing of cloth. This was before power looms were used on the Borders.

Having thoroughly and very early equipped himself with a knowledge of his profession, he sought employment in larger mills, which afforded a wider field for the play of his abilities. His rise was rapid, gratifying and sure. His employers, who ranked in the van of tweed manufacturers, saw and quickly appreciated his abilities, by promotion to the management of the weaving-room. He was the first in Hawick to adapt a "witch" or fancy head motion to a power loom. This change allowed power or fast-running looms to produce elaborate designs or patterns.

About the year 1847, American capitalists were awakening to the importance of the woolen industry. Among them were a company of men organized as the Amesbury Manufacturing Company, of Amesbury, Mass., who desired to operate a fancy woolen mill, especially in the manufacture of Scotch goods. Accordingly, they sent a representative across the seas to select a man who possessed a thorough knowledge of the business, aud to engage him. The choice fell upon Mr. Bleakie, who was then in the full vigor of young manhood. In the above mentioned year, he left his native land and came to the United States.

In America the same push and practical insight which had characterized his career in Scotland, were displayed. It did not take him long to make up his mind that this was the land best suited to his aspirations and talents. So he established a home in Amesbury and brought to it his wife and four children, from Scotland. In various parts of the country his services were employed. He always filled positions of responsibility and trust. In Tolland, Conn., he began with his eldest son, Robert, to manufacture woolens. This undertaking might be called the genesis of the large woolen manufactory known now as the Hyde Park Woolen Mills, operated so successfully by his sons, Robert and John S. When the Hyde Park mills were acquired by his sons, Mr. Bleakie wove the first yard of cloth. With this act he closed his long, active, business career.

He retired to a home near the mill, where he might yet

hear as in youth the click of the shuttle and the song of the busy weavers. His love of the beautiful was finely expressed in his ardent devotion to the culture of flowers. The people of Hyde Park know how charming were the grounds about his house and what delight he took in their proper care.

He was married twice. First to Mary Maxwell, of Ruther Glen, in 1832, in Scotland. Second to Jane Lowry, of Dedham, Mass., in 1871. He had no issue by his second marriage. By his first, he had four children, namely, Robert, John S., Agnes (Campbell) and Elizabeth (Scott), all of whom survive him and are residents with their families in Hyde Park.

In the course of his life what mighty changes have taken place in the social, political, and industrial world. When he was born, the government of the United States was in its infancy. Established and older nations looked upon the struggles of the Western Republic as being only a bubble or mere effervescence that the strong winds of adversity would blow away; but the experiment has grandly succeeded, and hath proven the nobility of man. When he was born, the tread of Napoleon's battalions was shaking the governments of Europe. Napoleon had reached the beginning of the end; the power of Great Britain was soon to break him forever; Waterloo was at hand. The progress in the industrial world since Mr. Bleakie began to labor has been really marvellous. He had seen the hours of labor for the working man change from 5 A. M. till 7 P. M., until they are now only ten hours per day, and even less in many branches of trade. In the matter of wages the changes wrought have been no less gratifying. Then seventeen dollars per month was a good weaver's wage; now fifty dollars is easily earned, with the shortened time of work. And well may we now exclaim —

> 'Mid the dust and speed and clamour
> Of the loom-shed and the mill,
> 'Midst the clink of wheel and hammer,
> Great results are growing still.

He had watched from the beginning the growth of American textile manufactures. At his death an industry of great magnitude had arisen and was flourishing all over the land. Nobly and well had he borne his part. As employee, overseer, manager, and in retirement, he always gave lustre to his labor. He left

earth, not as one who had no hope, but in departing he seemed to say to the three generations gathered around him —

> **Say not "Good-night," but in some brighter clime**
> **Bid me "Good-morning."**

LYMAN HALL.

BY GEORGE L. RICHARDSON.

> **"In those days," said Hiawatha,**
> **"Lo! how all things fade and perish!**
> **From the memory of the old men**
> **Pass away the great traditions."**

LYMAN HALL stood about where the steps now are that lead up to the westerly end of the foot-bridge, and nearly opposite the Hyde Park station on the Boston and Providence Railroad.

There were only two tracks at that time. A third track has since been laid on the westerly side; the road-bed has been widened and the present wall built. The ground in the rear of the wall has also been raised somewhat above its original height.

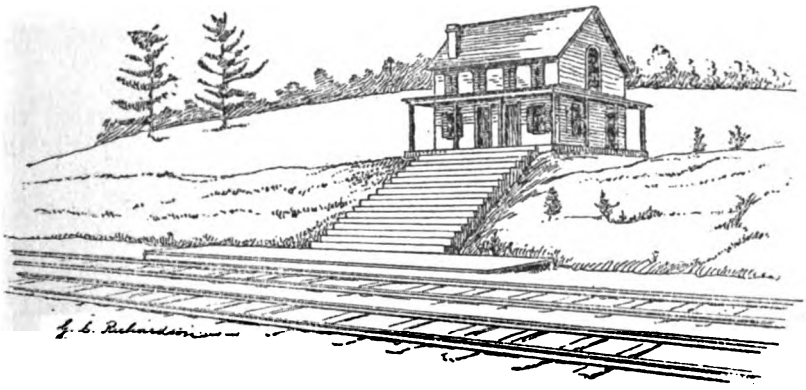
The accompanying view was drawn from memory, but it is said to be a fair representation by those most familiar with the premises.

Lyman Hall was built for a station-house by the late Rev. Henry Lyman and others living and owning land in that part of the town. The money was probably raised by subscription by Mr. Lyman, Gordon H. Nott, Charles A. White and others. A second story was added to serve as a Hall, wherein to hold religious meetings.

On June 22, 1858, Henry Lyman, Gordon H. Nott and Albert Bowker, Trustees of the Hyde Park Land Company, sold the land on which the building was to stand to Elbridge G. Horton, a brother of Mrs. Nott. Horton transferred it to Lyman, July 1, 1858. Soon afterwards Mr. Lyman built the station house. The ladies' waiting-room was at the northerly end, the men's room at the southerly end and the hall overhead taking up the space within the roof.

Religious services were held in the hall regularly for a year or more. Although they were union meetings, yet they may be

considered as the beginning of the present Hyde Park Episcopal Church. During the week Mr. Nott and Mr. Amos H. Brainard engaged ministers to preach in the Hall on Sunday. These clergymen were entertained by Mrs. Nott and others. The late Ira L. Benton was choir leader, and his family took part in singing with Mrs. I. G. Webster and Mr. Brainard. There was a melodeon on which Mrs. William A. Blazo and sometimes Miss Helen Parrott performed.



LYMAN HALL.

Among the clergymen who preached in Lyman Hall were: Dr. Samuel B. Babcock, Rector or St. Paul's Church, of Dedham; David Green Haskins, of Roxbury; Mr. Withington, of Dorchester; George S. Converse, of St. James' Church, Roxbury; L. H. Eastman; William R. Babcock; Dr. Wayland; John W. Nott, of Cumberland, Md., a brother to Mr. Nott.

Dr. Wayland baptized the first child in the parish at Lyman Hall.

Mr. Lyman also preached there occasionally. He had been educated as a Congregationalist minister.

The writer happened to be in town one Sunday and heard Mr. Lyman read a sermon at the Hall. The subject was, "The Christian Life." In substance it was as follows:

A Christian life, no doubt, should be one in conformity with the life and teaching of Christ. The statement appears simple enough, but is it practicable as a general rule? Could the affairs of our time be managed by men who took no thought for the morrow, or who gave to every would-be borrower? Or could governments be administered by officers who gave their backs to the smiters and allowed themselves to be insulted with impunity?

Evidently not; and no man knew this better than he, who, had his kingdom been of this world, would have had servants to fight for him.

It is evident, notwithstanding, that a simultaneous practice of the precepts of Christ would result in the reformation of our race; many evils would disappear; poverty would be reduced to a minimum; disarmament would follow. If the angels' song — commemorated every year — was not a mockery then, that era of peace and goodwill is destined yet to dawn upon the world.

How, then, shall we reconcile the literal with the spiritual interpretation of the Word?

"The letter killeth," but the spirit giveth life. In the sermon read by Mr. Lyman the practicability of a Christian life was discussed at length.

It is generally the case with historic buildings that our interest is in the events and associations connected with them. The humble station-house serves as a stage for the representation of character. We are interested in those who were connected with it; their aims, their aspirations, their successes, and even their failures are noteworthy, for they are a part of our common humanity. They have performed a brief part and then departed for "fresh fields and pastures new."

The Rev. Henry Lyman, who built the stone house now owned by Col. John B. Bachelder, and occupied it for a while, died five or six years since in New York City.

The Rev. Messrs. Withington, Samuel B. Babcock and Wayland have since died.

The Rev. David Green Haskins, who is now in Cambridge, took considerable interest in the parish, and continued to do so after the meetings were discontinued at Lyman Hall.

Mr. Charles A. White died a few years since.

Mr. Gordon H. Nott, who bought nearly all of the Hyde Park

Land Company's land and sub-divided and sold it, is now a civil engineer in Chicago. He is the author of a scheme for draining the city of Chicago, entitled "The Lower Level Plan." He proposed to drain westwardly, away from the Lake, as other plans do, but at a much lower level. His scheme included purification of the sewage product, and was published in 1893 in opposition to other plans recommending dilution.

The meetings were held at Lyman Hall for a year or more or until the members of the parish moved to Bragg's Hall on Fairmount avenue, which was probably in the summer of 1859. The late William B. Weeman had been station agent during this time and till the new depot was built on the other side of the railroad by the Boston & Providence Railroad Corporation.

The foregoing is perhaps the most interesting part of the history of Lyman Hall, if we except one short episode to be hereafter described. After the meetings had been discontinued and it was no longer used as a passenger station, it seems to have lost its *raison d'etre*—its reason for existence. It was simply a building to be used for any purpose.

Henry Lyman had mortgaged the property to Isaac Pratt, Jr. In June, 1861, Pratt foreclosed the mortgage and sold the property at auction to William A. Cary, who immediately sold it—the land and station-house—to the Boston & Providence Railroad Corporation. The said corporation still hold this land although in a modified shape. They now claim all between Business street, River street, and the railroad. The Lyman Hall itself, seems to have passed into the hands of Charles A. White, for we find him afterwards collecting the rents. Mr. Weeman, hiring of Mr. White, used the hall for a billiard-room. In one of the waiting-rooms below, he had a restaurant. In 1866, Mr. Weeman underlet the lower part to Francis H. Caffin and P. C. Clapp. Mr. Caffin, a goldbeater, hired what had been the men's waiting-room, which was in the southerly part of the lower floor. Clapp had what had been the ladies' waiting-room, which was smaller than the other on account of a stairway leading up into the Hall from the outside. Mr. Clapp was a shoemaker. Mr. Weeman himself occupied the hall with his billiard tables.

Mr. Caffin carried on his business of goldbeating in the station-house for two years. He had bought a large tract of land between Lincoln and West streets, it being the first sold by

the Real Estate and Building Company in that section. His was the first or nearly the first new house built on the company's land in that vicinity.

Now about this time, 1868, there was a young married man seeking to hire a house. He found plenty of houses for sale but none to let.

"I could let a barn, now," said William T. Thacher, then a well-known real estate broker. Finally, he heard of Lyman Hall. So as soon as Mr. Weeman's lease had expired, Mr. John A. Soule hired the entire building. This was in August, 1868. He occupied the lower story for a dwelling; the hall above he proposed to use for a gymnasium. He also gave lessons in self defence.

It will be remembered that after the war, the price of everything except real estate was high. On this account many considered real estate a poor investment. There were those, however, who considered it a good time to buy. The agent of the Real Estate and Building Company declared that real estate was always the last thing to move. Sure enough, after a while, the price of real estate rose far above its normal value. This was the case in all the suburbs of Boston, and indeed all oves the country. Buildings were going up on every hand; farmr were sold and laid out into building lots; those who had bought low now sold high, if they wanted to.

This movement, however, did not effect the Lyman Hall property. The proverbial inertia of real estate seemed to concentrate in that spot. Having been deprived of its original functions, Lyman Hall looked on with sullen indifference at the signs of life and activity by which it was surrounded. At last Mr. White hit upon a plan by which, it was thought, this real estate might be assisted to move. This was done with the aid of the Railroad Company, who wanted to lay a third track on that side. On a Sunday in November, 1869, it was moved on the cars to Readville to land owned by Mr. White, on Charles street — now Damon street — on the northerly side near the railroad. During the transit it rested on two flat cars, one on each track. Mr. Soule with his family was then living in the upper part — the Hall — designing to occupy the lower part for a fish market.

After becoming established at Readville, this design was carried out. There was a fish market kept by Mr. Soule in

what had been the men's waiting-room, and a shoe factory by a Mr. McGaw, in what had been the ladies' room.

In August, 1870, Soule sold out to McGaw. The latter carried on the fish business for three months and then sold out in his turn to F. M. Haynes. Soon after Haynes removed to Dedham, where he still carries on the same business. Others may draw any conclusion they like from this latter circumstance, but I think the trouble was with the building.

After this the building was unoccupied, except that during 1870 the hall was let for dances, and that after that, used once a week by the Good Templars, who had their property in it until 1876, when the building was destroyed by fire.

There seems to have been something in the shape or arrangement of Lyman Hall building which made it undesirable as a dwelling, store or manufactory. Peace to its ashes!

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF DORCHESTER RELATING TO SCHOOLS NOW IN HYDE PARK.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 56.]

"The past year has brought about many changes in our corps of teachers. In May last, Mr. Increase S. Smith was removed by death from the work to which in various ways, he had so long and so faithfully devoted himself. A man of admirable scholarship and of great mental and bodily activity, he had many qualifications of a successful teacher; while his integrity of purpose and his interest in all good works won for him the esteem of his fellow-citizens. In recognition of his faithful service for seventeen years as a member of the school-committee, and for nearly three years as a teacher in the Hyde Park School, a special meeting of the board was held on the day of his funeral, at which meeting resolutions of respect to his memory were passed; after which the committee attended the funeral-service, as did many of the teachers of the town, the schools being closed for the half-day by direction of their respective supervisory-committees.

"The rapid increase of population at Hyde Park has made it needful to employ an additional assistant in the school of that

district, and to finish off and furnish for her and for the teacher transferred from the Butler School, the upper story of the school-house.

"The BUTLER SCHOOL was merged in the Hyde Park School at the beginning of the fall term, and its faithful teacher, Miss Page, finds there a more satisfactory field of labor; having charge of a room tolerably well graded, instead of one where her time was to a great extent wasted by being given up to a large number of insignificant classes. The school-building, which, if it had been kept in use longer, would have needed extensive repairs, has been turned over to the selectmen of the town.

"The new master of the HYDE-PARK SCHOOL, Mr. Edward M. Lancaster, is working faithfully, and with good prospect of success, to overcome in his school difficulties which have prevented it from taking hitherto the position in which the committee would gladly see it. The better grading of the school made possible by the transfer to it of the teacher and scholars of the Butler School, and by the employment of the additional teacher made needful by the rapid growth of the neighborhood, gives to Mr. Lancaster advantages which his predecessors were not fortunate enough to have; and the committee are happy to repeat the assurance of one of their number that thus far he has more than realized their hopes.

"The merging of the Butler School in the Hyde Park School, and the employment of an additional teacher there, has obliged the committee to finish off and furnish the upper story of the school-house at a cost of twenty-nine hundred dollars." March 4, 1867.

"The BUTLER SCHOOL is subjected to difficulties similar to those existing in the Stoughton School. If there be any want of success, it is not through the fault of its teacher: but this little school of about twenty scholars, of all ages from four to seventeen, is necessarily divided into not less than sixteen classes; and of course the portion of the teacher's time which each one can enjoy is too small to do justice to the efforts bestowed. In reading and spelling, the school appears well. In history, 'it has but one class of four scholars. If this consisted wholly of beginners, it would be ranked very good. As it is it takes a fair place among second classes.' In arithmetic, the report says, 'I examined five classes, and was well satisfied with all of them.

It was quite evident that great care had been taken by Miss Page in the instruction of her pupils.' In grammar, 'the one scholar who represented the first class had the highest mark that any class of that grade received. The second class, of six scholars, stood second in its grade. Of the two scholars representing the third class, one recited very well and the other quite poorly, making the average mark a very low one.'

"'The HYDE PARK SCHOOL,' say the examining committee, 'has perceptibly advanced since previous examinations. And, though from local causes and irregularity of attendance it is not yet up to the desired standard, it is making progress; and, when the number of its scholars shall have so increased as to justify the employment of a third teacher, very much will be gained by grading the classes more perfectly.' The place in this school formerly occupied by Miss Clough has been vacated by her resignation, as anticipated in the last annual report, and the vacancy thus occasioned has been filled by the choice of Miss Matilda H. Payson, who has discharged her duties with much credit to herself and with profit to her pupuls." March 5, 1866.

"The HYDE PARK SCHOOL appears to have improved under the charge of Mr. Lancaster and his assistants; and this improvement is specially noted by the examiner in history and geography: the percentage of attendance throughout the school also deserves commendation.

"In April, Miss Sarah M. Vose was chosen third-assistant; and, in December, the number of scholars had increased so as to make needful the employment of an additional assistant, when a temporary recitation-room was fitted up for her in an entry of the school-house.

"In view of the possible cutting off of this part of the town, the committee may not be called on to make further provision for its school. Should, however, the district remain a part of Dorchester, greatly increased accommodations will be needed to meet the wants of its rapid growth. The present building, which three years ago was ample for twice the number of scholars which it then held, is now not large enough for all that belong in it; and, at the present rate of increase of population, a school-house of the size of our largest would be filled in a very few years." March 2, 1868.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF SIDNEY C. PUTNAM.— To the president and curators of the Historical Society. The undersigned, to whom has been committed the duty of drafting resolutions on the death of Sidney C. Putnam, respectfully report the following: —

Whereas, The hand of death has taken from us Sidney C. Putnam, an officer and honored member of our Society, and a man universally respected and esteemed by his townsmen and his business associates,

Resolved, That in this loss we, as a Society, realize anew his value and worth as an interested and faithful member and officer, one whose influence was ever exerted for the welfare of the Society as well as for other undertakings for the benefit of our town and its people; as one whose voice was always heard in advocacy of intelligent and well directed measures for the public good, and whose actions were in accord with his speech; as one whose business standing and integrity imparted credit to the town of his residence and its citizens.

Resolved, That while we must acquiesce in that common law of humanity which sooner or latter lays us all in that "sleep which knows no waking," and brings cessation of life's joys and sorrows, triumphs and defeats, we yet can but deplore with more than usual regret the application of that law when it deprives us of one whose life was of so much value to those about him.

Resolved, That the members of the Hyde Park Historical Society hereby extend there profound sympathy to the bereaved widow and daughter in their affliction.

Resolved, That these resosolutions be entered upon the records of the Society and published in the HISTORICAL RECORD and a copy be sent officially to the family of the deceased.

EDMUND DAVIS,
WILLIAM J. STUART,
HENRY S. BUNTON,
Committee on resolutions.

HYDE PARK BIRTHS.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWIN C. JENNEY.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 40.]

1871.

Nov. 2. —— Eaton, d. Charles W., b. Newton, and Emma F., b. Salem.
" 8. William Kelley, s. Michael and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
" 11. Jennie L. Swinton, s. William, b. Scotland, and Jennie (Scott), b. Boston.

Nov. 11. Arthur Homer, s. Joseph G., b. N. H., and Eliza A., b. N. Y.
" 12. Julia A. Welch, d. Lewis and Julia, both b. Ireland.
" 16. John F. Murray, s. Robert, b. England, and Susan, b. Ireland.
" 16. James Mulvey, s. Francis and Jane, both b. Ireland.
" 17. Edward T. Galvin, s. Thomas and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 17. Frank Nolan, s. John F., b. Ireland, and Elizabeth, b. Mass.
" 18. Patrick Kenny, s. Thomas and Maria, both b. Ireland.
" 20. Nettie C. Davis, d. Edmund, b. Canton, and Sophia, b. Dedham.
" 22. Patrick Gately, s. James and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 22. Timothy McCarty, s. John and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 23. —— Grant, s. William and Margaret, both b. Scotland.
" 24. Mary E. Enneking, d. John J., b. Munster, O., and Mary E., (Elliot), b. Newport, Me.
" 25 Lizzie L. M. Lombard, d. Solomon T., b. Truro, and Annie J., b. Wrentham.
" — —— McDermott, d. John and Ellen, both b. Ireland.
" — —— Bates, d. Joseph C., b. Eastport, Me., and Harriet A., b. Portsmouth, N. H.
Dec. 1. John Murray, s. John and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 2. Edwin N. Estey, s. Willard F., b. Easton, and Jane E., b. Canton.
" 4 Winifred Allen, d. Thomas and Ann, both b. Ireland.
" 5. —— Uriot, s. George and Bertha, both b. Germany.
" 5. William H. McGaw, s. Alexander, b. Ireland, and Mary E., b. Mass.
" 9. Roxanna H. Vivian, d. Robert H., b. Boston, and Roxanna (Nott), b. Derry, N. H.
" 10. Stephen R. Gurney, s. Morris and Eliza, both b. Ireland.
" 11. Willis P. Woodman, s. Stephen F., b. Mass. and Carrie B., b. Amesbury.
" 12. Catherine McDonough, d. John and Julia, both b. Ireland.
" 12. Patrick Gibbons, s. Martin and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 13. Charles F. Buckley, s. Patrick and Catherine, both b. N. S.
" 18. John J. Finley, s. Thomas, b. England, and Ann, b. Ireland.
" 22. ——Mattey, d. Amable and Ada, both b. N. S.
" 25. Mary E. Horrigan, d. John and Ann, both b. Ireland.
" 27. Rosina Gero, d. Jeremiah and Margaret, both b. Canada.
" 28. —— Murphy, d. Brian and Mary, both b. Nova Scotia.
" 29. —— Adams, s. Henry S., b. Derry, N. H., and Hannah M., b. Newbury, Mass.
" 29. —— Vose, s. Benjamin C., b. Milton, and Amelia, b. Chelsea.

Dec. 29. —— Merrill, d. Rufus S., b. Lowell, and Mary A., b. Boston.
" 29. Annie M. Rourke, d. John, b. Boston, and Ellen, b. Ireland.
" 30. —— Jones, s. Charles C., Jr., b. Boston, and Annie M., b. St. John, N. B.
— — Georgia E. Ray, d. George, b. Boston, and Mary, b. Dorchester.
Mar. 2. Elizabeth C. McDonald, d. Peter and Mary E., both b. P. E. I.

1872.

Jan. 1. Mary Ann Allen, d. Charles Allen and Sarah Farrell, both b. England.
" 2. Mary F. Regan, b. Roxbury, d. James, b. Boston, and Rosanna, b. England.
" 5. Arthur R. F. Russell, s. Rufus, b. N. H., and Mary E. (Coppinger), b. Waltham, Me.
" 5. Lucy S. Clark, d. Samuel D., b. N. H., and Annie M. (Smith), b. Boston.
" 5. Emily D. Knight, d. Joseph E., b. Maine, and Maria A. (Blood), b. Windsor, Vt.
" 7. Benjamin S. Whittier, s. Napoleon B., b. N. H., and Ellen (Baxter), b. Dorchester.
" 10. Charles H. Ells, s. Charles, b. Nova Scotia, and Ann, b. St. John, N. B.
" 13. John and Bridget Tierney, (twins), children of John and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
" 13. Carrie M. Sears, d. Wilson, b. Nova Scotia, and Jane, b. England.
" 13. Henrietta P. Thompson, d. William, b. Ireland, and Sarah (Hastings), b. Needham.
" 20. Anna L. Perkins, d. David, b. Hampton, N. H., and Hannah S. (Dunn), b. Dixfield, Me.
" 22. Bridget Norton, d. John and Ann, both b. Ireland.
" 26. James Powers, s. Jeffrey, b. Ireland, and Anna S., b. N. B.
" 26. Willie Baker, s. Ernest and Dora B., both b. Germany.
" 27. Percy B. Lawrence, s. B. B. and Lavinia (Green), both b. Maine.
Feb. 2. Patrick Conolly, s. Michael and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
" 4. Mary Burke, d. John and Mary, both b. Ireland.
" 1. Alfred A. Bowles, s. William W. and Eliza, both b. Nova Scotia.
" 6. Delia Cunneiff, d. Patrick and Catherine, both b. Ireland.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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The same name may appear more than once upon the same page.

HYDE PARK PUBLIC LIBRARY
HOME OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HYDE PARK

HISTORICAL RECORD.

VOL. III. APRIL, 1903. NO. 1.

WILLIAM A. MOWRY, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED BY

THE HYDE PARK HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

HYDE PARK, MASS.

Foreword.

THE HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD was first published as a Quarterly, in 1891 and continued through 1892 and into 1893. It was then discontinued. The time appears to have come when it should be revived, and for the present it will be issued only as a YEAR BOOK. In this form it will contain as much matter as if it appeared quarterly, and will probably be quite as satisfactory to its readers.

The present issue will without doubt be found of considerable interest to the good people of this town. It contains a variety of matter relating to the history of the town and its inhabitants. The Society is growing, its meetings are interesting and vigorous, and its library is considerable. Its present quarters in the Public Library Building are cheerful and inviting. It is hoped that many more of our good people will become members and help to increase its usefulness and the growth and development of our Town.

Contents.

Illustrations.

The Hyde Park Public Library.

Henry B. Miner.

AT a town meeting held in 1871, a committee of nine was appointed to inaugurate a movement in favor of a Free Public Library for Hyde Park. As the result of their energetic efforts great public interest was aroused and about $6000 was raised as a Library Fund.

In their report presented at the annual town meeting in 1872, they gave a detailed account of their labors, and recommended that the Board of Selectmen, the School Committee, the Town Treasurer, and the Town Clerk be appointed a committee to nominate a Library Board. In consequence of this action, the following trustees were elected, the majority of whom had been members of the original library committee.

Theodore D. Weld, Rev. Isaac H. Gilbert, Rev. Perley B. Davis, Rev. E. A. Manning, Edmund M. Lancaster, Hobart M. Cable, Rev. W. J. Corcoran, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, and E. S. Hathaway. Mrs. Hunt declined to serve and C. W. W. Wellington was chosen in her place. Upon them devolved the task of creating a Library, purchasing books, selecting a librarian, and finding suitable quarters.

The first librarian was William E. Foster, then a recent graduate of Brown University, who for many years past has been widely and favorably known as the efficient head of the public library at Providence, R. I., where he has gained credit for his ability and success in making the library available and useful to all, especially to the schools.

Upon his resignation after two years of service, the Library was temporarily in charge of Mr. J. J. Reeves, who was followed later in the same year by Mrs. H. A. B. Thompson, who remained in charge for about twenty years. During her long term of

service she saw the Library, whose interests she had so much at heart, nearly treble its number of volumes and greatly increase its circulation. She was a wide reader, of excellent taste and judgment, who was able to render the trustees valuable assistance in the selection of books, and to give good counsel to such patrons of the Library as consulted her as to their choice of reading.

She was followed in 1896 by Miss Elizabeth Ainsworth, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke, who had been for some years engaged in teaching. She brought to her work great energy and efficiency. Miss Mary A. Hawley was permanently employed as assistant librarian in 1883, and by her uniform courtesy and helpfulness won the regard and good will of everyone who had occasion to use the Library during her term of service which continued until her death, Feb. 23, 1901. As a token of the high esteem in which she was held, the patrons of the Library, by voluntary subscriptions from old and young, caused a bronze tablet to be erected to her memory in the delivery room.

Her place was filled by the election of Miss Nellie A. Stone, who had already had experience in the library at Windsor, Vt.

At the opening of the new building in 1899, Miss Gertrude L. Adams, a graduate of the High School, was placed in charge of the juvenile room, where she has displayed great skill and tact.

The Library was first opened in March, 1874, in the westerly end of the second story of the brick block at the corner of West River Street, and what was then called Hyde Park Avenue, now known as Harvard Avenue. In 1883 it was removed to the westerly end of the second story of the brick block, nearly opposite its first quarters and adjoining the Episcopal Church. These rooms which seemed ample at first were soon outgrown, and the space required for books gradually encroached upon the reading room.

After long and patient effort on the part of the Trustees and others interested in the welfare of the library, the town voted an appropriation of $25,000 in December, 1898, and instructed the Trustees to erect a building at the corner of Harvard avenue and Winthrop street. Subsequently, the Trustees also received a generous gift of $10,000 from Mr. Henry S. Grew. Before the building was begun, the town voted $6,500 for the purchase of

additional land and still later $2500 for furniture and fixtures. With these sums and the Library fund already in their hands the Committee erected the Library building, which was opened to the public in September, 1899.

This building stands on a lot containing 20,000 square feet which is slightly elevated above the surrounding streets. The land is bounded 200 feet by Harvard avenue, 100 feet by Winthrop street and 100 feet by Everett street. It has been greatly beautified by trees and shrubs, as well as by a hedge which surrounds it.

The foundation is of hammered Deer Isle granite and the walls are of gray Roman brick, with terra cotta trimmings. The inside finish is of oak, with the exception of that in the main reading room.

The outside dimensions of the main building are 43 x 81 feet, with a stack room in the rear 20 x 47 feet. The basement, which is high, well lighted, and free from dampness, has, beside the boiler-room and toilet-room, three large rooms, one of which is used for a work-room, and the other two for storage purposes.

The first floor contains an entrance hall 28 feet in height with a mosaic floor, oak panelling with Tennessee marble base, and an oak staircase; the delivery room, 20 by 40 feet; the juvenile room, 28 x 30 feet; a librarian's room; toilet rooms, and the main reading room, 28 x 40 feet, and 28 feet in height. This room is finished in the colonial style, having Corinthian pillars and entablature with ceiling beams. At one end is a large fire-place, with Sienna marble facings, and an oak mantel surmounted by an oak clock with a marble dial, generously presented by the Historical Society. The walls are surrounded by oak book-cases, five feet in height, containing reference books and magazines for use in the rooms.

The second floor, besides the trustees' room, contains a large room 28 x 40 feet and 18 feet high, which is used at present by the Historical Society. Whenever the increased demands of the library render it necessary, it can be used as an additional reading room. This room the Trustees have called "Weld Hall," in memory of the late Theodore D. Weld, the associate of Phillips, Garrison, Whittier, and others of like high purpose. He was

widely known in his earlier years as an eloquent and fearless friend of the oppressed, while in his declining days, having taken up his residence among us, he endeared himself to his fellow-townsmen as a high-minded, public-spirited citizen, zealous in every good work. To his untiring efforts the Library was greatly indebted in its infancy.

The stack-room, which is detached from the main building, from which it is separated by fireproof doors, is practically a fireproof structure. It contains iron book-stacks of the most approved design. They contain 32,000 volumes, and accommodations for 16,000 more can easily be added whenever occasion demands.

The style of architecture is Grecian Ionic, and great care was taken to have all the proportions and details conform to the requirements of the style adopted.

The cost was as follows:

Building, including architect's fee, heating and ventilating	$26,000 00
Land	12,500 00
Bookstacks, furnishing, grading, etc.	5,995 88
	$44,495 88

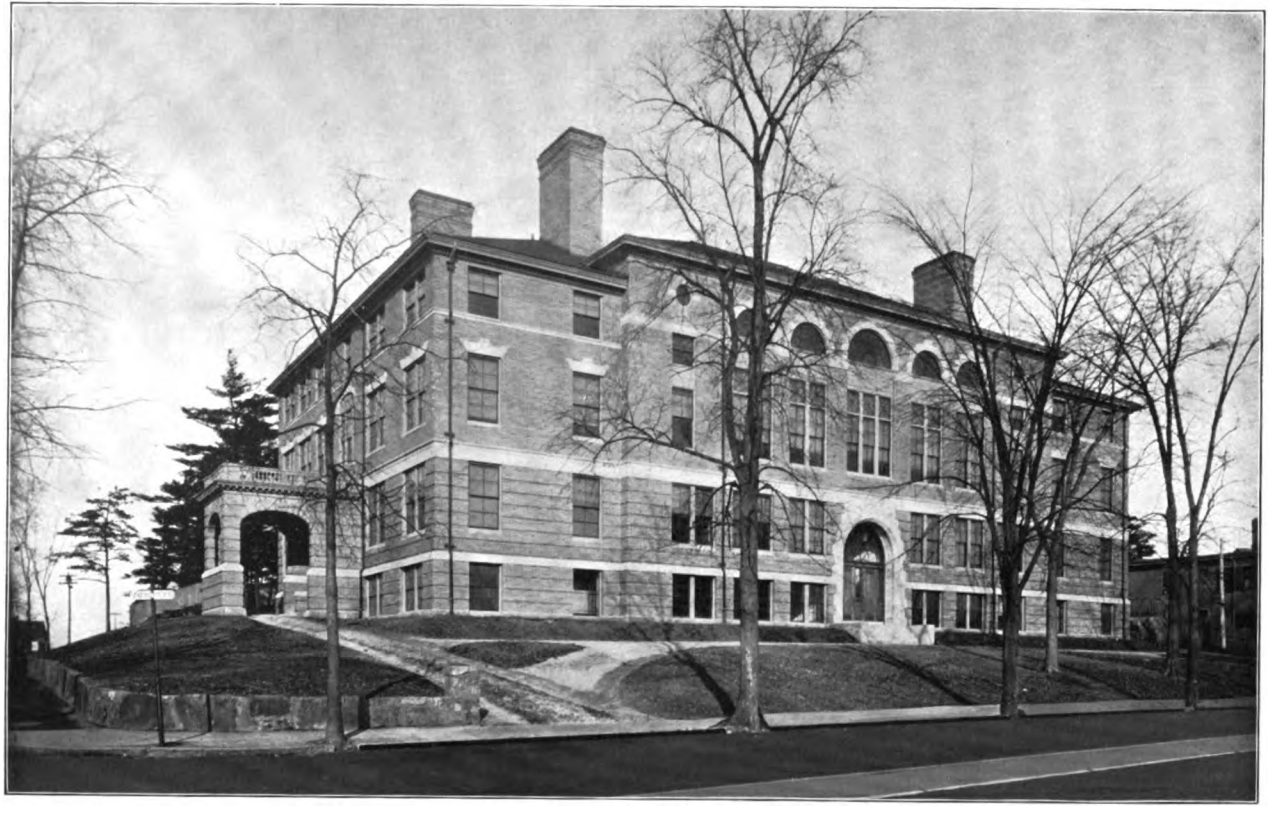
The building was completed within the amount available, and there was a small balance on hand after paying all bills.

The building committee consisted of Messrs. William H. Alles, Amos H. Brainard, George Fred Gridley, Charles F. Jenney and Henry B. Miner.

The present organization of the Trustees is as follows:

HENRY B. MINER, CHAIRMAN.
EDWARD S. HAYWARD, SECRETARY.

JAMES B. CORTHELL, G. FRED GRIDLEY,
FREDERICK L. JOHNSON, AMOS H. BRAINARD
CHARLES G. CHICK, JOHN W. GRIFFIN,
CHARLES F. JENNEY.



HYDE PARK HIGH SCHOOL

Hyde Park High School.

Charles G. Chick.

THE Town of Hyde Park was incorporated April 22, 1868, and comprised portions of the Towns of Dedham, Dorchester and Milton. To quote from the first annual report of the School Committee, "there were within what are now its limits eleven public schools. Four of them were in the Town of Dedham, five in Dorchester, and two in Milton." At that time the number of children between five and fifteen years was 592. The number of all ages in the Public Schools was 547. There was no High School within the limits of the new town.

The School Committee however, do not seem to have doubted the need of High School facilities, or to have been lacking in enterprise in bringing the matter before the Town.

In the warrant for a Town Meeting. held May 18, 1868, appears Article 10: "To know if the town will establish a High School and maintain the same during the ensuing year."

The Committee failed to secure favorable action, as the clerk's record of the meeting shows. Vote "laid upon the table."

No High School having been provided by the Town, the Committee seem to have let the matter rest until April 5, 1869, when the Town was again asked to provide for High School Instruction, under the following article in a Warrant for a Town Meeting of that date. Art. 9: "Will the Town authorize the School Committee to make arrangements with C. M. Barrows for furnishing High School instruction to such scholars as are prepared for the same.

The Town voted "to authorize the School Committee to make such arrangements for High School instruction as they deemed best."

It seems from an examination of the records and reports of the School Committee that no attempt was made to grade or establish a system of schools for Hyde Park till the autumn of 1868. Examinations appear to have been held at that time and ten pupils were found qualified for High School instruction. After the passage of the vote of April 5, 1869, the committee's report shows that ten pupils were sent to the private school of Mr. C. M. Barrows, at the Town's expense.

The arrangement was short lived. Evidently the Committee was determined to have a High School in Hyde Park.

Article 4 in a warrant for a Town Meeting, held Oct. 14, 1869, reads, "To see if the Town will authorize the School Committee to establish a High School, employ a competent teacher therefor, and furnish the necessary room."

Under this article, voted to authorize the School Committee to establish a High School, employ a competent teacher, and furnish the necessary room."

Again, reference to the School Committee's report shows that in the autumn of 1869, Mr. George M. Fellows, then master of the school on Fairmount Avenue, was given an assistant, and the High School pupils were placed in his charge. This record will give Mr. Fellows the honor of being the first master of Hyde Park's High School.

From the Fairmount Avenue schoolhouse the High School was transferred to what is now Liberty Hall, in 1870 or 1871, and Mr. Samuel Thurber was employed as master, at a salary of $1,700 per annum Upon the completion of the Grew School building in 1871, the school was moved to the hall in that building, where it remained until 1874, when by vote of the Town it was placed in what was then known as the Everett Building, occupying the site of the present High School. This building came to Hyde Park with Dorchester's contributions to the new Town. It contained four rooms, arranged for primary and grammar school work, and poorly adapted for High School purposes. Changes were required and repeatedly made in the interior to meet the needs of the rapidly growing school, but, strive as best the committee could, the arrangements were such that the school was constantly hampered for want of room and equipments necessary for

the best results in High School work. In 1889, at an expense of above $5,000, the building was enlarged by an annex, extending from the rear of the main building. This addition contained three more class rooms, but afforded temporary relief.

In 1893 the subject of increased accommodations was again pressed upon the Town and a new building recommended by the Committee.

The result of this effort secured but another addition to the old structure at an estimated cost of $10,000. With this expenditure the school was accommodated until 1901, when the building was again over-crowded, and the sanitary condition was very objectionable.

In the spring of 1901, at a Town Meeting held March 28, proper articles having been placed in the warrant, the matter of a new building, to cost $60,000, was brought before the Town for its action. The School Committee was as a unit in favor of the proposed action, and to their gratification the Town by an almost unanimous vote, appropriated the sum asked, and authorized the School Committee to dispose of the old High School building and erect a new one upon the same site. The members of the School Committee at that time were Edward I. Humphrey, Andrew Washburn, Charles G. Chick, Mrs. Ella F. Boyd, Samuel T. Elliott, Edward S. Fellows, Wilbur H. Powers, Frank F. Courtney, and William. G. Colesworthy.

This committee employed Messrs. Loring & Phipps of Boston as architects, and with these gentlemen arranged the style and plans for the new building. Mr. G. M. Pratt of Weymouth secured the contract and began the excavations for the foundations, June 30, 1901. The work went forward steadily and was completed so that the school assembled in the new building for the first time, Sept. 22, 1902, although it was not finished until Oct. 3, 1902. During the period of construction the school was accommodated at the Grew building. The entire cost of the structure, including heating and architects fees, was $70,462.51, besides furnishings, which cost about $6,000.

The new building is designed to accommodate over 500 pupils. It is 146 feet long, 80 feet wide, and three stories high above the basement. The sub-committee having immediate

charge of the construction, consisted of Messrs. Powers, Washburn, Chick, Fellows and Colesworthy.

The High School has been well sustained by the Town from its beginning. Its growth has been steady and at times rapid. In 1869 it numbered 16. In 1879, 64. In 1884, 108. In 1890, 169. In 1900, 275, and in 1902, 320.

Since the town voted to establish a High School the following named gentlemen have served as principals: Geo. M. Fellows, autumn of 1869; Samuel Thurber, from 1870, to June, 1872; Frank W. Freeborn, Sept. 1872, to Dec. 1875; W. H. Knight, to June, 1876; John F. Elliot, Sept. 1876, to June, 1889; Jere. M. Hill, Sept. 1889, to April, 1896; Wm. H. Angleton, Sept. 1896, to June, 1899; Merle S. Getchell, from Sept. 1899, to the present time.

In June, 1873, the committee voted to grant High School diplomas. The first diplomas to be issued were given to George W. Rollins, class of 1872, and Misses Agnes S. Adams and Carrie E. Walker, class of '73; these were delivered Nov. 8, 1873.

The course of study has been advanced as the times demanded. At present, pupils have a choice of four distinct courses. A study of the school records of the town will show that Hyde Park has had men in charge of her schools that have spared no pains to enable the youth of the town to become as well fitted for citizenship as it was possible with the means at hand. It can be said, and truthfully, that the Town has been generous to its schools, when all of the necessities of a new and rapidly growing municipality are taken into consideration. If the future shall be as well cared for, then may our people rest securely upon a well educated citizenship.

HYDE PARK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Young Men's Christian Association.

William A. Mowry.

THE history of this institution is not unlike that of many similar organizations. It has, however, some unique features, and the old adage, "All's well that ends well," which is sometimes a comfort to workers in a good cause during dark days, seems applicable in this instance.

The Hyde Park Association was organized in Association Hall, Feb. 2, 1885, and is, therefore, at the present time, a lusty, healthy, rapidly growing youngster, eighteen years of age. Its first home was in Neponset Block, Everett Square. At the first Anniversary, which was celebrated Feb. 28, 1886, its membership was reported as 95 active and 35 associate members, a total of 130. Even as early as that it was said, "There is a loud call from our young men for a gymnasium, which we earnestly desire to add as soon as our finances will allow."

From the treasurer's report at this first anniversary we learn that during the year they had received moneys as follows:

Donations,	$151 50
Collections,	36 09
Membership fees,	293 00
Lectures and Entertainments,	130 12
Other sources,	20 06
Total,	$630 77
Expenditures,	589 64
Cash on hand,	$41 13

From the first annual report we extract the following as to creed: "As a rule we have no creed, but it has been my pleasure to visit one Association, which was the Association in Newark, N. J., which has the following creed: "No debts, and everyone

welcome, including those with or without a coat, with or without friends, with or without money, with or without faith. Strangers specially welcome and remain as long as they please."

This report also says:—"We are under great obligations to the ladies who have formed an active auxiliary and have given us substantial aid beside presenting us with a fine carpet for our parlors, and otherwise endeavoring to make them attractive.

The officers for the first year were as follows:

President, C. L. ALDEN.
Vice President, C. P. VAUGHAN.
Secretary, I. C. WEBSTER.
Treasurer, JOHN MACKRILL.

It is evident from the brief records that from the first there was a faithful band of Christian workers and the pastors of the several Churches were clear-headed and judicious helpers.

The good work went forward with more or less success and amid many discouragements until the Association obtained a charter and became a corporation in September, 1896. At a meeting held Oct. 6, 1896, a charter having been received from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, articles forming a code of by-laws were adopted and proceedings begun as a corporation.

The following were the officers for the first year (1896–7) as a corporation.

President, GEORGE B. DOWLEY.
Vice President, C. F. LIGHT.
Treasurer, JULIUS A. CARLISLE.
Clerk, WILLIAM D. WARD.

The directors were:

GEORGE B. DOWLEY,
CHARLES F. LIGHT,
WILLIAM D. WARD,
JULIUS A. CARLISLE,
J. ROLAND CORTHELL,

CHARLES L. ALDEN,
IRVING C. WEBSTER
ALEX MILLER,
EDWARD S. FELLOWS,
CHARLES W. EMERSON,
ALVAH L. McINTYRE.
GEORGE W. LOCKWOOD.
SAMUEL T. ELLIOTT,
W. FAYETTE BARTHOLOMEW.

During all these years the Association labored under great disadvantages for want of proper accommodations. It leased such rooms as it could find, but unfortunately these were never suitable for carrying on successfully the needed work of the Association.

A movement was begun several years ago looking toward a new building with the necessary equipment for the varied work of the Association. A very desirable lot of sufficient size and well located was found on East River Street, corner of Winthrop. Some friends of the Association immediately bonded the lot, and efforts at once began, looking to the raising of the necessary funds to pay for it. By personal subscriptions, entertainments, and a very successful bazar over six thousand dollars in cash was raised, the lot was purchased, paid for, and the deed recorded.

This complete success was largely due to the energy, enterprise, and perseverance of the ladies, both of the Auxiliary, and other societies, and of many acting in their individual capacity. Then and always since the efforts of the ladies of Hyde Park have been constant and efficient in behalf of the Association. From the time when the land was purchased, it has always been understood that whenever the Association should succeed and get their new building, ladies should have access to its advantages.

From 1897 to 1899 the affairs of the Association were at a low ebb. Many good, Christian people felt that it was not accomplishing the work that might be expected of such an Association, and not a few began to feel that an equal amount of work in the Churches would produce better results. On the other hand a small but faithful band stood by the Association and clearly

perceived that what was needed was a new building with proper facilities to carry on the work, a well-equipped gymnasium, a swimming pool, proper reading rooms, and game rooms, class rooms, hall for lectures and other facilities, and the work for young men and young women in this community would be specially successful and important. About this time the friends of the Association for many months considered very carefully the constitution and by-laws of this and other Associations. It was remembered that fully half a century had elapsed since the first Christian Associations were formed in this country, and that at that time the denominational fences were much higher than at present. Then the denominational spirit was much more potent in the Churches than now. Besides, Church creeds, Church thought and Church work have decidedly changed. To-day a broader, more tolerant, less pharisaical spirit pervades the minds and actions of good Christian people of all denominations. Shibboleths and definitions have somewhat changed. There is a growing regard for the views of others, and a feeling that all truth may not be on our side. Sometimes we hear the definition that "Orthodoxy is my-doxy, and heterodoxy is your-doxy."

Moreover, it is, doubtless, true that creeds have to a considerable extent lost something of the power which they formerly had, and that Christian living, daily deeds and active charity or benevolence. the application of the golden rule, must be taken into the account in estimating Christian character, and not intellectual belief alone. It was further observed that it seemed a singular thing that an Association designed exclusively for young men, as we find them, and intended to help them upward and onward towards the Christian Church and Christian living should not admit them to full membership until they had become full members of some Christian Church. There were two principles embodied in the by-laws of the Christian Associations, as follows:

1. "Any man above the age of sixteen years who is a member in good standing of any Evangelical Church may become an active member by the payment in advance of the annual dues. Active members and they only shall have the right to vote and hold office."

The other was as follows:

2. "The officers of the Association shall be * * * * active members of the Association and members in good standing of the Evangelical Churches in Hyde Park."

After careful study and a full consideration of the whole subject these two sections of the by-laws were changed to read as follows:

1. "Any man over sixteen years of age, of good moral character, may become a member of this Association by the payment in advance of the annual dues."

2. "The officers of the Association, etc. * * * * Each of the said officers and directors shall be a member of the Association and of some Christian Church in Hyde Park."

The changed by-laws were, after discussion, unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors and unanimously adopted by the Association. It is further provided that the Board of Directors shall consist of not less than fifteen nor more than twenty-one members and that "not more than five members of the Board of Directors shall be of any one denomination."

These changed by-laws having been recommended by the Board of Directors were, on the 22nd of March, 1899, "unanimously adopted" by the Association, at a regular meeting of the Association. Some minor changes have been made since that date.

A full account of these important changes has here been given in the interest of the historical side of the question, as, so far as known, this is the first Association in our country to make the changes herein enumerated.

Some time after this a gift of five thousand dollars was received toward the new building from an unknown donor, and thus encouraged, the directors of the Association pushed forward as rapidly as possible plans for further efforts. Soon after, the same benevolent gentleman, who desired to remain unknown, came forward and generously contributed $25,000 in cash for the erection of the building.

With a suitable location, bought and paid for, and with the sum of about $31,000 in the bank, the directors appointed a

building committee and left the matter in their hands. This committee included members of the Board of Directors and several well-known gentlemen in town, outside of the Association. Three leading architects in Boston, one in Providence, R. I., and one in New York City were invited to furnish plans in competition. After careful study the building committee, by unanimous vote, accepted the plans of the New York architect, Mr. Thomas Rowe. The plans thus approved by the committee were unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors, and the building committee was authorized to go forward, make contracts and build the building.

The following constituted the Building Committee:

GEORGE B. DOWLEY, *President.*
REV. S. G. BABCOCK, *Vice President.*
WILLIAM A. MOWRY,
HON. F. J. HUTCHINSON,
FRANK H. DEAN,
HENRY B. MINER,
JOHN S. McLEAN,
F. W. DARLING.

The benevolent gentleman who had already given, at first $5,000, and later $25,000, now said to the President, "I do n't want you to build a barn, a building plain and severe, but one which will be an ornament to the town. It should be in all respects in good taste. Make the first story of granite and the second of the best faced brick. Let the principal story be finished in hardwood. Here is $10,000 to meet these extra demands." His wishes were carried out, and the building itself cost fully $40,000 and is certainly an ornament and every way creditable to the town. This noble patron has since died, and it is now known that we are indebted solely to Edward Ingersoll Brown, Esq., for this noble structure.

The new building being completed was dedicated on Wednesday evening, Sept. 24, 1902. The exercises were held in the gymnasium, and were listened to by a very large audience. They were as follows:

1. Words of Welcome.

2. Delivery of Keys by the Building Committee to the Association.

3. Reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Henry N. Hoyt, D.D.

4. Prayer of Dedication, led by Rev. S. G. Babcock.

5. Memorial Address—Life and character of the late Edward Ingersoll Browne, by Rev. E. Winchester Donald, D. D., LL. D.

6. Dedicatory Hymn—Charles Sturtevant, M. D.

7. Short Addresses by the Pastors of the Churches in Hyde Park. General Theme, "The Young Man—His Needs."

8. Address by Rev. William G. Puddefoot.

Benediction.

The building was open for inspection by the public, on Thursday evening, September 25th, from 7.30 to 10.00 o'clock.

The building is a substantial one, built of granite and brick, finished in the most thorough manner, and after the most modern fashion. The front portion is 43 x 83 feet, two stories and basement. The rear part—the gymnasium—is of equal height, 40 x 60, with the bowling alleys outside of that. The first floor contains a large reception room, parlor, reading rooms, game room, boys' room, and office room for the general secretary. In combination with other features the broad, granite steps and generous open doorway form an attractive entrance and give the building an imposing appearance.

On the second floor are located the lecture-room, ladies' tea-room, committee and class-rooms, and over the gymnasium twelve attractive dormitory rooms for young men.

The basement contains the gymnasium, bowling alleys, swimming pool, nearly 500 separate lockers, and the heating apparatus. The swimming pool is 16 x 30 feet in size, and is supplied with hot and cold water. A series of shower and spray baths completes this arrangement. The gymnasium occupies the basement and first story of the rear building, and is fully equipped and first-class in all respects.

This Association was formed and is maintained expressly for young men. It aims to benefit them in every possible way,—physically, mentally, morally, spiritually. It is not a church, and

does not propose to do the work of the churches, but its purpose is to aid all the churches in lifting up young men, and preparing them for Christian life and usefulness.

It is not to be supported entirely by the churches or the church members. It is expected that such will do their share as they do in all good work, but the Association is for the town of Hyde Park, the whole town, the town officers, the business men, the fathers and the mothers and all classes. The young men of to-day will be the leaders and managers of to-morrow.

Careful estimates have been made of the cost of carrying on the work vigorously, and of the receipts therefor. These estimates have been made in the light of experience of similar Associations in other places, and the directors are convinced that the ordinary means usually employed in such cases—memberships, gymnasium fees, rent of dormitories, sustaining memberships, and ordinary donations and subscriptions—will be sufficient, year by year, to defray the necessary expenses.

At the present time there are over five hundred members in all the departments. More than two hundred men pay $10.00 a year each, more than two hundred others, seniors and juniors, are women, and pay $5.00 a year each.

When the building was completed the ladies, one society after another, the boys, and the young men, all went to work with a will to do their utmost for its equipment.

The Current Events club nobly undertook to furnish the gymnasium complete, and right royally they accomplished their purpose. They raised something over $1300 for the purpose.

The Ladies' Auxiliary determined to buy the very best furniture for the spacious parlor, and that was accomplished at an expense of $500 or more.

The Willing Helpers furnished complete the ladies' tea room at an expense of $200. The boys of the Association undertook to pay for the bowling alleys and the lockers. The former has been paid by them at an expense of about $500. The original lockers cost some $700 and the additional number about $500 more. The boys' job is not yet completed.

Mr. George B. Dowley was elected president of the Associ-

ation Dec. 22, 1894, and he has stood as standard-bearer ever since that date. Right royal service he has rendered through all these years. To him, more than to any one else, is due the present successful outlook of the Association. Through good report and in discouraging times, he has labored persistently and wisely, with a fixed determination that the Association should not fail. He now has the satisfaction of witnessing the great success of the undertaking. Few know, however, what a laborious and often apparently thankless task has been his during all these years.

OFFICERS FOR YEAR 1902-3.

GEORGE B. DOWLEY, *President.*
REV. S. G. BABCOCK, *Vice President.*
J. A. CARLISLE, *Treasurer.*
W. F. BARTHOLOMEW, *Clerk.*
A G. FOGG, *General Secretary.*

DIRECTORS.

Term expires 1903.

C. G. NORRIS,
E. W. BROWN,
ROBERT GRAY,
F. W. DARLING.
J. A. CARLISLE,
GEO. B. DOWLEY.

Term expires 1904.

W. A. MOWRY,
FRANK H. DEAN,
E. E. BADGER,
J. J. RAFTER,
REV. W. G. McDONALD,
W. F. BARTHOLOMEW.

Term expires 1905.

JOHN S. McLEAN,
DR. S. F. ELLIOTT,
H. A. NORRIS,
REV. S. G. BABCOCK.
REV. WM. F. DUSSEAULT,
GILBERT BALKAM.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

Officers for 1903.

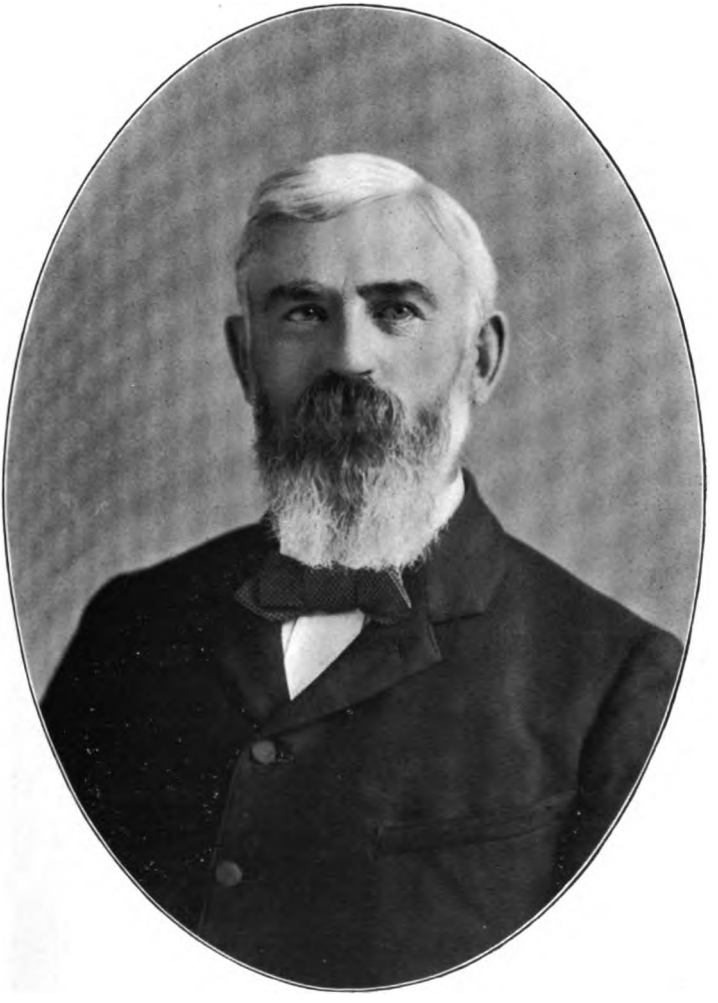
MRS. SAMUEL ALBEE, *President.*
" GEO. B. DOWLEY, *Vice President.*
" S. B. BALKAM, " "
" FRANK RADFORD, " "
" J. W. GRIFFIN, " "
" GEO. A. LONG, " "
" C. U. MEIGGS, " "
" W. J. MACDONALD, " "
" FRANK H. DEAN, *Secretary.*
" K. W. DODGE, *Treasurer.*

Stephen Brewer Balkam.

William A. Mowry.

BY the demise of Stephen B. Balkam, Hyde Park lost one of its most honored citizens, and the Historical Society one of its most useful members. Mr. Balkam was a native of Maine, that State which has furnished to the old Bay State and to the nation so many men of high character and great deeds. His birthplace was Robbinston, a town in Washington County, at the very southeastern corner of the Dirigo State. He was born Oct. 4, 1842. He died at his home in Hyde Park on Saturday, Feb. 23, 1901. He had passed a busy and a successful life.

At the early age of seventeen he entered the employ of George Harris & Company of Columbia Falls, where he remained about two years. He came to Boston in 1861, and accepted a position with William Pope & Sons, lumber merchants. On the 11th of May, 1868, he married Miss Alice B. Crandon of Columbia Falls, Me., and established his home in Jamaica Plain. In 1874 he commenced business in Hyde Park, managing it for the old firm, but three years later he bought out the entire plant and stock and began business in his own name. In 1882 the firm became S. B. Balkam & Co. He moved his family from Jamaica Plain to this town in 1874, and from that time till his death, for more than a quarter of a century, he was one of the foremost men of Hyde Park, trusted and honored by everybody. He was a public-spirited citizen, alive to every interest of the town. He was a member of the Board of Selectmen for eight years, between 1879 and 1893, and was chairman of the board two years. One who knew him well says of him, "As a public official he was conscientious, courteous and dignified; as a private citizen, simple and unassuming, and in all his relations he commanded in a marked degree the respect, confidence and esteem of



STEPHEN B. BALKAM

his fellow-citizens." He was a man of good, practical judgment, what Dr. Johnson called "large, round-about common-sense." For more than twenty-five years he was at the head of a large business in coal and lumber, always honest, and always successful. He was a devoted husband, a kind and affectionate father, a good neighbor, an upright citizen, and a genial Christian gentleman.

Mr. Balkam was an honored and faithful member of the Congregational Church. He served the church as a teacher in the Sunday-school, a deacon and a member of its prudential committee.

At the memorial service held in the church after his death, it was said, "Nor did he confine the manifestations of his Christian life to this church, nor circumscribe it within the limits of these walls. He carried the principles for which the church stands into all his daily life and associations. Whether in business or public relations, or the realm of personal friendship, the same characteristics of a loyal Christian manhood stood pre-eminent. The path of right once presenting itself to him, he never swerved to the right or to the left therefrom." He was prominent in the Masonic Fraternity, a Knight Templar, a vice president of the Hyde Park Historical Society, an officer in the Hyde Park Savings Bank and in the Hyde Park Co-operative Bank.

He was a lover of good music and his happiest moments were spent at his home with his family, indulging his fine musical taste, assisting in the singing or accompanying on the cello.

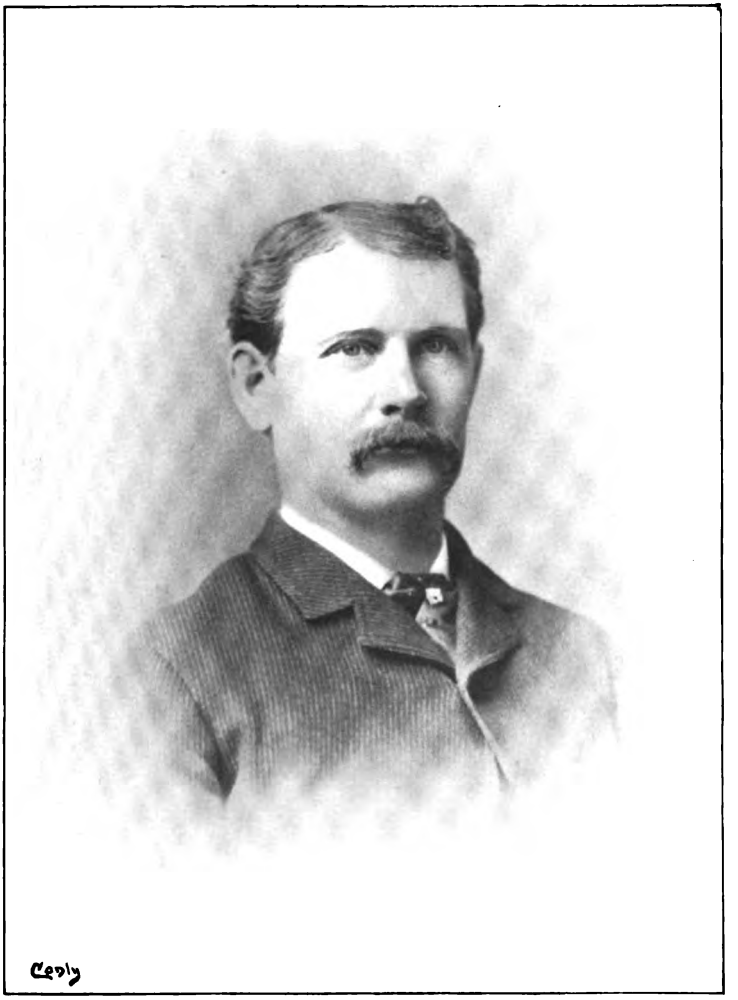
Such in brief was the character of Mr. Balkam, and such his life in this town. If an "honest man" be "the noblest work of God," surely we cannot fail to speak well of him, and we ought to cherish his memory as that of a marked man, an upright character, a model for all to imitate.

Memorial of John S. Bleakie.

Adopted by the Historical Society.

ON the twentieth day of May, 1902, occurred the death of John S. Bleakie, who for many years has been actively identified with the interests of this community. Although of late years his residence has been elsewhere, his connection with the woolen mills, water company, and savings bank, together with his extensive real estate holdings, has made this town a centre of his business activities. He was a son of the late John Bleakie, who was the pioneer in the weaving of fancy woolens in this country. He was born in Harwick, Roxburghshire, Scotland, Dec. 11, 1846, and came to this country as an infant in 1847. His father, who had made for himself a high reputation as an expert weaver and manufacturer, being engaged in Scotland to assume the supervision of the weaving department in the woolen mills located at Amesbury, Mass. The boyhood of John S. Bleakie was passed at Amesbury and Providence, in which latter place his school education was obtained. In 1862 he came with his father to Hyde Park, and entered the woolen mill, making himself thoroughly proficient in each process of manufacture until 1873, when he went to Sabattus, Maine, to start up the mills in that place, in connection with his brother, Robert. There the foundation was laid for the extensive manufacturing business in which he has been a large owner and prominent factor for nearly a third of a century.

During this time he has held a representative position among woolen manufacturers and has been recognized as a master in his profession. In his personality he was genial and companionable and his friendships of earlier days were retained and cherished until the last. His home life was ideal and his bereaved wife and children will sadly miss the loving husband and father, who has so



JOHN S. BLAIKIE

suddenly been taken from them. Although his health has been somewhat impaired of late years by the strain of business, his friends had no reason to believe that he would not be spared to them for many years, and his death came most unexpectedly. Cut off in the prime of his manhood, his life has been an object lesson; the success which he had attained being the sequence of industry, energy and perseverance.

The Hyde Park Historical Society places upon its records this tribute to his sterling worth.

HENRY S. BUNTON,
FREDERICK N. TIRRELL,
SAMUEL R. MOSELEY,
Committee.

Wallace Dean Lovell.

Charles G. Chick.

THE history of Hyde Park's Historical Society would be incomplete without a sketch of Wallace Dean Lovell, who served as its treasurer with great fidelity from its organization in 1887 till the date of his death, a period of twelve years.

The subject of this sketch was born in Osterville, Barnstable County, Mass., April 24, 1848. He was the son of Captain Austin Lovell and Sarah (Wing) Lovell. Captain Lovell was a seafaring man and held a captain's berth for forty years.

The son inherited from the father a love for salt-water sailing and whenever opportunity offered it was a great delight for him to obtain a sailboat with a company of intimate friends for his companions and "try his hand at the tiller." It was upon an occasion of this kind that his spirits were at their best. After completing his education in the schools of his native town he decided to seek employment in Boston.

His first engagement was in the counting-room of the shoe concern of S. S. Holton, Pearl street. Later he held a similar position with the firm of Harvey, Spaulding & Co., also shoe dealers. When this last-named firm dissolved Mr. Lovell became a partner with Mr. Spaulding, the firm name being Spaulding & Lovell.

On June 3, 1869, Mr. Lovell married Miss Sarah A. Porter of East Boston, and in 1871 he came to Hyde Park, where he built a house for his home on Sunnyside steet, nearly opposite the residerce of Mr. Robert Bleakie.

The results of his partnership venture not meeting his expectations, he withdrew from the firm and for several years engaged as an accountant with various Boston houses.

In 1885 he entered the Hyde Park office of Robert Bleakie

WALLACE D. LOVELL

& Co., and continued with this firm until 1895, when he resigned to accept the position of assistant treasurer of the Boston University, in which he served to the great acceptance of the trustees of that institution till the date of his death, Jan. 26, 1899.

Mr. Lovell's genial disposition and correct habits rapidly won for him a wide circle of social and business friends and as a result he rose rapidly in public esteem and confidence.

He was elected to the board of auditors of the town of Hyde Park in March, 1882, and annually thereafter till March, 1897, when he declined further election.

He served for several terms as financial reporter of the Hyde Park Lodge No. 437, Knights of Honor. For several years he served as one of the trustees of the Methodist Church in Hyde Park, and also rendered much valuable service as chairman of the music committee of the church. Wherever neatness and accuracy were needed either in records or accounts Mr. Lovell's services were sure to be in demand.

As has been said, when the Hyde Park Historical Society was organized in 1887, Mr. Lovell, being a member, was chosen treasurer, a position to which he was elected each year until his death. A fortunate selection for the society, as much of its early success can be credited to the courteous and careful administration of the treasurer's office. As treasurer he became, ex-officio, a member of the board of curators, and in both capacities he rendered faithful service. If a duty required effort or sacrifice of time he was always ready. This was true of him in general matters, and it can be said that in any cause engaging his interest he could be relied upon to do his best. Always prompt and accurate, his actions and statements were reliable.

Mr. Lovell was a person of pleasing manners and high character. There was always a charm in his presence and conversation that made him a welcome member of any party or society, and gained for him a wide circle of friends, both in Hyde Park and Boston.

In the autumn of 1898 he was stricken with a fatal disease, from which no medical or surgical skill could save him. His death was keenly felt by the community in which he had been so

prominent and so valuable a member; and coming to him as it did in the prime of his life and when avenues of usefulness were opening before him added sadness to the event.

As a just tribute to him and to his memory the members of the Historical Society by contribution secured a fine portrait of Mr. Lovell, which was duly presented and now occupies a prominent place in the library room of the society. To those of us who knew and loved him for what he was his example is an inspiration to faithful endeavor and serves to impress the maxim, "that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

Benjamin F. Radford.

Memorial Tribute by the Historical Society.

IN the death of Mr. Benjamin F. Radford we are called upon to halt and think, for his passing away from our midst is not an everyday occurrence.

In losing him, we have lost a leader, and an original thinker. One whose life was always of that aggressive kind that is born of sincere conviction, and from an honest, earnest desire to better the community in which he lived.

He was not a man who opened his heart to every passer-by; in fact, many times he would say things which would cut to the quick, but with true kindness he was ever ready to heal a wound that an unguarded word had made. Some considered him a rough diamond, but to those who knew him best he was a gem of the purest water, whose brilliance drew around him loving hearts that to-day think only of his true, sterling worth.

The early history of our town can hardly be written without the name of Benjamin F. Radford appearing upon its first pages. He was at that time in the full vigor of manhood, and his efforts were untiring in securing a charter for our town, and serving as one of its first selectmen.

The duties that fell to our first board of selectmen were of a kind to require more than ordinary ability.

A new government had to be organized on a firm foundation, and here Mr. Radford's abilities were pre-eminent.

The early start which the town received under the guiding hands of Mr. Radford and his associates, gave it a position that has built up a community vieing with any of our suburban towns.

When a savings bank appeared to be a necessity in our town, his influence and labor were given to its establishment, and he was for many years one of its vice-presidents and active

trustees. When the demand for waterworks made it desirable that steps be taken towards securing them, he became one of the active associates who attended to the manifold duties and endless detail involved in their construction.

Much of the success of the water company is due to his giving freely the engineering ability with which nature had endowed him. His services here were keenly appreciated by those with whom he was associated.

But the principal monument he has left in Hyde Park is the American Tool & Machine Co.'s works.

The credit of planting this enterprise is entirely his own, and the happy homes that it helps to maintain are simply offshoots from earnest labors, in the interest of our town.

Much might be said as we linger and think of the past, but the following sentiment fairly expresses a thought which our close intimacy with the deceased inspires.

Give me a man whose kindly part
What e'er the clime from which he came,
Is faithful index of the heart;—
He needs no boon of wealth or fame.
To such a man, just meed I give,
Nor would I every action scan:—
Assured, that long as we may live,
We ne'er shall find a perfect man.

ROBERT BLEAKIE,
WILLIAM STUART,
HENRY S. BUNTON.

Albert G. Worden.

From the Records of the Society.

BY the death of our late member and fellow-citizen, Albert G. Worden, the Hyde Park Historical Society has lost an esteemed member, and our Town, a most public-spirited and kind-hearted citizen, who for thirteen years past has been one of its most honored and respected merchants. This society desires to place upon its records its appreciation of the qualities of mind and heart that have made him so universally respected and loved. It joins with all our citizens in the universal feeling of sorrow at his decease, but rejoices that the influence of his life in business, social and religious circles, and in the home, will live after him; and it extends to those bereft of the tender care of a husband and father its most sincere sympathy.

CHARLES F. JENNEY,
GEORGE E. WHITING,
EDWARD S. HATHAWAY.

Editorial.

Local Historical Societies.

AMONG the favorable signs of the times must be reckoned the constantly increasing attention to the study of historical matters. If our path is upward and onward our feet must be guided by "the lamp of experience." It may not—and in most cases had better not—be our own experience. The great lessons of life are best learned by careful consideration of the accounts which have come down to us from the recent, more remote, and even the most distant past.

Advancing civilization, therefore, welcomes a rapidly increasing study of history. Indeed, this growing study is in a sense an indication of the forward movement of civilized life. The present age is distinguished by a more logically unfolding of the facts of the past and the rapid evolution of the science of history. History is not merely a chronological presentation of what has taken place in past years or past ages, but it is a logical statement of what has happened and that with due regard to cause and effect.

The history of no other country in the world is so interesting to an American or so valuable to the student as the history of our own land. In the far distant future, when the historian looks back upon the present age and the generations which have preceded it he will find the doings of to-day of greater worth than of any preceding period. This is owing to the rapid development in science, invention and thought, which has characterized our time.

It becomes a matter of the first importance, therefore, that we preserve for the generations to come concise and clear accounts of what goes on in the daily life of to-day. Hence it is that historical societies hold an important place among the organi-

zations of our day. These institutions are doing two things for the benefit of the coming time. 1. They collect and preserve in a reliable way the records of the past. 2. They set in order, also in a trustworthy manner what of importance is going on to-day. Nor is this value confined to the great national and state associations. The smaller and more restricted societies of cities and towns are doing a work of great value, both for our time and the generations which shall follow us. The men who now live, or have recently closed their active life, the deeds they have done, the discoveries, the inventions, the progress of the industrial arts, the improvement in matters of education, new buildings, libraries, reading rooms, hospitals, homes for children, and in short all matters relating to the onward movement of society and the progress of civilization should be written and preserved by those who come after us. These local historical societies come closer to the people, their business interests, their enjoyments, their progress than the broader and more general organizations can possibly do.

William McKinley.

By Charles Sturtevant, M. D.

We are walking in the shadow of an awful crime to-day;
This whole nation lifts its heart to God, while fervently we pray
That we may patiently endure this hateful sin and shame,
Which has struck our foremost citizen at the summit of his fame!

If an enemy had done this on a field of carnage red,
Or a known and hunted rebel with a price upon his head,
It would then have been a mystery to every loyal heart,
And a national affliction in which each would bear a part.

But when the best-beloved of this noble, western land
Left every sign of power and state to take the outstretched hand
Of the simplest and the greatest—of the rich and poor alike—
Oh what dastardly disloyalty at such a heart to strike!

We have brought this awful evil on ourselves, my fellow-men;
Let us pause, and well consider, lest it come about again,
Lest love of place, and thirst for power, and greed for sordid wealth
Shall undermine our Nation's life, and drain away her health.

For when Liberty grows License, and "free speech" sedition's yell
'Tis time for all true-hearted men to stop and ponder well,
And sweep with one great cleansing wave from all this broad domain,
With the besom of destruction, this foul and deadly stain!

From Alaska's untrod solitudes in grandeur cold and still,
To the sacred field of Concord, and the shaft of Bunker Hill,
From our farthest northern limit to the sunny, southern lands
Where new possessions wait us with open hearts and hands;

Where'er that sacred symbol floats, the old "red, white and blue,"
Men must and shall be in their hearts to that blest emblem true!
This is no haunt for traitors—no rallying-place for crime,
But our doors are open, and our hearts to true men all the time.

Oh, Columbia! Oh, my Country! sitting bowed with humbled head!
Scenes like these awaken memories of other loved and honored dead.

Thrice within a generation has the foul assassin's hand
Cast the shadow of a causeless crime o'er our beloved land!

It shall be so no longer! Oh! arise in all thy might;
Not in childish spite or temper, but with power that comes from right,
Break and crush this noisome parasite on the land of Freedom's birth,
Nor in mistaken kindness shield the off-scourings of the earth!

Strike with a might that shall appal each slinking anarchist
And grind e'en into atoms the man who dares resist!
All this people wait such action, and will fortify thy strength,
With thy new leader—brighter hopes—to nobler deeds at length!

HYDE PARK, Sept. 14, 1901.

A Review of the Proceedings of the Society since 1892.

Fred. L. Johnson.

THE last issue of the Hyde Park Historical Record was dated January, 1893. This outline will take up the proceedings of the society at that point and bring the review down to the present year. It is not intended to give a detailed account of the society's meetings, but to present to the reader the main facts in its history, record its action on prominent questions, and give a clear idea of what it has accomplished in the last ten years. It is proper to remark here that the growth and condition of the library will be treated in a separate paper.

1893.

The regular annual meeting of the society was held Feb. 26, in Knights of Honor Hall, President Chick in the chair.

After the reading of the regular reports, the committee on nominations for officers for the ensuing year made its report as follows, and the candidates were duly elected:

President, CHARLES G. CHICK,
Recording Secretary, FRED. L. JOHNSON,
Treasurer, WALLACE D. LOVELL

Curators.

AMOS H. BRAINARD,
GEORGE L. RICHARDSON,
E. I. HUMPHREY,
ORIN T. GRAY,
EDMUND DAVIS,
J. KING KNIGHT,
CHARLES F. JENNEY.

Vice Presidents.

JAMES E. COTTER,
WILLIAM J. STUART,
ROBERT BLEAKIE,
J. B. BACHELDER,

WILLARD S. EVERETT,
F. W. TEWKSBURY,
E. J. HICKEY,
THEODORE D. WELD,
HENRY A. RICH,
J. D. McAVOY,
ISAAC BULLARD,
HENRY S. BUNTON,
PERLEY B. DAVIS,
STEPHEN B. BALKAM,
I. J. BROWN,
DAVID L. DAVIS,
DAVID HIGGINS,
DAVID PERKINS,
HENRY S. GREW,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

The lecturer for the evening was the Rev. Dr. H. F. Jenks of Canton, Mass., whose subject was "The Historic Origin of Popular Words and Sayings."

A committee to draft resolutions on the death of Mr. Sidney C. Putnam, one of our vice-presidents, and a valued and influential member of the society, was appointed by President Chick: Messrs. Henry S. Bunton, Edmund Davis, and William J. Stuart.

The society celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the town and held its regular quarterly meeting April 22d, 1893, in Waverly Hall. The exercises consisted of a reception and banquet. Lieutenant Governor Roger Wolcott was present to represent the State, Governor William E. Russell being unable to attend. The president of the society with Mrs. Chick, Lieutenant Governor Wolcott, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Davis, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Bunton, received a company of about two hundred prominent citizens and their wives. After the banquet which followed, President Chick referred to Hyde Park's great growth in twenty-five years, and spoke of the pioneer work of its early citizens Mr. E. I. Humphrey acted as toast-master. The list of speakers included Lieutenant Governor Wolcott, Mrs. Louise M. Wood of the school committee, Mr. Orin T. Gray, Mr. John J. Enneking, Hon. F. D. Ely, of Dedham, ex-Representative Wilbur H. Powers, Mr. James E. Cotter, Representative Frank W. Darling, Mr. Stephen B. Balkam, and Gen. Henry B. Carrington. Letters were received from Governor William E. Russell, Gen. E. F. Draper, Senator Henry C. Lodge, and Rev. Perley B. Davis.

Music was furnished throughout the evening by Dickinson's Orchestra, and the Æolian Quartette.

It was felt by all present that the society had carried out

successfully a most entertaining programme, and that the whole affair was very creditable to the officers and committee.

A special meeting of the society, May 2d, 1893, was devoted to a paper by Mr. Charles F. Jenney, entitled "A Readville Farm."

Mr. Jenney is thoroughly posted on the old farms and estates in the town limits and is a very interesting talker. His paper is a valuable contribution to the records of local history, and we hope to be allowed to print it in some future issue of the "Record."

1894.

The annual meeting of the society was held Jan. 18th, in the new rooms of the corporation in Plummer Block. The acquisition of these rooms is a great improvement over the old quarters in the Everett House, and gives the society a pleasant and commodious place in which to meet, a chance for the library to expand, more space to display our pictures and curios, and gives the public a better idea of the spirit and permanence of our organization.

President Chick opened the meeting with an address, and after the usual routine business, the officers of the society for the year 1894 were elected.

The only changes in the list were Warren F. McIntyre, and Henry B. Carrington elected curators, vice Edmund Davis and J. King Knight, retired; and Edmund Davis elected vice-president, vice Rev. Perley B. Davis, retired.

The lecturer for this meeting was Mr. W. H. Badlam of Dorchester, Mass., who told in a very graphic and interesting manner the history of the famous war vessels, "Kearsarge," and "Alabama," up to and including their final duel. Mr. Badlam was an officer on the Kearsarge and well acquainted with the facts of the fight.

Mr. Thomas Lawton and Mr. George W. Sanborn, both of Hyde Park, and Mr. John Stackpole, who were of the "Kearsarge" crew, were present at this meeting.

A flag of the "Kearsarge" was brought out by Mr. Badlam, and shown to those present. Thanks were voted to the lecturer,

On April 26th, 1894, there was held at the rooms of the society an "Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party."

Old-fashioned quilting frames were prepared with half-finished quilts, which were completed during the evening by the ladies and gentlemen present.

An old time choir led by Mr. E. S. Hathaway, furnished appropriate music, the accompaniments being played on the old melodeon loaned by Curator A. H. Brainard. Mr. S. B. Balkam assisted with his violoncello.

A poem by Curator E. I Humphrey was read by Mrs. Louise M. Wood.

"Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party."

"Do you happen to remember, years and years and years ago,
In the bleak and dreary winter, when the ground was thick with snow;
How the country lads and lassies, hand in hand with hearts aglow,
How the village squire and lady, just discreetly, sweet and slow,
Used to walk beneath the starlight, through the country road and lane;
While the snow, so crisp and icy, gleamed and sparkled back again;
Do you catch the rustic's laughter, as you near the journey's end;
While the merriment grows swifter, and with sounds of music blend?
Do you hear the merry dancing to the fiddler's mad refrain;
Where the older and the younger looked love's story o'er again?
'T was 'Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party.' How the swift-winged evening flew,
Where the joyous of all ages in their spic and span and new
Met to join in merry-making; while the fire with ruddy glow
Went roaring up the chimney with songs of long ago.
The old ladies nimbly quilted—tongues and needles flying fast,
And the grandsires sat beside them; just to make the quilting last.
Gossip, anecdote, and story ran along each rushing thread;
Till the wonder-seeking stomach got miraculously fed.
In the kitchen, Copenhagen held the young folks on a rope;
Bashful beau and winsome creature trembled 'twixt their fear and hope.
There was many an awkward lover and many a bashful maid,
Who kept within the circle, till the forfeits all were paid,
Ezra chased the fair Priscilla, and John caught sweet Sarah Jane,
Mary Ann just feigned to struggle, so Joe should kiss again;
While demure and plain Amanda dangled fingers on the string;
Hoping that some quiet fellow would best lead her to the ring.
In the kitchen and the parlor, on the stairs and through the hall,
Through the broad, capacious chambers came the merry, joyous call
Of old and youthful voices, commingling, as they sped,
Into every nook and corner, where the tide of blessing led.

The sound of jingling sleigh-bells, drifting through the icy air,
The star-besprinkled heavens and the crescent moon so fair
Typified the household pleasure and the bright and sparkling eyes
Till the heaven of life was brighter than the shining from the skies.
The later days have brought us more of fashion and display;
Just a trifle more of glitter to illumine life's rough way;
But I question if we're wiser, or have found more heart delight
Than 'Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party' gave us on that winter's night."

Miss Gertrude Beebe, Miss S. A. Teel, and Miss Plummer gave readings. From 6.30 to 8 o'clock an old-fashioned supper was served in A. O. H. Hall; and at the close of the exercises an auction was held and the quilts were sold to the highest bidder. Mr. S. B. Balkam and Mr. Charles G. Chick secured them.

Many were dressed in old costumes, which were genuine relics of the old days, and this feature of the affair lent a variety and interest to the scene which was very appropriate.

Mr. Robert H. Vivian presented to the society a piece of a window frame from the old North Church of Boston.

The following were elected to membership:

Miss JENNIE S. HAMMOND,
Miss HELEN A. PERRY,
Mrs. I. H. WHITING,
Mr. J. R. CORTHELL,
Mr. S. T. ELLIOTT,
Mr JOHN G. RAY,
Mr. T. A. SWEET.

All of Hyde Park.

A meeting of the society was held Dec. 13, 1894, with an attendance of about thirty people. President Chick in his opening remarks referred to the loss of the society in the death of Mr. B. F. Radford, and Mr. A. G. Worden. Committees on resolutions were appointed as follows:

On death of Mr. B. F. Radford, Messrs. Robert Bleakie, W. J. Stuart, Henry S. Bunton.

On death of Mr. A. G. Worden: Messrs. Charles F. Jenney, Geo. E. Whiting, Edward S. Hathaway.

Mrs. M. E. Warren donated a portrait of Mr. Daniel Warren, one of the earliest residents of the town.

The lecturer for the evening was the Rev. Henry F. Jenks of Canton, Mass., who read a very interesting paper on "The Early Colonial Governors of Massachusetts." A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Jenks for his interesting paper.

1895.

The annual meeting for the election of officers was held Jan. 22, 1895, with an attendance of about forty members and their friends.

After opening remarks by President Chick a committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Col. J. B. Bachelder, a vice-president of the society, and a man of national fame, as the designer of the well-known picture of the battle of Gettysburg. The chair appointed Gen. Henry B. Carrington, Messrs. John J. Enneking, and George M. Harding.

The committee on resolutions on the death of Mr. Benj. F. Radford presented their report, which was accepted, and directed to be spread upon the records, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

The same action was taken with the report presented by the committee on the death of Mr. A. G. Worden.

The election of officers resulted in only two changes from last year's list.

Mr. George M. Harding was elected curator, vice Gen. Henry B. Carrington resigned, and Mr. John J. Enneking was elected vice-president, vice Col. J. B. Bachelder deceased. Mr. E. S. Hathaway made a donation of books, pamphlets and pictures to the society. The following were elected to membership:

MR. GEORGE S. CABOT,
MR. EMMONS M. CUNDALL,
MR. J. B. STEPHENS,
GEN. T. H. DUNHAM.

All of Hyde Park.

General T. H. Dunham, the lecturer for the evening. gave a highly interesting review of his experiences in the civil war. A vote of thanks to Gen. Dunham was passed.

This record will be continued in the next number of the Review.

A Sketch of the Historical Society.

By Charles G. Chick, Esq., President of the Society.

THE Hyde Park Historical Society was formed March 15, 1887, as the result of a call signed by Theodore D. Weld, Robert Bleakie, Charles F. Jenney, Edmund Davis and Henry A. Rich. At the first meeting Amos H. Brainard was elected president, and Vice-Presidents Henry Grew, Theodore D. Weld, Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., Robert Bleakie, David L. Davis, William J. Stuart, Henry A. Rich, David Higgins, James E. Cotter, Amos Webster, Sidney C. Putnam, Perley B. Davis, Benjamin F. Radford, Hobart M. Cable, Francis W. Tewksbury, James D. McAvoy, John B. Bachelder, Henry B. Carrington, David Perkins, and Fred. T. Hassam; treasurer, Wallace D. Lovell; recording secretary, Henry B. Humphrey; corresponding secretary, Charles F. Jenney; curators, the president, treasurer, and secretaries, ex-officiis; Edmund Davis, Henry B. Miner, Charles G. Chick, David C. Marr, Orin F. Gray, and Henry S. Bunton. A constitution was adopted, defining the objects of the society.

For about three years the Society existed as an association, and gave annually one social and literary entertainment of high character. In this way it invited the attention of the people and secured many members. In 1890 Mr. Brainard declined further election as President. Charles G. Chick was elected, and has since held that office. April 14, 1890, a charter was obtained and a small room was rented in the Everett House, and furnished by the members. Through the efforts of Corresponding Secretary, Charles F. Jenney, many Historical and Genealogical books and pamphlets were collected and arranged in cases, and the room was formally opened about May of that year.

When once begun the progress of the real work of the

Society was rapid. At the end of three years the room had become inadequate for the purposes of the Society and new and larger quarters were demanded.

About this time Plummer's Block at the corner of West River street and Hyde Park avenue was building and the curators were able to secure two large rooms well arranged for the use of the Society. In December, 1893, the collections were removed, and here the work took on new life and continued to prosper. Additional cases were secured for books and were all soon filled.

The publication of two volumes of the Hyde Park Historical Record preserved much valuable matter and added to the efficiency and reputation of the organization both at home and abroad.

In 1893, the Society initiated the program for the proper celebration of the Town's twenty-fifth anniversary.

On Friday, April 21st, exercises of an interesting and appropriate character were held in the Public Schools, and were largely attended by our citizens.

Saturday, April 22, was begun with a salute by the Farrington Cannoneers. The day was substantially a holiday. In the evening a banquet was held in Waverly Hall, where two hundred and fifty of the leading citizens were present, Lieutenant Governor Wolcott being the special guest of the evening. The president of the society presided, and E. I. Humphrey acted as toast-master.

Lieutenant Governor Wolcott spoke for the Commonwealth; Hon. Frederick D. Ely, for Dedham; Mrs. Louise M. Wood, for the Public Schools; Wilbur H. Powers, for our guests; James E. Cotter, for the legal fraternity; Francis W. Darling, for Hyde Park; and Gen. H. B. Carrington, for the military power of the Republic. Letters were read from Governor Russell, Congressman Draper, and Rev. Perley B. Davis. Benjamin W. McKendry contributed a poem.

The lieutenant governor was received at the railroad station by Representative Darling, and escorted to the hall by the Hyde Park High School battalion.

On Sunday, the 23d, fitting services for the time were held in

all of the Churches. The commemoration was successful in every way and gained for the society much credit.

The four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus was observed by a lecture in the Methodist Church, where, upon the Society's invitation, the Rev. William J. Heath spoke to a large audience in terms appropriate for the occasion.

The rooms in Plummer's Block were very unsafe and far from secure against fire, and as the value of the collections increased efforts were made to secure more substantial quarters.

In 1899 the Public Library Building was completed, and the Society was able to secure the use of Weld Hall for its work. The annual meeting of 1900 was held in that hall, although incomplete, and without furnishings. Books and other collections were in a chaotic condition about the room.

The Society greatly encouraged by the possession of this fine hall in a building almost fire-proof, immediately entered upon the task of equipping the room properly for its work. Members generously contributed about $500, and suitable cases and other furnishings were soon in position. Under the supervision of Librarian General H. B. Carrington a list catalogue of all books and periodicals was made, portraits put in place, and the home of the Society became convenient, secure and attractive.

In April, 1900, the hall was opened to the public for the first time at the celebration of the Town's birthday.

Rev. Perley B. Davis, for twenty-five years pastor of the Congregational Church, gave the address of the evening. It was full of incidents connected with the early days of the Town and was enjoyed by a large audience, the hall being filled.

In October, 1900, Mr. Frank B. Rich, as executor of the will of Henry A. Rich, presented the Society with a large and valuable collection of photographs; newspaper clippings of interest to our people; programs, etc., all accurately catalogued and secured in a beautiful oak cabinet. At the same time a portrait of Henry A. Rich was presented by Mrs. Rich, his widow.

The exercises at this meeting were in the nature of a memorial to Mr. Rich, whose services in the interest of the society

had been untiring, and these donations from his estate were received with appropriate remarks from the officers, and accepted by vote of the Society. This collection is of immense value, as it places in our possession matter of great usefulness to the future historian, and inhabitants of our Town.

The work of the Society has been steady and well sustained. Much has been accomplished in the way of collecting an historical and genealogical library, that is and will be of great value to any who love antiquarian research.

Many portraits of prominent, leading citizens, in the events of the first decade of the Town's existence have been secured and find appropriate places in the Society's room. Resolutions drawn by competent members, sketching the lives and characters of those active in the shaping of the Town's affairs, have been placed among the archives of the Society, and in the study of them, future generations may learn of the men whose efforts have done much to build and establish our Town and bring it to its present thriving and prosperous condition.

Last spring the citizens in Town meeting assembled, gave evidence of their appreciation and interest in the work of the Society by unanimously voting to authorize the trustees of the Public Library to grant it the use of Weld Hall for a nominal rental.

This generous act of the Town will enable the Society to print and preserve its proceedings and other matters of value to the generations which shall come after us, and enable the future historian to know what manner of men have peopled and developed the Town of Hyde Park.

History of Stony Brook.

Address delivered by Mr. Geo. L. Richardson before the Society, Thursday Evening, May 2, 1901.

THE history of Stony Brook in Boston and Hyde Park before the advent of civilized man would be soon told, I suppose. For ages the tides ebbed and flowed through its lower part, which was then a broad estuary extending far up into Roxbury, sometimes flooding the marshes adjoining.

In 1851 the marsh and creek were partly filled in, leaving a narrow conduit for the brook. This filling in was the cause of much trouble and expense in after years. Above tide level, in Roxbury and Hyde Park, the brook and the low lands adjacent to it were subject to alternate flood and drought; but the waters found their way into the main channel and its tributaries much more slowly than now. Such, no doubt, was the regimen of Stony Brook in prehistoric times.

Stony Brook had a beginning, of course, like everything else. Some time since the age of ice we may presume that it began to acquire a permanent location with a permanent drainage area; possibly the upper part, as far as its first tributary, Muddy Pond brook, might have once drained into the Neponset river, 14 feet below, through where Cleveland street now is.

Stony Brook rises in a small swamp in the northwest part of the town of Hyde Park. From thence it flows in a southeasterly direction and then northeasterly through the town of Hyde Park into Boston; thence through Mt. Hope, Forest Hills, Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, and the Back Bay park pond into the Charles river. It has nine tributaries and its drainage area is about fourteen square miles or 8960 acres, of which 690 acres are or were meadows.

The eventful history of Stony Brook begins with the settlement of Boston. The growth of cities is accompanied by the alteration of large waterways and the disappearance of small ones, the functions of the latter being performed by street gutters and drains. Smelt Brook in Roxbury is an example of the latter. Its outlet was in the Back Bay, near that of Stony Brook. It once formed, in part, the boundary line between Boston and Roxbury, just south of Chickering's factory. It was also the boundary of some private estates; but it would be hard to find a trace of it now. Smelt Brook is mentioned in Drake's history of Roxbury as having disappeared.

About the first event affecting the regimen of Stony Brook was the construction of a dam for Waitt's mill in Roxbury. The following account is from Drake's history of Roxbury:

"Near the corner of Tremont and Roxbury streets, and making it quite a centre of business, there was from the earliest days a grist mill, the water from Stony Brook, which was dammed, furnishing the power. Here, in 1633, the first mill was built in Roxbury by Richard Dummer. For more than a century the Pierpont family were the proprietors, and as quite a settlement grew up around it the locality acquired the name of Pierpont's village. Early in the century it was known as Waitt's mill. Aaron Gay, father of the well-known stationer, used the mill for woolen manufacturing. Later, it was a morocco factory. These old buildings, together with the dam, were removed in 1870."

Mr. Samuel Dudley of Lexington says: "The old Waitt mill and house were sold to Mr. Richard White, who was the last proprietor of the mill. The dam was taken away when the car stables were built about 1858. The building that Roesslee used to make lager beer in, in 1855, was Mr. Gay's old wool factory."

I saw the mill pond myself in 1860—what was left of it. I think there was no dam at that time. The gate house, constructed in 1888, and which in its turn has been removed, was about five hundred feet above the site of Waitt's mill dam, and about seven hundred feet above the Tremont street crossing of the Providence railroad. Above this point in the valley of Stony Brook there were

corn fields and gardens, prior to the year 1634. The cultivation and draining of the lands, the removal of trees and bushes hastened the flow of surface water, increasing the rate at which the water reached the brook, causing it to overflow its banks at certain seasons.

In 1816, Mr. Seaver, father of Jacob W. Seaver of Forest Hills, built a dam across Stony Brook, a little below where Forest Hills station now is, or a little below Morton street—then called Scarton lane—and near the Norfolk and Bristol turnpike, now Washington street. The dam was only three feet high and was constructed, not for power, but to raise the water for use in Mr. Seaver's tannery adjoining.

There was a mill pond at the junction of Stony Brook and its first tributary, Muddy Pond brook. It is shown on a plan of land made by Mather Withington in 1822. The dam was probably a little above where Beaver street now is. Mr. Edmund Baker said that the meadow or bed of the former pond was afterwards used for cutting peat. Peat was used for fuel about 1840. This meadow is now included in the Stony Brook reservation.

Across the first tributary of Stony Brook, six hundred feet from Muddy pond, and on the boundary line between Boston and Hyde Park, there was a dam evidently intended to raise the water in Muddy pond or to control the discharge of water therefrom. The late Henry Grew was the last owner of the land enclosing the outlet of Muddy pond. If I remember right, he said that the Boston Belting Company once wanted to buy this land to control the outlet of the pond, but he refused to sell, thinking that the pond might be needed some time as a water supply. Muddy pond is about one hundred and thirty feet above mean sea level, the Neponset river forty, and the Hyde Park reservoir two hundred and fifty-four. The Boston Belting Company's works are on the corner of Elmwood and Park streets, near Tremont, in Roxbury, on the original channel of Stony Brook, upon which the company have a legal claim.

The outlet of Stony Brook in the Back Bay was originally

subject to the ebb and flow of the tides, as they came up Charles river. In 1821 the Back Bay was enclosed as a mill pond by the Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation. This mill pond or full basin received and retained the waters of the incoming tide as well as those of Stony Brook, Muddy river and Smelt brook until they found their way through tide-mills into the receiving basin or empty basin and from thence at low tide into the Charles river. The full basin is now the Back Bay park pond and fens, and the flow of Stony Brook is there regulated by gates. The receiving basin has been filled in and built over.

King's Handbook of Boston says: "The mill dam extends across the western bay and is about 1 1-2 miles long and 70 feet wide. It originally enclosed about 600 acres of flats, over which the tide flowed from 7 to 10 feet deep. A partition dam divided this enclosure and formed, by the aid of flood and ebb gates, a full and a receiving basin, thereby exerting a vast hydraulic power for the propulsion of machinery. The cross dam also formed a fine avenue from the mill dam into Roxbury."

In 1859 I saw six of those tide mills in operation; a saw mill, spike foundry and grist mill, belonging to the Boston Water Power Co.; two mills belonging to the Boston Hemp Co., and a grist mill belonging to the Boston Iron Co. One of these mills was still standing in 1890, on the corner of Parker and Haviland streets. It is now used as a tenement house.

F. L. Hassam of Hyde Park says: "The Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation was chartered in 1814. The Milldam, or Western avenue, was commenced in 1818 by Uriah Cotting and was finished in 1822. Col. Loammi Baldwin, a well-known engineer, had the honor of finishing the work and making the milldam a success. He built the dam four feet higher than any tidal mark existed at that time. Still it was not too high, as the great easterly gale of 1851 covered it."

The Memorial history of Boston contains a summary of Back Bay history, including the transfer of business from the original Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation to the Boston Water

Power Co. in 1832; their conversion into land companies in 1852; the filling in of the lands on sanitary grounds and the final division of the land between the state, the city of Boston and the Water Power Co.

The Boston and Providence railroad was incorporated in 1831, and laid out across the water basins of the Water Power Co. and thence up through the valley of Stony Brook, crossing that brook four times. New streets were being built across it, acting to some extent as dams.

Thus far we have seen Stony Brook dealt with by private parties and corporations. Since 1850 it has been subject to municipal action at public expense. The towns of Roxbury and West Roxbury and the city of Boston have dealt with it in turn, but not concurrently until the annexation of the former to Boston. The work done in Roxbury filling in the creek tended to check and the improvement in West Roxbury in 1884 to hasten its flow. The upper portion of the brook was widened, straightened and deepened and the lower part was confined to a narrow conduit.

The first considerable freshet which occurred after the improvement of the upper channel came in February, 1886. Rain began to fall at 7.45 a. m. on the 10th and continued falling till 2.45 p. m. of the 13th.

The total precipitation as deduced from the records taken in the vicinity was 5.86 inches, to which must be added about two inches for melted snow and ice. The new channel proved entirely inadequate for removing this amount of water, and all the meadows about the main and tributary streams were flooded, in some cases up to six or more feet in depth. The water entered 191 dwellings and other buildings, most of them being within the limits of West Roxbury. About 500 cubic feet of water a second flowed through the Pynchon street culverts in Roxbury. This was much more than the covered channel below Elmwood street was able to care for. . . The water, therefore, rose and overflowed about sixty-three acres of low territory in the vicinity of and below Elmwood street, flooding yards, buildings and streets. The inspector of

buildings reported that 1437 buildings in this district, occupied by 3090 families, were affected. The Boston papers had views of people floating on rafts near Madison square, half a mile from the brook, in Stony Brook water, some of it coming from Hyde Park.

A commission was appointed by Hugh O'Brien, mayor of Boston, "to examine the whole subject and see if a plan can be devised for preventing such floods in the future." The commissioners, Messrs. Francis, Clark and Hershell, civil engineers, made their report July 27, 1886. It is contained in City Document 159-1886, and is entitled "Prevention of Floods in the valley of Stony Brook." This report is partly historical, states the causes of floods and provides a remedy, with estimates of cost. It contains a map of the watershed of Stony Brook, also much technical and scientific matter. The commissioners recommended:

1. To prevent floods in Roxbury . . . we recommend the construction of a new channel . . . from a point 700 feet above the Tremont street crossing of the Boston & Providence railroad to the pond of the Back Bay park. . . . We estimate the cost of this section of the conduit to be about $593,880.

2. Whenever it shall be decided to do away with the danger of flooding in West Roxbury, we recommend that the lower section of conduit just mentioned be extended up to the junction of Bussey park brook, above Forest Hills station. . . . We estimate its cost (excluding land damages) to be about $1,319,851. Above the point indicated the new channel may be continued to the Hyde Park line . . . at an estimated cost of $575,475.

3. At some time in the distant future, should West Roxbury be solidly built up . . . we recommend that a conduit, chiefly in tunnel, be built from the confluence of the main stream and the Franklin park branch . . . to Neponset river. This we estimate will cost, at present prices, about $1,000,000."

Cost of lower conduit, ...	$ 593,880
Extension to Bussey Park brook, . .	1,319,851
Extension to Hyde Park line, . .	575,475
Diversion to Neponset river, . .	1,000,000
	$3,489,206

The first recommendation of the commission—for preventing floods in Roxbury—was carried out. That conduit was constructed between October, 1887, and December, 1888. It diverged from the brook at a point 700 feet south of Roxbury crossing, at the Stony Brook gate house, and thence went north, partly through solid rock, to the Back Bay park. Where it diverged from the original brook, at the Stony Brook gate house, there was a drop of twelve feet, but the waters continued to follow the old channel at first, only overflowing into the new conduit in times of freshets. The Boston Belting Co., whose works are on the old channel, required the water. Henry H. Carter gives a full description of this work in the Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies, Vol. XI., No. 10, with illustrations. It is also illustrated in City Document 81-1888, and in 36-1892.

Mr. Carter says the cost of this conduit in Roxbury was $650,000, and that the previous municipal expenditure had been $406,900 since 1884.

According to the Boston *Transcript* of Sept. 22, 1900, the cost of subsequent improvements above the Roxbury conduit from 1887 to 1900 has been half a million.

Cost of conduit (Carter)	$650,000
Expenditure of above conduit, previous to flood (Carter)	406,000
From 1887 to 1900, above Roxbury conduit (*Transcript*)	500,000
	$1,556,000

These three amounts make over a million and a half already expended from 1884 to 1900.

Now to see what Stony Brook will have cost first and last when the recommendations of the commission are all carried out, we will go back to their estimate of work to be done subsequent to 1886, which was $3,489,206. Add to that Mr. Carter's statement of actual cost previous to flood in West Roxbury, $406,000, and we have:

Whole estimate of commission, . .	$3,489,209
Carter statement, before the freshet, . .	406,000
	$3,895,206

The damages due to freshet in Roxbury are not included in this amount. There may be some West Roxbury and Hyde Park damages included in Carter's statement. Neither do we know the expense of walling in the brook in Roxbury in 1851, nor the cost of diverting the brook in 1865. If we knew what these items were we should add them to the sum already obtained, which is $3,895,206.

Damages for the flood of 1886 were paid to the Real Estate & Building Co., the Metropolitan Land Co., the People's Land Co., and the Clifton Manufacturing Company in Hyde Park, and the city having finally lowered the brook as far as the Hyde Park line, the land companies continued the grade to Clarendon Hills, lowering the brook between two and three feet by 1896.

The Boston *Herald* of Dec. 23, 1897, said that the board of health had called attention to the unsanitary condition of the Back Bay pond on account of an old sewer that discharged into it. This "old sewer" is nothing else than the original covered way of Stony Brook, still kept open by law for the use of the Boston Belting Company. It is perhaps used as a sewer below their works. The water flowing through this old channel is not Stony Brook water now, but aqueduct water. All Stony Brook water now flows through the new conduit at a lower grade. I believe the city furnishes aqueduct water for the Boston Belting Co.

If the improvements of Stony Brook were all to do over again with our present lights, its story would doubtless be very different. It would be a Metropolitan scheme. Instead of treating it as a nuisance and contesting its right of way, and finally conducting it through solid rock, it would have been given plenty of room. Perhaps it would have been enclosed in a parkway from Dedham to Charles river.

We live and learn, not only as individuals, but as communities and nations. History is our teacher. The function of historical societies is to preserve a record of the present that it may be of use in the future.

The Trescott Family of Dorchester and Milton.

Charles F. Jenney.

ON the twenty-eighth day of March, 1901, the town of Hyde Park voted to build a new school house in the East River Street neighborhood, and appointed a committee consisting of Edward I. Humphrey, Charles G. Chick, Samuel T. Elliott, Frank O. Draper, and John G. Ray, to procure plans and estimates and investigate as to a site for the same. On the twenty-seventh day of May, 1901, the committee reported. Seventeen thousand dollars were appropriated for the purchase of land and the erection of a building. The same committee was appointed to have charge of the construction of the building, with the exception that the name of James F. Pring was substituted for that of Charles G. Chick, Mr. Chick being moderator of the meeting and not desiring to serve upon the committee. On the eighteenth day of October, 1902, the School Committee voted that the school should be called the "Trescott School." The use of the building was commenced on the twenty-seventh day of the same month, the school being formally opened by singing by the scholars, and appropriate remarks by Fred J. Hutchinson of the School Committee, who also raised the American flag over the building.

As the name is not now, and has not been for many years, represented in the territory now comprising Hyde Park, it is timely to gather together what is known concerning the family and in particular its connection with our own territory.

William Trescott, the first of the name in Dorchester, was not one of the original settlers of the town. He was admitted a freeman May 10, 1643; was a constable in 1657-1659, and performed the duties of a collector of taxes. In 1659, a warrant was

given him by the selectmen to gather together of those "Parents and Maisters that send their children ore servants to the free scole those sums that are in his list." In 1665, he was one of a committee to lay out a cartway between Milton and Squantum. He was a tithing-man in 1679, and again in 1683 and 1685.

In 1672, he became a tenant of the ministerial lands in Milton, belonging to the town of Dorchester, and situated on the scutherly side of the Neponset river, on both sides of the Brush Hill Road, between Mattapan and the Smith Road. In 1676, he had a house, on these lands, near the Brush Hill Road, and in 1677 he sought an abatement of his rent for 1675 and 1676, because of the troubles of the war, "whereby he deserted his place at Brush Hill," and the town authorized the selectmen to take such action as they saw fit in the matter. In 1681, he was discharged from his lease and the town paid him five pounds and released him from unpaid rent of twenty-two pounds, as a consideration for the transfer to it of his buildings upon the land, and also authorized him to take therefrom twenty cords of wood.

The entry in Sewall's Diary, December 17, 1685, "One Trescot, an ancient woman of Dorchester, riding over the Neck, Tide being high her Horse drowned and she hardly saved: question whether she may live or not," undoubtedly refers to Elizabeth, wife of William Trescott The good lady, however, survived the incident nearly fourteen years.

John Trescott, the first of the family to reside in what is now Hyde Park, was born in Dorchester, October 21, 1651. He took the oath of allegiance in April, 1679, and was admitted a freeman, February 7, 1683. He served in King Philip's war, but his service was of but short duration. May 15, 1677, he was granted liberty to get clapboards from the common swamp; in February, 1678, he was authorized to take a load or two of shingles, or bolts to make so many; and in November of the same year, he was granted "libertie to get 4 or 5 load of timber out of the comons towards the building him a dwelling-hous." In June, 1679, he was permitted to take more clapboards. These entries point to 1679 as

the year of the completion of his house. In 1684 he was granted a small piece of land, at the west end of his house, upon which he had already placed his shop.

Where was this house situated? A map of the common land known as the "Five Hundred Acres," copies of which are still extant, shows the original grants in this locality.* One of these is to Daniel Elder, and includes a narrow strip between the street and the river, just where the paper mill now stands, and a part of his land was also on the opposite side of the street, where now stands what is sometimes called the paper mill block.

The grant to Elder was made in 1673, and in 1687, when its bounds were settled, one line began at a rock before John Trescott's door. This locates the Trescott residence on the westerly side of River street, about opposite where the old Sumner house stood.

Trescott acquired considerable land in this vicinity. He owned many other lots besides those herein referred to. In 1686, he purchased of Gov. William Stoughton, twenty-five acres on the northerly corner of River street and Wood avenue, and also twenty-five acres on Clapboard Hill, extending from Stony Brook to the Roxbury line. Until recent years, Wood avenue was known as Back street. The second parcel is now a part of the Grew estate, and is situated a short distance northerly of where West street now is. In 1698, he purchased the original grant to Daniel Elder, and had granted to him by the town, between seven and eight acres on River street, adjoining the land he bought of Gov. Stoughton, and about forty acres on Back street, in the rear of the land purchased of Elder, and of his original grant. The bounds of his farm as established under these purchases and grants, can readily be pointed out on the ground. The new Trescott School is not situated on land at any time in the ownership of the Trescott family, and is located on Rosemont street, about three hun-

*George L. Richardson, one of the curators of this Society, has copied this plan for it. It will probably be reproduced in connection with an article on the Five Hundred Acres.

dred feet northeasterly from the smaller parcel granted to John Trescott by Dorchester, in 1698.

He was a carpenter. In 1677, the town paid him five shillings for a coffin. In 1684 he was one of the tithing-men, and the same year he had a grant of a mill privilege on the Neponset river. As the mill built was the first in what is now Hyde Park, the action of the town is given at length.

"March: 11: 84 at a generall towne meeting at the Request of John Trescote for liberty to set vp a saw mill there was a Committee Chosen to Veiw the place and it was left to them to determine as they se Cause p'uided he take in none as partners with him that are not inhabetants of this towne: the Comittee Chosen was Capt. Capen, Mr. Mather and Henery Leadbetter: who were allso to veiw the land that he did Request for: by the Riuer side for to accomadate that worke: and to determine aboute it:"

The report of the Committee was as follows:

"Dor: 15: march: 83-4: wee whose names are subscribed being appointed by the towne of dorchester to veiw a place vpon Naponset Riuer aboue the house of Daniel Eldars at the little Island in the Riuer to set a sawmill vpon; with aboute: 40: Rod in length by the Riuers side to make a trench for the water of the Riuer to come to the mill and aboute halfe an acre of land against the Island to lay theire timber vpon: wee see no Cause to deny there Request p'uided theire damme be not so high as to preiudis the mills below by stoping the water aboue: and vpon Condission the person petitioneng goe on with the designe to Erect a saw mill vpon these Condissoins wee grant theire Request as iudging it not preiudiciall to the towne."

The grant to Daniel Elder has been already located, and it fixes the location of the mill privilege as just above the present paper mill dam. It is worthy of note that, when the water of the river is drawn down, the little island appears. The writer was so informed by Miss Helen L. Crane, now deceased, who for many years lived in the old Sumner house.

The mill was actually built. In 1685, Trescott deeded to

John Breck an eighth of the saw mill "which the said Triskit lately buelt in dorchester nigh Daniell Elders vpon neponset riuer, with the eight part of all yron work as well as timber with dams, Boomes, floome." This deed is not recorded but is given as above in Vol. II N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register, page 257. In the partition of Gov. Stoughton's estate, in 1704, there is included his interest in a new saw mill erected in Dorchester by John Trescott. The deed to Breck clearly establishes that Trescott built at once under the grant of 1684. It is not certain how long the mill was in operation, probably not many years. It is not mentioned in any other Trescott deeds that have been found, nor in the probate of any Trescott estate.

Trescott afterwards built a saw mill on Stony Brook near where the brook crosses Beaver street. The pond, formed by overflowing the meadows above, was referred to as the Saw Mill Pond in 1733, and the will of Benjamin Merrifield, made in 1744, refers to this mill as the "*Old* Saw Mill." This mill seems not to have been long used. In 1754, the meadow is referred to as the "meadow or meadow bottom where was heretofore the pond called the Saw Mill Pond." In 1761, a deed of land in this vicinity bounds on the "Saw Mill Pond." It is not known when this mill was discontinued, but it certainly was considerably over an hundred years ago.

In 1694, John Trescott entered into a contract with the town of Dorchester, through its selectmen, to build for it a new school house. According to the agreement, it was to be twenty feet in length, and nineteen feet in width, with ground and chamber floors, one pair of stairs, and a chimney, boarded within and out, filled between the studs, clapboarded, and roof shingled. It was to be completed on or before September 29, 1694, and for his compensation the builder was to rcceive the glass, lock and key, hooks and hinges of the old school house, and twenty-two pounds current money of New England, on or before January 1, 1695. This building was erected on Meeting House Hill in Dorchester, and the smooth face of a large rock made the principal part of the north end

and formed the back of the fireplace. The History of Dorchester, (1859) says that, according to tradition, it was on what is now Winter street, and that the large perpendicular rock still remains.

Trescott abandoned his first residence and built the house shown on the accompanying engraving, on the twenty-five acre lot that he had purchased of Gov. Stoughton in 1686. Nothing has been found tending to show even approximately the time when he erected the new house. It was probably prior to 1732, for early in that year he conveyed his land, fifty acres in all, on the southerly corner of River and Back streets, to his son Zachariah, and the deed contains no mention of any buildings. This is not conclusive, but the custom was more uniform in those days than it is now, to mention in conveyances the existence of buildings. Zachariah evidently built upon this lot. A mortgage given by him in December, 1733, refers to a dwelling house thereon, and when in 1739 he sold the same parcel to Capt. John Homans, described in the deed as a "mariner," the deed refers to "the mansion house" thereon.

John Trescott, in 1739, conveyed to his son, John Trescott, Jr., his land on the northerly corner of River and Back streets, together with his dwelling house and barn thereon. The deed recites that he had become blind. He died January 22, 1741, in his ninety-first year.

The most distinguished member of the family was Lemuel Trescott, who probably was born at the old homestead, near the northerly corner of River and Back streets. A sketch of his life, by the present writer, under the title of "A Revolutionary Hero," may be found in the Hyde Park Historical Record, Vol. I, page 59, and still another in William H. Kilby's History of Eastport and Passamaquoddy. The town of Trescott, Maine, is named for him. The following, quoted from James M. Bugbee's Memorials of the Society of the Cincinnati (Boston, 1890) gives the principal events of his career, but additional information may be found in the sketches above referred to.

"He served his time with Hopestill Capen, a carpenter in

Boston, and was orderly-sergeant of Captain Joseph Pierce's Co. of Boston 'Grenadiers,' and with Lieut. Henry (afterward Gen.) Knox, brought it to a high degree of proficiency. He was Capt. in Jonathan Brewer's regiment at Bunker Hill; was commanding major of Henry Jackson's (16th) regiment, 20 May, 1788, and served through the war with the reputation of an excellent disciplinarian, and an active and vigilant officer. On 3 Oct. 1781, he with 100 men crossed the Sound to Long Island, surprised Fort Slongo, and brought off its garrison with a quantity of arms, ammunition, clothing, etc. He commanded a battalion of light infantry under Lafayette, enjoyed the confidence of Washington, and was an upright, humane and patriotic man. In 1783 he was in Brooks' regiment; appointed major 2d U. S. infantry, 4 March; resigned 28 Dec. 1791; appointed colonel of infantry, 9 April, 1812, declined; Collector U. S. Revenue for Machias, Me., 1808-11, and of Passamaquoddy, Me., 1812-18."

As we have seen, John Trescott, in 1739, conveyed his dwelling house to his son John. On the death of the son, in 1767, he devised his real estate to his sons, John and Ebenezer. In 1789, John conveyed his undivided half of this real estate to his brother Ebenezer, who owned and occupied it until his death in 1805. In 1806, dower was assigned to his widow, Deborah Trescott, in the dwelling house, and about sixteen acres of land on the corner of the two streets before mentioned. His son Ebenezer purchased the interest of the other heirs in the parts of the homestead not included in the widow's dower, and in 1820 the same became the property of Joseph Morton. In 1838, Morton conveyed a part of the land acquired by him, adjoining River street, to Sargent Blake. The heirs of said Morton still own the rear part of the land. The dower lot, including the dwelling house, was occupied by William Trescott, son of the last named Ebenezer, who acquired all the interests of the other heirs therein, except one-seventh. After his death, in 1824, it was sold (1826) by administrator's sale to Edmund Baker of Dorchester, who three years later acquired the outstanding undivided interest therein. While Baker owned

the house, it was occupied at various times by tenants until he sold it to Franklin Stone. For its description, and sketch of its last occupants, see the articles by Miss Elma A. Stone, daughter of said Franklin Stone, printed herewith. The house was never occupied after Mr. Stone sold it, and was taken down in 1871.

The following genealogical notes may serve as a basis for further investigations.

1. William Trescott, died in Dorchester, Sept. 11, 1699, aged 84 years, 8 months. He married in Dorchester, Elizabeth, daughter of George Dyer. She died July 31, 1699. See sketch of his life hereinbefore given. According to Savage (Genealogical Dictionary) his wife was aged 74 at the time of her death. If this is correct, she would have been only 60 years of age when she met with her accident on Boston Neck, and Sewall would hardly have been justified in describing her as an "ancient woman."

Children of William and Elizabeth, born in Dorchester :

2. i. Samuel, b. Nov. 4, 1646.
ii. Mary, b. April 23, 1649 ; m. Oct. 6, 1685, John Hemenway, and lived in Roxbury.
3. iii. John, b. Oct. 21, 1651.
iv. Patience, b. May 7, 1653; m. Jan. 1, 1685, Noah Beman of Dorchester.
v. Abigail, b. Nov. 5, 1656; m. (1) March 2, 1681-2, Amiel Weeks, b. Sept. 15, 1652, s. of Amiel and Elizabeth; m, (2) Jeremiah Rogers of Salem.
vi. Martha, b. Jan. 8, 1661, m. (1) Feb. 24, 1681, Jacob Hewins of Dorchester; m. (2) Henry Adams of Boston.
vii. Sarah, b. Sept. 13, 1662; m. Ebenezer Mawdesley, or Moseley, of Dorchester.
viii. Elizabeth, b. June 24, 1665 (probably did not survive her father. She did not join in a deed from his heirs made very soon after his death.)
4. ix. Joseph, bapt. July 19, 1668.

2. Samuel Trescott, (William), a farmer, was born in Dorchester, Nov. 4, 1646; took the oath of allegiance in April, 1679; died in Milton, July 30, 1730; dismissed from church in Dorchester to church in Milton, Aug. 7, 1687; joined the church in Milton, Aug. 21, 1687; married Margaret ——— who died March 19, 1742, in her 89th year. He served in King Philip's war, but his service was short. His residence was in Milton on the east side of the Brush Hill road, opposite the driveway to the Robbins place; traces of his cellar still remain; and his well near by is in use. "Samuel

Trescot, born Nov. 4, 1646, is by God's Mercy an active man in feb. 1728-9." — *Dorchester Church Records.* He was interested in a grist mill on the Neponset River, at Mattapan, in 1710.

Children of Samuel and Margaret, born in Dorchester, except the last five, who were born in Milton:

i. Dyer, bapt. in Dorchester with his brothers Samuel, Jeremiah and Ebenezer, and sister Elizabeth, Aug. 27, 1682. No subsequent reference to him is found. He probably died before his father.
ii. Samuel, b. April 27, 1675; probably died before his father.
iii. Jeremiah, b. Oct. 6, 1676; d. Oct. 16, 1697, in Milton.
iv. Abiah, b. Oct. 31, 1678; d. Feb. 20, 1679, in Dorchester.
5. v. Ebenezer, b. April 20, 1680.
vi. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 19, 1682.
vii. Sarah, b. March 5, 1683; m. May 8, 1729, Ichabod Maxfield, of Dorchester.
viii. Abiah, b. Feb. 3, 1684; d. Feb. 11, 1691, in Milton.
ix. Ezekiel, bapt. Aug. 1, 1686; probably died before his father.
x. Jehosaphat, b. March 14, 1689-90, d. May 24, 1729, in Milton.
xi. Reform, b. Dec. 24. 1694; m. (1) Jan. 12, 1716, Benjamin Jewett of Ipswich; m (2) prior to July, 1734, Nathaniel Knowlton of Ipswich.
xii. Hope, d. Feb. 2, 1698, in Milton, age unknown.
xiii. Hannah, b. March 27, 1698; m. Feb. 8, 1716, Samuel Tapley, or Topliff, of Dorchester.
xiv. Abigail, d. Feb. 24, 1710, in Milton, age unknown.

In addition to the foregoing, Savage (Genealogical Dictionary) says that Samuel had also Thankful, b. Feb. 22, 1680-1, who probably died soon. I am unable to find any evidence as to this child. Samuel's will, dated April 20, 1730, mentions only wife Margaret, daughters Elizabeth, Sarah, Reform, and Hannah, and son Ebenezer.

3. John Trescott (William) was born in Dorchester, Oct. 21, 1651. He married Rebecca ——— . He died Jan. 22, 1742, in his 91st year. His wife died Aug. 1, 1741, in her 90th year. See sketch of his life, *ante*.

Children of John and Rebecca, born in Dorchester:

i. William, b. Feb. 1, 1679; d. Sept. 28, 1679, in Dorchester.
6. ii. William, b. July 18, 1680.
7. iii. Zachariah, b. May 12, 1682.
iv. Rebecca, b. Oct. 24, 1684; d. Oct. 21, 1711, in Dorchester.
8. v. John, b. March 30, 1687.
vi. Sarah, joined Milton church with her sister Rebecca, June 4, 1710; m. May 7, 1711, William Field of Dorchester.
vii. Mary, b. March 17, 1691-2; m. Dec. 24, 1712, Timothy Crehore of Milton. See A. F. Crehore's Crehore's Family, (1887), page 10.

viii. Elizabeth, b. May 22, 1694, d. Oct. 6, 1735, in Dorchester.

4. Joseph Trescott (William) was baptized July 19, 1668, in Dorchester; married Miriam ——. He was a drummer in Capt. John Withington's Company in the unfortunate expedition to Canada, in 1690. Out of 75 in this company, 47 never returned, most of them supposed to have been lost at sea. The Dorchester Church Records state: "Joseph & Meriam ye Children of Joseph & Merriam Trescot baptized ye 25 October 1691 ther mother owned ye Covenant & ther father went to Canada and not returned." In 1735, the General Court granted to the survivors of that expedition, and to the heirs of those who were lost, a township in Worcester County, then known as Dorchester Canada, but now the town of Ashburnham. Joseph Trescott's right in this township was the property of his son Joseph.

Children of Joseph and Miriam, born in Dorchester:

9. i. Joseph, b. March 21, 1688-9.
ii. Miriam, b. Feb. 19, 1691; d. March 24, 1698-9, in Dorchester.

5. Ebenezer Trescott (Samuel, William) was born in Dorchester, April 20, 1680. He removed to Mansfield, Conn., and married there Feb. 12, 1713, Bridget ——. She died June 5, 1744.

Children of Ebenezer and Bridget, born in Mansfield, Conn.:

i. Abiel, b. Jan. 13, 1714; m. April 17, 1738, in Mansfield, William Smith.
ii. Samuel, b. Aug. 31, 1715.
iii. Bridget, b. May 14, 1717.
iv. Hannah, b. April 27, 1719.
v. Margaret, b. April 18, 1721; m. Nov. 5, 1738, in Mansfield, John Balch.
vi. Ebenezer, b. Feb. 11, 1723.
10. vii. Jeremiah, b. April 24, 1725.
viii. Experience, b. Dec. 4, 1727.
ix. Dorothy, b. June 28, 1730 (Dimock's Mansfield Records give the birth as June 28, 1731, and the bapt. as Aug. 9, 1730.)
x. Mehitable, b. Dec. 11, 1732.

6. William Trescott (John, William,) was born in Dorchester, July 18, 1680; married Mehitable ——. Administration was granted on his estate July 15, 1728, to his son-in-law, Benjamin Davis. His wife died Oct. 2, 1727. The probate papers give his occupation as millwright, but in deeds his occupation is given as carpenter. In 1722, he lived near what is now West street, Hyde Park, and westerly of Stony Brook, where he had land as early as 1708.

Children of William and Mehitable, born in Dorchester:

i. Patience, b. Oct. 26, 1706; d. May 9, 1707, in Dorchester.
ii. Mehitable, b. April 8, 1708; m. April 5, 1726, Benjamin Davis of Dorchester.
iii. William, b. Aug. 8, 1709; d. Dec 29, 1709, in Dorchester.
iv. Charity, b. Oct. 8, 1710.
v. Samuel, b. June 19, 1712; d. Oct. 28, 1713, in Dorchester.
vi. Rebecca, b. Sept. 26, 1713; d. Nov. 26, 1717, in Dorchester.

7. Zachariah Trescott (John, William) was born in Dorchester May 12, 1682. He was a carpenter. He lived from about 1708 to about 1733 in Boston, and afterwards removed to Dorchester and lived on River street, Hyde Park, about opposite the paper mill. He sold this property Oct. 30, 1739, to John Homans of Boston, "Mariner," and it was leased back to him for term of three years. He moved away before 1750, as the property was then occupied by a Mr. Ellis. Nothing definite has been found as to what became of him or his family. He married Jan. 19, 1709, Mary, widow of Bernard Jenkinson and daughter of Ephraim Savage. He died prior to 1767. In that year a deed bounds on land formerly of Zachariah Trescott, deceased.

Child of Zachariah and Mary, born in Boston:

i. Savage, b. Feb. 22, 1717; int. m. Jan. 5. 1749, with Mary Merritt; Probably removed to Connecticut. See vol. ix. coll. Conn. His. Soc.

8. John Trescott (John, William) was born in Dorchester March 30, 1687, probably within limits of Hyde Park and at his father's residence opposite the paper mill. He lived in the old Trescott house on easterly side of Back street; married April 5, 1722, Sarah, daughter of Elder Samuel Topliff. He died April 27, 1767. She died April 17, 1784, in her 86th year.

Children of John and Sarah, born in Dorchester:

i. Patience, b. March 20, 1723; m. Feb. 1, 1743, William, son of Joshua and Mary (Cooke) Seaver, of Dorchester; d. March 15, 1799.
11. ii. John, b. Sept 25, 1724.
iii. Rebecca, b. Aug. 25, 1728; d. Aug. 4, 1747, in Dorchester.
iv. Samuel, b. Sept. 13, 1730; d. Sept. 17, 1747, in Dorchester.
12. v. Ebenezer, b. Dec. 21, 1732.
vi. Sarah, b. Feb. 2, 1736; m. Sept. 2, 1755, John Gulliver of Milton. d. Oct. 1, 1799, in Milton.
vii. Waitstill, b. April 11, 1738; d. Sept. 19, 1823, in Milton. She was a "tailoress."
viii. William, b. Nov. 15, 1740; d. Jan. 7, 1758, in Dorchester.

9. Joseph Trescott (Joseph, William) was born in Dorchester March 21, 1689; married (1) Jan. 20, 1714, Joanna or Johanna, daughter of Thomas Lyon. She died March 19, 1715-6 in Dorchester. He married (2) Feb. 19, 1719, in Roxbury, Abigail Bugbee. She died March 1, 1760. He died Feb. 24, 1760. (According to the probate records, Feb. 22, 1760.) He was a weaver. His will, dated Feb. 22, 1760, mentions his sons Joseph and Jonathan, and daughters Mary, Abigail, Johanna, Elizabeth and Miriam, all as unmarried.

Children of Joseph and Joanna, born in Dorchester:

i. Joseph, b. Jan. 24, 1715; d. March 29, 1715, in Dorchester.
ii. Joanna, b. March 12, 1715-6; d. April 1, 1716, in Dorchester.

Children of Joseph and Abigail, born in Dorchester:

iii. Mary, b. Feb. 14, 1720.
iv. Abigail, b. Oct. 17, 1721.
v. Silence, bapt. June 23, 1723.
vi. Joseph, b. April 6, 1724; d. Nov. 15, 1728, in Dorchester.
vii. Joanna, b. July 4, 1726.
viii. Elizabeth, b. March 12, 1728; d. March —, 1773, in Dorchester.
ix. Miriam, b. April 21, 1731; d. March 24, 1799.
13. x. Joseph, b. Sept. 26, 1733.
14. xi. Jonathan, b. Jan. 16, 1736.

10. Jeremiah Trescott (Ebenezer, Samuel, William) was born April 24, 1725, in Mansfield, Conn.; married June 2, 1748, in Needham, Mass., Abigail Hunting.

Children of Jeremiah and Abigail, born in said Mansfield:

i. Jeremiah, b. April 4, 1749.
ii. Solomon, b. April 6, 1752.
iii. Daniel, b. Feb. 10, 1754; d. June 5, 1762.
iv. Hemertae (dau.), b. May 6, 1756.
v. Experience (son), b. Dec. 5, 1757.
vi. Abigail, b. April 22, 1760.
vii. Hopestill, b. July 28, 1762.
viii. Israel, b. July 9, 1764.

11. John Trescott (John, John, William) was born in Dorchester, Sept. 25, 1724; married Sept. 7, 1749, Sarah, dau. of Elisha and Rachel (Carle) Davenport; died April 28, 1804, in Dorchester. His wife died Nov. 7 or 8, 1798, in Milton. He resided in early life and again in later years, in the part of Dorchester now Hyde Park. He conveyed his interest in the property on the corner of River and Back streets to his brother Ebenezer in 1789, and in 1798 his said brother conveyed to him about 15 acres of land on both sides of River street near West street, on which there

was a house and barn on the westerly side of the street. He lived there at the time of his death. About 1751 he resided in Milton and is described as a "victualler." In 1789 he was of Dorchester and described as "yeoman."

Children of John and Sarah, i. and ii. born in Dorchester, and iii. and iv. born in Milton:

i. Samuel, b. Oct. 29, 1749.
ii. Lemuel, b. March 23, 1751; d. Lubec, Me., Aug. 10, 1826; m. (1) ———, who d. July 14, 1804, aged 50; m. (2) Rebecca ———, who d. Lubec, Me., April 21, 1836. He left no issue. See sketch of his life, *ante*.
iii. Rebecca, b. Sept. 27, 1753.
iv. Sarah, b. Dec. 12, 1755; d. Nov. 8, 1792, in Dorchester.

12. Ebenezer Trescott (John, John, William) was born Dec. 21, 1732, in Dorchester; married (1) Jan. 10, 1759, Tabitha Hastings of Dedham; she died March 14, 1775; married (2) June 19, 1777, Deborah Bent of Roxbury; died September, 1805. His wife was alive in 1823. He lived on the old homestead, corner of River and Back streets.

Children of Ebenezer and Tabitha, born in Dorchester:

i. William, b. June 11, 1759; d. before April, 1781.
ii. John, b. Feb. 24, 1761; m. Phebe———; lived in Wrentham, Mass., and removed to Willington, Conn., before May, 1806. He was a baker. The Willington records give no births, marriages or deaths of the name.
iii. Mary, b. July 24, 1763; d. Feb. 1, 1786, in Dorchester.
iv. Betsey, b. Oct. 29, 1767; m. Oliver Farrington, and lived in Wrentham, Mass.
v. Sarah, b. Aug. 27, 1772; d. Feb. 27, 1773.

Children of Ebenezer and Deborah, born in Dorchester:

15. vi. Ebenezer, b. Jan. 21, 1778.
vii. Lemuel, b. May 21, 1779; m. May 18, 1809, in Boston, Caroline Lewis; resided in Boston; was admr. of his father's estate.
16. viii. William, b. April 8, 1781.
17. ix. Elijah, b. March 21, 1783.
x. Sally, b. Dec. 21, 1786; m. April 28, 1807, William Fox of Dorchester. He d. Dec. 24, 1820, aged 39. She was alive in 1844.

13. Joseph Trescott (Joseph, Samuel, William) was born in Dorchester Sept. 26, 1733; married June 3, 1762, in Dorchester, Mary, dau. of Preserved and Martha (Harrington) Baker, b. June 25, 1740. He died Oct. 22, 1775, in Dorchester; and she died in the same place, Oct. 19, 1809. He was a cordwainer.

Child of Joseph and Mary, born in Dorchester:

i. Mary, b. March 9, 1764; m. Nov. 18, 1788, Isaac, s. of Isaac and Maria (Davenport) Fenno, of Dorchester.

14. Jonathan Trescott (Joseph, Samuel, William) was born Jan. 16, 1736, in Dorchester, m. Sarah ——; d. in Dorchester, Sept. 19, 1800. His wife died Nov. 10, 1800. His will, dated April 10, 1789, mentions his wife Sarah and daughters Sarah and Lydia. It was not filed in the probate office until April 12, 1900, and has never been proved.

Children of Jonathan and Sarah, born in Dorchester:

i. James Trott, b. Sept. 1, 1762; d. March 11, 1773, in Dorchester.
ii. Sarah, b. Dec. 9, 1766; m. April 7, 1791, Samuel Payson, Jr.; d. May 16, 1797, in Dorchester.
iii. Samuel, b. Aug. 19, 1771; d. Nov. 26, 1772, in Dorchester.
iv. Lydia, b. Sept. 22, 1778; m. Samuel Payson, Jr., April 11, 1799; d. Sept. 13, 1811, in Dorchester.

15. Ebenezer Trescott (Ebenezer, John, John, William) was born in Dorchester Jan. 21, 1778; married Dec. 14, 1806, in Dorchester, Jerusha Bent; died May 21, 1850, in Boston. His widow died in Boston June 3, 1854, aged 74 y. 10 m. 16 d. He was in business in Boston in company with his brother Lemuel, 1807–1809, as dealer in W. I. Goods; resided in Boston the latter year; returned to Dorchester, but again took up his residence in Boston; was a constable of Boston 1826–1850, and at the time of his death a Crier in the Courts.

Children of Ebenezer and Jerusha, born in Dorchester:

i. Caroline Jerusha, b. October, 1807.
ii. Helen (Ellen) Maria, b. April 10, 1813; m. Feb. 6, 1832, Zibeon Southard, of Boston.
iii. Emeline Frances, b. July 17, 1815; d. May 5, 1874, in Boston, unmarried.
iv. Sarah Elizabeth, bapt. Dec. 16, 1819; d. Oct. 24, 1873, in Boston, unmarried.
v. George Henry, b. Dec. 28, 1820; d. May 19, 1849, in Boston.
vi. Eliza Waitstill (See will of Waitstill Trescott of Milton, 1823.)

16. William Trescott (Ebenezer, John, John, William) was born in Dorchester, April 8, 1781; married Dec. 14, 1809, Lois, dau. of Richard and Sarah Hall; d. Dec. 17, 1824. His widow died Oct. 2, 1855, aged 71 y. 4 m. 22 d. The probate papers of estate of Lois Trescott recite that William was the only heir.

Children of William and Lois, born in Dorchester:

18. i. William, b. March 16, 1811.
ii. Mary Tolman, b. June 13, 1813; d. Jan. 8, 1829, in Dorchester.

17. Elijah Trescott (Ebenezer, John, John, William) was born in Dorchester March 21, 1783; married April 19, 1810, Nancy, daughter of Reuben and Catharine Guild of Dedham; died Dec. 18, 1859, in Dedham. Administration was granted on the estate of his widow, April 21, 1866. He resided in Dorchester, Dedham, and Boston.

Children of Elijah and Nancy, i. and ii. born in Dorchester, iii. probably born in Dedham:

19. i. Elijah, b. April 7, 1811.
ii. Reuben Guild, b. Aug. 22, 1815; d. in Dedham April 26, 1844, aged 29, and unmarried.
iii. Nancy Catherine, b. Jan. 18, 1822; bapt. in Dedham March 13, 1632; m. int. March 7, 1845, with Holly K. Pope of Boston.

18. William Trescott (William, Ebenezer, John, John, William) was born in Dorchester, March 16, 1811; married Aug. 1, 1839, Mary (Maria) Hinckley of Milton. He died in Sharon, Mass., March 5, 1880. His wife died in Sharon, March 10, 1868, aged 50 y. 5 m. 2 d. He was a cabinet maker.

Children of William and Maria, i. to iv. born in Dorchester, v to viii. born in Sharon:

i. ———, d. March 25, 1840, in Dorchester.
ii. Mary Tolman, b. Oct. 8, 1843; d. Jan. 1, 1875, unmarried, in Somerville.
iii. William Elijah, b. March 16, 1846; d. Nov. 23, 1864, in Sharon.
iv. Lois, b. 1849; m. Nov. 25, 1890, Daniel J. Wood, in East Bridgewater, Mass.
v. Charles Hinckley, b. Sept. 10, 1850; was living in Baltimore, Md., in 1880.
vi. Grace Simmons, b. Feb. 21, 1853; d. April 30, 1867, in Sharon.
vii. Reuben Henry, b. June 27, 1855; d. April 6, 1874, in Sharon.
viii. James Augustus, b. Jan. 14, 1858; d. July 19, 1873, in Sharon.

19. Elijah (Elijah, Ebenezer, John, John, William) was born in Dorchester, March 11, 1811, according to the family Bible, but according to the town records April 7, 1811; married in Roxbury, Dec. 3, 1835, Hannah Atwood; died March 9, 1875, in Boston (Roxbury). His wife was born in Wellfleet, Mass., October 1812, and died in Boston, Oct. 28, 1899. He was for a long time in the retail shoe business in Boston. His home was for many years in Roxbury. Sometime between 1837 and 1842 he resided in Columbus, O. Mrs. John W. Griffin of Hyde Park has his christening robe, embroidered by his mother, and other articles of interest relating to this branch of the Trescott family.

Children of Elijah and Hannah:

i. Almena Augusta, b. in Roxbury, July 10, 1837; d. Jan. 12, 1841, in Dedham.

ii. Catherine Whiting, b. Nov. 9, 1839, in Columbus, O.; d. July 12 1841, in Columbus.

iii. Edward Whiting, b. Aug. 27, 1843, in Roxbury; m. April 25, 1883 in N. Y. City, Eliza Hamel Fosdick, widow; d. July 6, 1896, in N. Y. City, without issue. He was in Lawrence, Kan., in the early days of its history; served in the 44th Mass. Volunteers, and travelled abroad extensively. In the latter part of his life he was in the dry goods business in N. Y. City.

THE TRESCOTT HOUSE
(Taken in 1871)

FRANKLIN STONE
(Taken in 1871)

MARY A. (GRISWOLD) STONE
(Taken in 1891)

Franklin Stone.

Elma A. Stone.

FRANKLIN STONE was born in Chesterfield, N. H., November 17, 1808, and died in Hyde Park, Mass., September 1, 1881.

He came of good New England ancestry, being a descendant in the seventh generation from Simon Stone, who in 1635 came from Boxted, England, to this country and settled on the bank of the Charles River, in Watertown, Mass., where he built a fine house, which stood till 1845, when it was destroyed by fire. His large estate included the present Cambridge Cemetery and a part of Mount Auburn, and a pear tree set out by him, in 1635, is still standing in the former, and bears fruit. Another ancestor, Simon Stone 3rd. was one of the original proprietors of Groton, Mass., and was awarded a tract of land in Templeton, Mass. for services in King Philip's War. Franklin Stone's grandfather, Peter Stone, served in the Revolutionary War.

Franklin was the youngest son of Joel and Sally (Snow) Stone, having three brothers and one sister; he was left without parents when very young and brought up in his grandfather's family. He came to Boston in 1825 and learned the box-making trade, and often spoke of having seen the cows pasturing on Boston Common, burdocks growing near the State House, and the very high tides washing across Boston Neck, it was so narrow, and he always called Tremont street, Tremont *Road*. Before the Boston and Albany R. R. was completed and the gravel trains were bringing in gravel, he with other young men, after their day's work was done, used to ride out to Newton on empty cars and then walk back to Boston, just for the fun of riding on the cars.

Later he worked in a stall in Faneuil Hall Market. In 1842, he married Mary A. Griswold of Bellows Falls, Vt. She was a descendant of the Griswolds of Chicopee Mass., and her grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. Sometime previous to his marriage,

he went to New York City and out as far as Niagara Falls, travelling through New York State over the Erie Canal, passing through Rochester, N. Y. about the time Sam Patch was making his famous leaps over the falls at that city. Mr. and Mrs. Stone made their home in Brookline, Mass., at the beginning of their married life, and from the windows of their house they could look across to Boston Common and see the drilling of the soldiers, nothing intervening to break the view.

They removed to Cambridge, Mass., and in 1847, to Dorchester, having bought the Trescott place in the western part of the town in 1845. Here he carried on the business of raising fruits and vegetables for the Boston market. He attended the Baptist church at East Dedham, and later, the Baptist church at Neponset, four miles from his home. When in September, 1858, the First Baptist church of Hyde Park was formed, Mr. and Mrs. Stone were constituent members, and always gave to it their loyal support. He had strong convictions of right and wrong, and held steadily to them, in spite of any opposition; he was keen, and quick-witted, always ready with an answer, correct in his estimate of people, helpful to any one in distress; he had an excellent memory of persons, places and facts, and delighted in reminiscences. In his politics, he was a Republican, and earlier belonged to the Whig party, and sympathized with the anti-slavery and temperance movements. He lived to see great changes in the development of a farming community into a growing town.

In 1871, he sold a part of the farm and moved to West Acton, Mass., where he lived nearly five years. Returning to Hyde Park he bought, in 1877, the estate at 16 Lincoln street and there he enjoyed the last years of his life, until his death at the age of seventy-two years and nine months.

His wife lived in quiet placid enjoyment, to the good old age of eighty-four years and seven months, when she passed away on October 23, 1901.

Of the four children born to them, the two sons died in infancy.

The Old Trescott House.

Elma A. Stone.

THE old Trescott place, in Dorchester, Mass., consisting of house, small barn and sixteen and one-half acres of land, at the corner of River street and Back street, now Wood avenue, was deeded on October 31, 1845, to Mr. Franklin Stone, of Cambridge, Mass., who came there with his family to live in February, 1847. The house was an unpainted, one-story building containing eight rooms, six on the lower floor and two chambers above, with one very large chimney, in the centre of the house and a cellar under most of the rooms.

The frame was of oak, and the timbers were sound till the house was taken down in 1871, and so hard and close-grained that it was almost impossible to drive a nail into one of them.

It faced south-east, and stood near Back street, and about twenty rods from, and looking towards River street, on the exact spot where now stands Mr. Junius Townsend's house. That part of Back street bordering the place was called "the lane."

The front door was in the middle of the house, and was of one solid piece of oak, with an iron latch and large lock, the key of which was five or six inches long. The entrance was over a large flat stone, for a door-step, through this doorway into a small entry, perhaps six feet long by four feet wide. A door opposite the front door opened upon the steep, winding stairway, which led to the chambers above. Turning to the left from the front door, we entered the parlor, a room about sixteen feet by eighteen, with two windows on the front, and one on the west side and a small closet under the stairs. There was a large fireplace which, in later years, was closed, in summer, by a frame, covered with paper

such as was on the walls of the room; this was removed when cool weather came and a fire was needed. The old brass andirons used here are still in existence. This papered frame was afterward replaced with a large piece of sheet iron, and a stove was set up, the stove-pipe passing through a hole cut in the sheet iron, and the smoke went through the fireplace up the chimney.

Over this fireplace was a long mantel, about six inches wide, and as much as five feet from the floor. Back of the parlor, opening out of it, was the best "bedroom," about eight feet square, with one window towards Back street. On the same side of the parlor, another door led into the kitchen. On the opposite side of the entry from the parlor, was the "east room," which had sometime been made smaller than the parlor by a change of partitions, throwing more space into the kitchen. This room had two windows on the front, and one to the east, a large fireplace and high mantel like those in the west room. In both these rooms were large oak posts in the two front corners, extending from floor to ceiling, and projecting into the room. The kitchen extended across the house to the wall of the west bedroom, one window toward the east and one to the north. A door by the side of this last window led into the well room, over the well, the water of which, pure and cold, was never known to fail. This well is still in use.

The back door opened out from this room, and a pantry was on the east side. One small window admitted light, and near the back door was the cat-hole, made for the entrance and exit of the family cat. Another door led from the kitchen into the large "east bedroom" with one window to the east. The kitchen had also a large fireplace with a mantel and a little closet at the end above the mantel. At the back of the fireplace was the large brick oven, out of which many a pot of beans and loaf of bread and pies were taken. To prepare it for use, the fire was kindled in the oven, and a whole bundle of fagots was put in at once. When it was sufficiently heated, the coals and ashes were brushed out, the pies and cake and bread were baked and taken out, then

the beans and big Indian pudding were put in and left over night, to come out in the morning done just right. In the fireplace swung the crane and the pot-hooks on which the kettles for cooking were hung, one big brass kettle being used on washday, in which to boil the clothes. A closet was over the cellar stairway, and from the kitchen, the door led down cellar, in the different divisions of which were the barrels of apples, and of pork, the piles of vegetables and the stores of pickles and preserves for winter's use, all safe, for nothing ever froze in that cellar.

Between the eastern and western parts of the cellar was a wide passage, walled on each side, and arched with brick overhead, which supported the great chimney, Little recesses were built into the walls. A big bulkhead gave access to the cellar from outside. From the front entry, the winding stairs led to the chambers above. The one on the east was a good-sized room, sloping roof, one window, a fireplace, a closet under the eaves, and a little door on the back led out to the unfinished part under the eaves.

Over the parlor and west bedroom were originally two rooms, a partition dividing the one window, so that each room could be lighted. These two rooms were afterwards made into one room, with a closet on one side, on the other side the roof sloped to the floor. The rest was unfinished space, used for storage for such things as are usually found in old attics. The entry up stairs was lighted by a "scuttle" window in the roof.

There were iron latches on all the doors of the house, the windows had twelve panes of glass in each; no weights nor fastenings—window sticks were used to hold the window when raised, or fasten it down, when closed. The small barn on the place in 1847, was torn down later, and a large barn with big wood-shed and wagon-shed was built on the site of the house now occupied by Mr. Chaffee. A cellar extended under the barn.

It was up Back street, past the old house that General Washington's men went on the night when they gathered the fascines to fortify Dorchester Heights. In the years when Franklin

Stone lived in the house, it was covered with blossoming vines, great beautiful prairie roses, trumpet vines, sweet honeysuckle and jessamine running away up on the roof, while in the garden were growing in great abundance the old fashioned shrubs and flowers whose sweet odors were wafted through the open windows of the old house.

Ah! truly

"We may build more splendid habitations
Fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures;
But we cannot
Buy with gold the old associations."

Our Public Streets.

For whom they were named.

Address delivered before the Historical Society by Frank B. Rich, Esq., Monday Evening, May 2, 1898.

IN selecting a subject for my remarks this evening, I have chosen one which I believe has never been brought to the attention of this society. We often hear inquiries as to the origin of the names of our streets. Looking over the reports of the meetings of this society, and the historical articles which have appeared from time to time in our papers, this chapter in local history seems to be missing. So I have chosen for my subject this evening, "The Streets of Hyde Park; by whom and for whom they were named." In the index of the last issue of the Hyde Park directory, 1897, are the names of 172 streets, avenues, roads and courts, and this number has been materially increased during the past year by the enterprise of our new suburbs of Holmfield, Pinehurst and Rugby, so that to-day it is estimated that we have in Hyde Park about 200 streets, public and private. A private way becomes a public way by a vote of the town, and Hyde Park has ever been ready to assume these new responsibilities when public necessity seemed to require; and now after thirty years of municipal life we find the town with 79 streets accepted in whole or in part. Six of these were added last year. The total length of the accepted streets is estimated at 40 miles. Time will not permit me to review the history of all these streets, so I will select my subjects from the oldest and most familiar names. Going back to the commencement of the settlement at Fairmount, in 1856, we find that at that time within the area of what is now Hyde Park, the only streets of any importance were River, West, Readville and

Milton streets, and Wood avenue, formerly Back street, and they were all rudely constructed and little more than farm roads.

In 1856 the Twenty Associates and Fairmount Land Company, the new owners of Fairmount, mapped out that section into streets and lots, and you will observe a regularity was followed in laying out and naming. With the exception of Williams avenue and Pond street, which are curved, the streets in Fairmount are straight and cross each other at right angles ; those running from the Neponset river toward Milton, were called avenues, while those running parallel to the river were called streets. The Twenty Associates held several meetings to select names for them, and great care was taken to have appropriate ones. After it was decided to call the village Fairmount (the honor of being the one who suggested this name is in dispute) they voted that the main thoroughfare from the river to Brush Hill road, should be called for the settlement, Fairmount avenue. I will now consider the streets separately.

Warren Avenue extends from the Neponset river to the Milton line; it was first built in 1856-57, and named Warren in honor of Hon. Daniel Warren, treasurer of the Twenty Associates. He moved to Fairmount from Boston, where he was quite prominent in politics ; he represented a part of that city as a member of the Massachusetts Senate of 1855. He built the house on Fairmount avenue, now numbered 215, where he moved with his family in the fall of 1856. A few weeks after, Nov. 30, 1856, his son James was born ; the first baby born in the new Fairmount settlement. Mr. Warren organized the Fairmount Sunday-school June 28, 1857, and was its first superintendent. For several years it met in the parlor of his house ; it was afterwards consolidated with the Methodist Sunday-school. Mr. Warren died May 26, 1867, aged 47 years. His widow is still a resident of Hyde Park.

Dana Avenue was first laid out about 1860 from Water street to Summit; several years later it was extended to Brush Hill Road. It was named Dana Avenue in honor of the late Dana Tucker, who fifty years ago, was a prominent farmer on the

Brush Hill Road in Milton, and whose farm formerly included the land bordering on the street.

WATER STREET, runs parallel to the Neponset; it was named by the Land Company Water street on account of the location near the river.

SUMMIT STREET, at the top of Fairmount Hill, was named by the Land Company Summit street by reason of its elevated location.

PROSPECT STREET, on Fairmount Hill, near the Milton line; the name Prospect was chosen on account of its location, from which the landscape view is one of the best in town.

MT. PLEASANT STREET, from Pond street to Summit, was laid out about 1870 by the late Jarius Pratt, he owning most of the land through which the street was built. He selected the name Mt. Pleasant as one thought most appropriate to its location. Mr. Pratt was a member of the Board of Assessors of Hyde Park in 1872. He died in East Boston, in April, 1883.

WILLIAMS AVENUE extends from Water street to the Brush Hill Road. It was built in 1857 and named Williams in honor of John Williams, one of the Twenty Associates. He built the house now 281 Fairmount Avenue, where he lived for a number of years. It is now the home of Mr. B. H. Leseur. Mr. Williams removed from Hyde Park to Connecticut about thirty years ago.

LORING STREET. This street was staked out in 1856 and built in 1860. It was first laid out from Williams to Dana avenue; it has since extended to Tyler street. It was named Loring street in honor of Mr. A. M. Loring, a carpenter who came with the early Fairmount settlers and who built one of the first houses on Williams avenue, now numbered 37, and occupied by Mr. Timothy Clark; here Mr. Loring and family lived for several years. They removed from Hyde Park just before the organization of the town.

NEPONSET AVENUE extends from Water street to the Milton line. It was built about 1860 and named by the Real Estate & Building Company, Neponset, on account of being near the river of that name.

RICHHOOD STREET in the directory is Richwood street, which should read Richhood street. It is in Fairmount and leads from Summit street. It was named Richhood as a combination of the names A. J. Rich and John Hood, who lived on the street.

FOSTER STREET, from Water street to the Milton line, was named Foster street for Mr. Alfred Foster, one of our prominent citizens. For many years he has been a director and large stockholder in the Real Estate & Building Company.

EASTON AVENUE, leading from Bridge street and running parellel to the Neponset river, was named Easton avenue, for the Easton Bros., Douglas M.. and Fergus A., who 25 years ago were prominent in town affairs, and carried on an extensive tannery business at the corner of Easton avenue and Bridge street, in the building now called Ward's block, and occupied by families.

POND STREET was laid out in 1856; it originally extended from Warren avenue across Fairmount avenue, on a curve, to Williams avenue, near the Fairmount school. The name of a portion of this street has since been changed to Highland street. The name Pond street was given it on account of a pond of about half an acre, at the corner of Fairmount avenue, on the land now owned by the Putnam and Weld families. About the year 1865 the pond was filled up. The material was brought from the cellar and grading when Whipple's block was built.

BEACON STREET was formerly a part of Water street. About 25 years ago, on petition of its residents, the name was changed to Beacon street.

ERIE STREET is in the Fairmount district, on the banks of the Neponset river, near the N. E. R. R. bridge. It was named Erie on account of being near the railroad, which was then called Boston, Hartford and Erie.

ALBION STREET. This street extends from Highland street to Beacon street. It was named Albion by the late Thomas Hammond, formerly postmaster of Hyde Park, who, about thirty years ago, purchased a block of land in that locality, built the street, constructed several houses on it, and gave the name Albion street.

MILTON AVENUE runs from Beacon street to the Milton line. It was named before the organization of Hyde Park, when Fairmount was a part of the town of Milton. It was named in honor of the old town of Milton. Milton street and Milton square were also named for the town.

VOSE AVENUE, in the Fairmount district, near the Milton line, was named Vose for the Vose families of Brush Hill road, who formerly owned the land through which the street was built.

METROPOLITAN AVENUE was laid out from the Brush Hill road to West Roxbury, across the entire length of the town. The avenue is now in three separate parts, the proposed bridges over the two railroads never having been built. The name was selected by the Land Company as an appropriate one for an avenue which they expected would be a great thoroughfare.

RAILROAD AVENUE was originally laid out to extend from Fairmount avenue to Metropolitan avenue, but has been discontinued beyond Water street. It was named Railroad avenue because for most of its length it was to run parallel to and adjoining the railroad.

OAK, MAPLE, PINE AND WALNUT STREETS form a group of streets on and around Mt. Neponset, and were a part of section 2 on the old plan of the Land Company. They were laid out in 1858, and were accepted by the town the first year of incorporation — 1868. The names were selected by the directors of the Real Estate and Building Company, from the various kinds of trees found in that locality.

WEBSTER, CLAY, EVERETT, WINTHROP, AND LINCOLN STREETS form another group of streets near the centre of the town. They were named about 1860 by the Land Company in honor of the noted men of those days.

PIERCE STREET, from Fairmount avenue to Arlington street, was named Pierce in honor of the Pierce Bros., Chas. H., George and John, who formerly owned most of the land and built several houses on the street. Chas. H. Pierce came to Hyde Park in 1867 and died in 1875. George Pierce moved here in 1856. He

was one of the original members of the Baptist Church and a war veteran. He died in 1895. Mr John Pierce is now a resident of Hyde Park. George street, near the River street station was named for George Pierce.

DAVISON STREET. This street runs parallel to Pierce street, It was named Davison by Mr. Gordon H. Nott in honor of a Mr. Davison, who formerly owned most of the land on which the street is located.

PAGE STREET, leading from Arlington street to Central Avenue was named by the late Benjamin Chipman for Chas. J. Page, a resident of Boston. Mr. Page for the past twenty-five years has been the treasurer of the Real Estate & Building Company, owners of the land in the vicinity of this street.

HILTON STREET extends from West to Arlington streets. It was named in honor of the Hilton family, the father Isaac, and the sons Warren, William and James, being large land owners in that locality and prominent builders.

THATCHER STREET, which extends from Hyde Park avenue to Bradley street, was named for the late William T. Thatcher, one of the early settlers, who came to Hyde Park in 1858. At one time he was a director in the Real Estate & Building Company and one of its agents. He was a prominent member of Christ Church, and treasurer of the parish in 1865. He was one of the incorporators of the Hyde Park Savings Bank. He served in a Rhode Island regiment in the Civil War. He died in Boston in 1884.

GREENWOOD AVENUE from Central square to the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. was named in honor of the Greenwood family, who were living here before the settlement of Fairmount. Elihu Greenwood died in 1871. His sons Frank and Herbert, and a daughter now live in Hyde Park.

SAFFORD STREET, near the Greenwood school, was so named for the late Aaron H. Safford, who was one of the firm of Safford, Nute & Wilson, woolen goods merchants of Boston. He resided in Cambridge. Some years ago he purchased several acres of land

near the Greenwood school and laid out the street called for him, Safford street.

HUBBARD STREET running parallel to Safford street on the other side of the Greenwood school, was named for George Hubbard, who formerly lived at the corner of Metropolitan avenue and Thatcher street.

COLLINS STREET, from the Clarendon Hills square to the high rock, was named in honor of James H. Collins of Boston, who for more than twenty-five years has been president of the Real Estate & Building Company.

BRADLEE STREET from Thatcher street to the Boston line, was named for the late John D. Bradlee of Milton, who was formerly a large stockholder in the Land Company and built many houses in that vicinity.

HUNTINGTON AVENUE. This avenue extends from East River street to the Boston line, a part of which was accepted last year by the town. It was named Huntington avenue in honor of Lynde A. Huntington, one of the original trustees of the Real Estate & Building Company, and one of the largest stockholders. He was a prominent merchant tailor in Boston. He died about fifteen years ago.

BLAKE STREET, near River street station, was named for Sargent Blake who formerly owned a farm in that locality. He died in 1870.

PARROTT STREET, from Austin to Summer street, was named for the late George B. Parrott. He settled in Fairmount in 1857. As a civil engineer he surveyed and laid out many of the first streets and building lots in town. He was on the Board of Assessors of Hyde Park in 1870 and at one time chief engineer of the fire department. In March, 1882, at the age of sixty-three, he died in the house he had lived in for many years at the corner of Austin and Parrott streets.

PROVIDENCE STREET. This street, on the old maps, extends from the central fire station parallel to and adjoining the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., to the Boston line at Clarendon Hills. The

street was never completed, and the only part now in use is from West street to Clarendon Hills station. It was named Providence for the railroad then called Boston & Providence R. R.

BARRY STREET, runs from River street to Business street. It was formerly called Barry Place, and was named for Michael Barry, who moved to Hyde Park before the settlement at Fairmount. He died in 1892.

PERKINS AVENUE, which runs from River street to Childs street, was named for the late Ezra G. Perkins, a contractor, who built and occupied the house corner of Childs street and Perkins avenue, now the residence of James E. Cotter, Esq. Mr. Perkins was a member of the Board of Selectmen in 1874. He died a number of years ago.

BRAINARD STREET, in the Sunnyside district, was named in honor of Mr. Amos H. Brainard, one of our prominent citizens. He has been a resident of Hyde Park for 40 years, and has held many public offices. For many years he has been one of the trustees of the public library and an officer of the Hyde Park Savings Bank. He has the distinction of having served on the Board of Selectmen more years than any other citizen of our town. At the organization of this historical society in 1887, he was chosen its first president.

ELLIS STREET near the cotton mill, runs through what was formerly a part of the Ellis farm. Charles Ellis died at the old homestead in 1872.

GORDON AVENUE was named for Gordon H. Nott, who formerly resided in Hyde Park. He was one of the prominent citizens in the early days of the town and a large land owner in the Sunnyside section. Nott street off Fairmount Avenue, was also named for him.

THOMPSON STREET in Sunnyside, was so named in honor of Mr. B. F. Thompson, a prominent builder, who moved to Hyde Park in 1864. He built and occupied the house corner of Glenwood avenue and Sunnyside street, where he died in 1874.

CHURCH STREET, in the Sunnyside district, was so named be-

cause part of the land on the street was formerly owned by a church in Dorchester and the land was known as the church lot.

AUSTIN STREET extends from Gordon avenue to West street. It was named for the late Charles Austin White, who was a large land owner in that vicinity. He was prominent in the movement for the organization of the town and active in all public affairs. His home for many years was the stone house corner of Austin street and Gordon avenue, afterwards occupied by the late Col. Batchelder. It is one of the old landmarks of the town. Charles Austin White died in 1883. Charles street in Readville, now known as Damon street, was also named for Mr. White.

CHILDS STREET in Sunnyside, was named for Charles T. Child of Providence, who owned land in that section. It was originally called Child street. Custom has made it Childs by adding the s.

SHEPARD COURT, in the Sunnyside district, was named for Nathaniel Shepard, who was an extensive land owner and prominent builder in that vicinity. In 1874 he served on the Board of Selectmen. He now resides in Dedham.

SANFORD AVENUE in the Readville district, was named for our townsman, Oliver S. Sanford, a large land owner in that section.

READVILLE STREET is one of the oldest streets in town. The name Read is for the late James Read, who was at one time a part owner in the cotton mills. The section of the town has been called Readville since about 1850.

WOLCOTT STREET in Readville, was named in honor of the Governor of the Commonwealth, Roger Wolcott.

MASON STREET extending from Hyde Park avenue to the Neponset river, near Glenwood avenue, was named for William A. Mason, who at one time owned considerable land bordering on the street and was the first to build there. He was a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars. He moved to California several years ago.

ALLEN STREET from Hyde Park avenue to Winter street,

where the bridge is being built over the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. was named for Allen Bros., Thomas and John, who for many years lived in that locality.

McKenna Street off Hyde Park avenue near Glenwood avenue was named for the late Edward McKenna, who for many years kept a grocery store and market in the block at the corner of the street.

Hyde Park Avenue as originally laid out was from the centre of the town to Forest Hills. It was named by Alpheus P. Blake the founder of the town. Mr. Blake was president of the Twenty Associates and the Fairmount Land Company, and was also a director and general manager of the Real Estate and Building Company, since its organization forty years ago. The names of most of the streets laid out in the early settlement over the lands of these companies, were suggested by him and adopted by the companies. Mr. Blake is now a resident of Revere.

We have now considered over sixty streets and briefly reviewed their history and the traditions handed down to this generation. The Commonwealth's policy of state highways, metropolitan boulevards and park roads may in time take from the town the direct control of some of our streets. Should that policy be adopted, may the old names continue, that we may hand down to future generations these local remembrances of those who were identified with and helped make the early history of Hyde Park.

Hyde Park Births.

Communicated by Edwin C. Jenney.

[CONTINUED FROM VOL. I, NO. 4.]

1872.

February 7. George H. Roundy, born in Fitchburg, son of William E., born in Dorchester, and Clara E., born in New Hampshire.

February 11. Catherine M. Phelan, daughter of James and Susan, both born in Halifax, N. S.

February 11. Carrie H. Wood, born in Brookline, daughter of James M., born in Dedham, and Maria A., born in Maine.

February 14. —— Foley, daughter of Cornelius and Honora, both born in Ireland.

February 22. —— Cameron, —— Joseph and Lavinia, both born in Maine.

February 23. Margaret Clark, daughter of Thomas and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

February 29. George T. Cummings, born in Boston, son of Michael A., born in South Boston, and Mary E., born in Boston.

February 29. Kate Barry, daughter of Patrick and Kate, both born in Ireland.

February 29. Annie Hollis, daughter of Charles H., born in South Boston, and Annie M., born in Randolph.

February —. Maggie King, daughter of Martin and Mary, both born in Ireland.

March 3. Josephine Mahon, daughter of Joseph, born in England, and Eliza, born in Ireland.

March 5. Mary E. Currier, daughter of Elbridge, born in Methuen, and Mary E. G., born in Nova Scotia.

March 6. William E. Darling, son of William H., born in Rhode Island, and Annie M., born in Maine.

March 8. M. Gertrude Perry, daughter of Charles H. and Eleanor, both born in Nova Scotia.

March 8. John P. Conroy, son of Michael and Bridget; both born in Ireland.

March 9. Mary Ann McClellan, daughter of Edward and Mary; both born in Ireland.

March 9. —— Meister, son of Gustave A. and Caroline E., both born in Germany.

March 11. Joanna Shea, daughter of Edward and Eliza, both born in Ireland.

March 14. Charles W. Hutchinson, son of Charles W., born in Boston and Mary A., born in England.

March 16. Percy M. Lutkin, son of Joseph V., and Mary E., both born in Deer Isle, Maine

March 17. Archibald R. Peters, son of Bruno and Agnes; both born in Prince Edward Island.

March 17. —— Sweeney, daughter of William Graham, born —— and Lizzie Sweeney, born in Boston.

March 20. Mary Loftus, daughter of Michael and Joanne, both born in Ireland.

March 21. Mary Holt, daughter of John and Eliza, both born in England.

March 22. Agnes McGrath, daughter of William and Rosa, both born in Ireland.

March 22. —— Boot, daughter of Samuel and Sarah, both born in England.

March 23. Mary A. Collins, daughter of James and Mary Ann, both born in Ireland.

March 24. —— Goodwin, daughter of George F., born ——, and —— born ——.

March 27. Anna Dolan, daughter of Thomas and Hannah, both born in Ireland.

March 30. Maggie Foley, daughter of James and Hannah, both born in Ireland.

March —. John William Leary, son of John B. and Mary, both born in Ireland.

March 30. Hugh Williams, son of F. C., born in Boston, and Mary, born in Bolton.

March 31. —— Scott, daughter of D. B., born in Needham, and Fannie C., born in Maine.

April 3 Charles A. Barr, son of John, born in St. John, and Mary A., born in Roxbury.

April 4. Bertha M. Wright, daughter of Windsor C., born in Worcester, and Eliza H., born in Cambridge.

April 7. Gracie Elwood, daughter of Delancy L., born in Nova Scotia, and Bridget, born in Ireland.

April 6. Patrick K. Dolan, son of Patrick and Catherine, both born in Ireland.

April 9. George L. Tacey, son of George, born in Canada, and Mary, born in Boston.

April 10. William Robinson, son of Andrew, born in Halifax, N. S., and Bridget, born in Ireland.

April 11. Ida A. Washington, daughter of Henry, born in Taunton, and Emily F., born in Plympton.

April 14. Minnie S. Nickerson, daughter of Franklin S., born in Dartmouth, and Annie E., born in Needham.

April 16. George H. Radford, son of Benjamin F., born in Portland, Me., and Anna, born in Stillwater, Me.

April 17. Emma F. Fisk, born in Boston, daughter of Samuel N., born in Dedham, and Carrie, born in ——.

April 20. John J. Glispin, Jr., son of James, born in Massachusetts, and Margaret, born in Nova Scotia.

April 21. Jane Crankshaw, daughter of David S. and Lydia, both born in England.

April 28. Thomas Dunn, son of James and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

May 1. Laura L. Hatton, daughter of Frank E., born ——, Massachusetts, and Emma L., born in Maine.

May 4. Earnest L. Small, daughter of Thomas F., and Eliza J., both born in Deer Isle, Maine.

May 4. —— Vigers, son of Joseph and Sarah A., both born in England.

May 5. John A. Golding, son of Martin, born in Boston, and Ellen, born in Ireland.

May 6. John G. Ray, born in Boston, son of John G., born in Maine, and Emma J., born in St. John, N. B.

May 10. Mary Ellen O'Brien, daughter of John and Johanna, both born in Ireland.

May 11, Mary Barnwell, daughter of John and Mary A., both born in Ireland.

May 11. Rosa M. Morrell, daughter of Melville P., and Delia F., both born in Maine.

Mary 11. Mary A. Foley, born in Boston, daughter of Mark, born in New Brunswick, and Hannah, born in South Boston.

May 11. George E. Lane, son of Edward, born in East Boston, and Evalin, born in Provincetown.

May 12. Ina May Blaisdell, daughter Oliver P., born in Maine, and Martha A., born in New Hampshire.

May 12. Timothy J. Burns, son of Timothy and Hannah, both born in Ireland,

May 15. Robert E. Mayo, son of Charles H., and Harriett M., both born in Boston.

May 25. Elizabeth A. Hardacre, born in Slaterville, Pa., daughter of Charles and Ann H., both born in England.

May 25. Carrie Whittier, daughter of A. J., born in New Hampshire, and Sarah, born in Maine.

May 29. Arthur W. Cook, son of Oliver A., born in Brighton, and Emily A., born in Boston.

May 29. Mary Burns, daughter of Christopher, born in Ireland, and Elizabeth, born in Scotland.

May 29. John McGowen, son of Andrew and Mary, both born in Ireland.

May 31. Ethel Hamilton, daughter of William, born in Indiana, and Sarah G., born in Belleville, N. J.

May —. Cate Cleary, daughter of Timothy and Cate, both born in Ireland.

May —. Mary Lannon, daughter of Matthew, born in ——, and Bridget, born in Ireland.

June 1. Josie O. Williams, daughter of J. D. and Emma A., both born in Maine.

June 2. Michael H. Mullen, son of Thomas and Ann, both born in Ireland.

June 3. Annie Kirwan, daughter of Thomas and Annie, both born in Prince Edward Island.

June 3. George S. Brady, son of John, born in Ireland, and Ellen, born in Cape Ann.

June 4. Samuel H. Fennell, son of William and Anna, both born in Ireland.

June 6. —— Hamilton, daughter of Robert and Elmira, both born in Nova Scotia.

June 7. William O'Hearn, son of James and Ellen, both born in Ireland.

June 8. —— Small, daughter of Francis A., and Caroline A., both born in Maine.

June 10. Frank Mercer, son of George and Emily, both born in England.

June 12. Charles Nuell Small, son of Greeley F., born in Deer Isle, Maine, and Sarah E., born in Searsport, Maine.

June 14. Thomas J. Brady, born in Canton, son of John B. and Ellen, born in Ireland.

June 15. Florence C. McClellan, son of Thomas, born in Scotland, and Margaret, born in England.

June 15. Georgiana R. Hawes, born in South Boston, daughter of Benjamin, born in Boston, and Nellie C., Castine, Maine.

June 20. Catherine McDonough, daughter of Martin and Margaret, both born in Ireland.

June 21. Sarah C. Holmes, daughter of William and Sarah, both born in Ireland.

June 24. John Downey, son of John and Ann, both born in Ireland.

June 24. Ellen Haunatey, daughter of James and Mary, both born in Ireland.

June 25. Clifford Estes, son of Gardner F. and Nellie S., both born in Maine.

July 6. Louisa Mulcahy, daughter of Michael, born in Ireland, and Isabella, born in Cambridge.

July 6. Susie A. Evans, daughter of Samuel S., born in East India, and Ellen, born in Australia.

June 14. —— Easton, son of Fergus A., born in Scotland, and Mary E., born in Boston.

June 15. Bertram P. Huggins, son of Charles E., born in Boston, and Fannie L., born in New Hampshire.

June 15. Mabel Dorety, born in Roxbury, daughter of Joseph, born in Roxbury, and Rose E., born in Ohio.

June 15. James O'Brien, son of Daniel and Margaret, both born in Ireland.

June 17. Ruth Ratfern, daughter of James, born in Fall River, and Harriet, born in England.

June 17. —— Shutt, son of Benjamin and Ruth, both born in England.

June 18. Mary E. Fallon, daughter of Peter and Mary, both born in Ireland.

June 21. James Rooney, son of Patrick J. and Annie, both born in Ireland.

June 22. Catherine McGlynn, daughter of Thomas and Hannah, both born in Ireland.

July 24. Thomas Waldron, son of Thomas and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

July 27. Charles W. Tupper, son of Albert R., born in Connecticut, and Alveretta W., born in Rhode Island.

July 29. Frederick Fox, son of Owen and Catherine, both born in Ireland.

July 31. Mary Lynch, born in Newton, daughter of Christopher, born in Connecticut, and Margaret, born in Ireland.

August 1. Mabell L. Whiting, daughter of George W., born in Hingham, and Sarah E., born in Fall River.

August 1. Mary Gill, daughter of John and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

August 3. Eliza F. Whitney, born in Boston, daughter of Josiah, born in Dedham, and Elizabeth, born in Dorchester.

August 3. Thomas F. Rooney, son of Edward and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

August 6. Peter Goodroe, son of Peter and Phebe, both born in Canada.

August 9. Bartholomew Ryan, son of Martin and Nora E., both born in Ireland.

August 10. Edgar W. Whittemore, son of P. B., born in Foxboro, and Malinda C., born in Cookshire, Prince Edward Island.

August 10. Maggie McDonald, daughter of Patrick and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

August 11. Clara Machale, daughter of Henry and Jose, both born in France.

August 17. Michael Pendergrass, twin, son of Patrick and Kate, both born in Ireland.

August 17. Kate Pendergrass, twin, daughter of Patrick and Kate both born in Ireland.

August 18. Alice W. Stone, daughter Samuel and Ann, both born in St. John, N. B.

August 19. Frederick A. Pine, son of James H. and Ellen S., both born in Maine.

August 20. John J. Murray, son of Thomas and Bridget, both born in Ireland

August 22. Margaret M. Maloney, daughter of Thomas and Margaret, both born in Ireland.

August 27. William Corbett, son of Jeremiah, born in Ireland, and Ellen, born in Connecticut.

August 29. —— Sumner, son of Edmund and Jane, both born in Massachusetts.

August 29. Harriet Straton, daughter of Douglass, born in Scotland, and Ellen, born in England.

August —. ——— Martin, —— James G., born in New Hampshire, and Annie E., born in Nova Scotia.

August —. Harry B. Thayer, son of George D., born in Roxbury, and Florence, born in Brookline.

September. 3. Margaret T. Galvin, daughter of John, born in Ireland, and Catherine, born in Boston.

September 5. —— Robinson, daughter of John H., born in New Haven, Conn., and Martha A., born in Maine.

September 7. Susie J. Tirrell, daughter of Nathan T., born in Weymouth, and Carrie, born in Southbridge.

September 9. Nellie Norling, daughter of C. G. and Augusta W., both born in Sweden.

September 12. Annie S. Rich, daughter of Andrew J , born in Hardwick, and Martha L., born in Boston.

September 13. Mary E. Boonen, daughter of Andrew and Mary, both born in Ireland.

September 14. William Dowd, son of John and Mary, both born in Ireland.

September 16. —— Hamblin, daughter of Ralph W., born in East Boston, and Ella A., born in Worcester.

September 17. Edward H. Cullen, son of Nichola and Catherine, both born in Ireland.

September 28. Mary T. Cramshaw, born in Lewiston, Me., daughter of John M. and Hellen T., both born in Rhode Island.

September 28. —— Morse, daughter of George W., born in Ohio, and Clara R., born in Newton.

October 2. Ellen Sullivan, daughter of Michael, born in Ireland, and Mary, born in New Hampshire.

October 5. —— Haynes born in Biddeford, Me., son of Charles O., born in Roxbury, and Hannah E., born in Biddeford, Me.

October 6. Mertie A. Dalrymple, daughter of Archibald and Jane, both born in Nova Scotia.

October 7. William Jordan, son of Matthew, born in Ireland, and Ellen, born in Brookline.

October 11. —— Thompson, son of George W., born in Buffalo, New York, and Mary E., born in New Hampshire.

October 13. Walter Welch, son of Patrick, born in Prince Edward Island, and Catherine, born in East Boston.

October 13. Harry W. Campbell, son of Josiah, born in New Brunswick, and Carrie, born in Maine.

October 17. Emily F. Sturtevant, daughter of Charles, born in Wrentham, and Bethia H., born in Rochester.

October 20. —— Irvin, daughter of William and Sarah, both born in Nova Scotia.

October 21. Harry Dwyer, son of Michael, born in St. John, N. B., and Catherine, born in Charlestown.

October 26. Charles F. Lowey, son of John, born in Ireland, and Eliza, born in Dedham.

October 27. Jessie Turnbull, daughter of John and Jane, both born in Scotland.

October 27. Michael H. Kelley, son of Thomas and Ellen, both born in Ireland.

October 28. Percy W. Hamblin, son of Joseph G., born in East Boston, and Carrie, born in Ohio.

October 28. George E. Roebrel, son of Edward, born in Illinois, and Ella, born in South Reading.

October —. —— Clancy, daughter of John E., and Rose, both born in Ireland.

November 1. Elizabeth Sweeney, daughter of Patrick and Catherine S., both born in Ireland.

November 2. Eva Mary Crosby, daughter of George F., born in Yarmouth, N. S., and Caroline, born in Nova Scotia.

October 6. Livinia Butler, daughter of John F., born in Boston, and Bridget, born in Milton.

October 8. Lottie M. Hubbard, daughter of George W., born in Maine, and Eliza F., born in Lynn.

October 9. John F. Rooney, born in Bridgeport, Conn., son of Edward D., and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

October 9. —— Vaughn, daughter of Earl, born in Vermont, and Lela M., born in New Hampshire.

October 9. —— Rooney, daughter of Patrick and Catherine, both born in Ireland.

November 11. Ada E. Hill, daughter of David V., born in Connecticut, and Martha E., born in New York.

November 13. Catherine Dailey, daughter of John and Ann, both born in Ireland.

November 13. Willie Kenney, twin, son of Thomas and Maria, both born in Ireland.

November 13. Lizzie Kenney, twin, daughter of Thomas and Maria, both born in Ireland.

November 13. Ethel L. Jones, daughter of Benjamin H., born in Boston, and Elizabeth, born in Baltimore, Md.

November 15. Mary W. Edwards, daughter of Charles L. and Eleanora J., both born in England.

November 18. Elbridge Grant, son of Edward L., born in Vermont, and Julia A., born in Maine.

November 20. —— Booth, son of Charles, born in England, and Bridget, born in St. John, N. B.

November 24. —— Martin, daughter of Richard F., born in Howard, N. S., and Rubie A., born in Nova Scotia.

November 24. Hattie E. Dawson, daughter of Sylvester, born in England, and Hattie E., born in Maine.

November 26. Charles Woodbury Whittier, son of Albert R., born in Monroe, Me., and Carrie A., born in Boston.

November 27. Mary E. McDevitt, daughter of John and Ellen, both born in Ireland.

November 27. Wallace L. Ray, son of George R., born in Boston, and Mary E., born in East Holliston.

November 28. Henry T. Middleton, son of James J., born in Boston, and Margaret, born in Scotland.

November 29. Mary E. Dolan, daughter of John F. and Rosanna, both born in Ireland.

November 29. Henry L. Bent, son of George W., born in Nova Scotia, and Kittie, born in Boston.

November —. Mary B. McQuay, daughter of Thomas R., and Rosanna, both born in Ireland.

December 3. Benjamin E. Phillips, son of Benjamin E., born in Providence, R. I., and Mary V., born in Wrentham.

December 4. Fannie L. Preston, daughter of Albert D., and Dora A., both born in Maine.

December 5. Margaret M. Dunn, born in Boston, daughter of Bruce, born in —— .

December 6. —— Richardson, daughter of William, born in Ireland, and Mary J., born in New Brunswick.

December 6. Mary J. Flynn, daughter of John and Mary, both born in Ireland.

December 6. Stephen Hamrock, son of Henry and Ann, both born in Ireland.

December 8. Miles Cahill, son of John and Mary, both born in Ireland.

December 11. Mary E. Cripps, daughter of George M., born in New Brunswick, and Catherine, born in Ireland.

December 12. Eugenia Slocumb, daughter of Edwin L., born in Maine, and Sarah E., born in Hardwick.

December 13. Henry M. Chamberlain, son of Henry C., born in Southboro, and Mary S., born in ——.

December 16. —— Scott, son of Norman W., born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Mary, born in Nova Scotia.

December 21. Mary Agnes Monahan, daughter of Martin and Mary, both born in Ireland.

December 25. —— Dillingham, son of Perley, born in Maine, and Ida J., born in Pennsylvania.

December 26. Henry Sawtelle, Jr., son of Henry, born in Massachusetts, and Mary, born in Boston.

December 27. David L. Luce, son of David W., born in New Bedford, and Clara A., born in Boston.

December 29. Catherine A. Kingston, daughter of Thomas and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

December 30. Wesley E. Adams, son of Henry S., born in New Hampshire, and Hannah M., born in Millbury.

——— —. Morris Mahoney, son of Cornelius and Johannah, both born in Ireland.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PRESS OF THE HYDE PARK GAZETTE.

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VOLUME IV—1904

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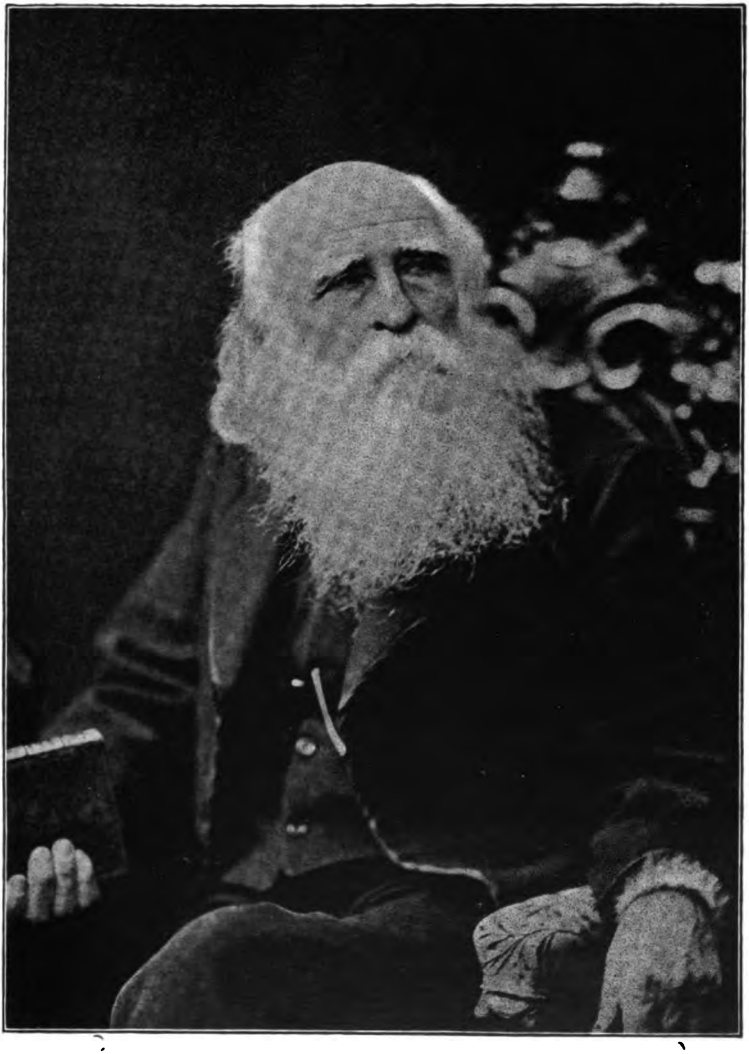


THEODORE DWIGHT WELD.
1803—1895

THEODORE DWIGHT WELD.

1803—1895.

AT a meeting of the Hyde Park Historical Society, May 22, 1895, Memorial Exercises were held, commemorative of the life and services of Mr. Weld, who had just ended his long life, The address of William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., is given in full below.

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, JR., AT HYDE PARK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1895.

It is a difficult thing to say anything fresh of Theodore D. Weld in this community, where he lived so long and where so often the story of his life has been rehearsed. It is given to few men to be present at their own apotheosis, and Mr. Weld was among that number. Often he must have been weary of the repeated narration of his own early life to which he was compelled to listen. Although permitted to live to an exceptional age, yet the years in which his brilliant reputation was achieved were exceedingly brief. It was his fate to occupy a shining position at a crucial time, and no anti-slavery history can be written that does not reflect its illumination.

To his own light was added that of another not less phenomenal. The romantic story of the South Carolina Grimke sisters, the younger of who became Mrs. Weld, parallels the experience of Lane Seminary. The record holds the story of both lives, and, instead of enlarging upon them this evening, let me rather occupy the few minutes at my command in referring to the great cause which they so nobly served.

We have arrived at a distance from the anti-slavery struggle which allows a fair perspective, impossible in the near contact of

that day. Time must be allowed for men's prejudices and interest to abate, and history is the only clear lens through which such epochs can be distinctly viewed. Every generation has its crowded thoughts and occupations, its issues and its duties, and there is little time for recent retrospection. Old prejudices and antagonisms perpetuate themselves, and generations must pass before the embers are entirely cold. To-day we are not far enough away to get the right proportions of the abolition movement, but yet sufficiently removed to view them in a calm light.

The episodes in which Mr. Weld and the Grimke sisters figured were ended before my life began, and, in the days of my earliest recollection, their names and deeds were part of history, When I first saw Mr. Weld it was at the beginning of the Civil War, and his appearance upon an anti-slavery platform was like a resurrection from the dead. It seemed as if the fires of war were necessary to bring him again to the rostrum, from which the loss of voice and the necessity of other occupations had so long withdrawn him. He had then the prophet's aspect and the authority of the past. My boyish eyes viewed him with awe and wonder. Then he and his revered wife became neighbors; a new bond established itself between his old friends, and another generation grew up to know him in a new phase and a new environment.

On such an occasion as this it were more fitting that one who had taken part in the great conflict should narrate its great deeds and glory. But the days of fierce perse ution were ended when I came upon the stage, and I can but repeat inherited traditions. A few veterans still linger upon the scene and they are awaiting the glory of the full sunset. Parker Pillsbury, of Concord, N. H., Elizabeth B. Chace, of Valley Falls, R. I., Robert Purvis, of Philadelphia, the only surviving signer of the A. S. Declaration of Sentiments, Charles W. Whipple, of Newburyport, Mass., and a few others, are the only ones unswallowed by the flood.*

If one would get a realizing sense of Northern public sentiment in the Thirties, when Mr. Weld was prominent,— of the bitterness of society towards the fanatics and disturbers of the peace who

* Still true, November, 1897.

protested against slavery, — let him read "The Martyr Age of the United States," by Harriet Martineau. It seems strange in reviewing the history of that time to find among the unpopular and denounced citizens the very ones who are now revered as saints and heroes, and for whom bronze and marble statues are created. If one were only to catalogue the workers in the cause, it would occupy more time than is permitted me for my entire speech this evening. There is an eloquent passage in the epistle to the Hebrews which was quoted with great force by John Bright, on a famous occasion as applicable to that heroic band who have made America the perpetual home of freedom. It is this: "Time would fail me to tell of Gideon, of Barak, of Samson, of Jeptha, of Samuel, and the Prophets, who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens."

The abolition of American slavery is not the only glory that will attach itself to the anti-slavery workers. To them is due the salvation of self-government on this continent, because they vindicated free speech and the freedom of the press. Slavery did its best to stifle both of these agencies, and, had it succeeded, our Republic would only have added another despotism to the governments of the world.

The anti-slavery conventions were in the nature of a university. There one could study current history, logic, the skill of debate, the mastery of language. Emerson testifies that at anti-slavery meetings eloquence was dog cheap. Surely no band of reformers could be more diverse in gifts, more varied in style and expression, while animated by the same indomitable purpose. Stephen Foster was the model of an aggressive combatant, with his sledge-hammer speech and his directness of attack. Parker Pillsbury, who was also a pioneer in the wilderness, dealt in the language of the prophets and indulged in passages of Miltonic strength; Charles C. Burleigh was the keenest of logicians, weaving from premise to conclusion an impregnable garment of mail. Frederick

Douglass was both orator and wit, gifted with a sense of humor and a never-failing tact that made him an entertaining and formidable debater. Charles Lenox Remond invariably aroused an audience upon the subject of race prejudice, which he felt so keenly. Lucretia Mott, with her gentle and sweet presence, was always sure to captivate and attract. Abby Kelly Foster, with a pathos and feeling born of bitter experience and insult, touched every hearer, and Lucy Stone, then in her attractive youth, never failed to charm. Mr. Garrison, although not an orator in the accepted sense of the term, yet had great influence over his hearers, by his elevation of spirit and his earnestness and force of language. Wendell Philips stood peerless as one gifted by nature to utter the loftiest thoughts in the most perfect form.

There are others whom I cannot enumerate, but to listen year after year to their discussions and lectures was to acquire more than any college education could give. Indeed, those who were not in sympathy with the abolitionists were drawn to their meetings simply for the luxury of hearing such discourse. Of course there were cranks and oddities who took advantage of the freedom of the anti-slavery platform to force themselves into notice and to disturb the proceedings; but it was better to submit to such infliction than to violate the law of a free platform. Only when the disturbers were demented, like Abby Folsom and Father Lamson, were they forcibly removed from the assembly, but not until they had exhausted the patience of the audience.

It was an exciting time in 1850 when George Thompson came for the second time to the United States to preach abolition. It was the day of Webster's culmination, and his adherents were active in breaking up anti-slavery meetings. The clerks from the business houses were sent systematically to raise a row, and I recall one evening in Faneuil Hall, when a ring was formed under the chandelier in the centre, and the boys gave a Jim-crow dance, with shouts of derision to make speaking impossible. Thompson was at his best in a storm, an orator of the highest rank, quick and witty at repartee, fervid and impressive and sure to win in the end, if only allowed to be heard.

Those were days worth living. To be connected with a little band of reformers, derided and abused by pulpit, press, and society, yet sustained by the loftiest principle, the spirit of self-sacrifice, and utter carelessness of personal consequence, was itself worth a lifetime. To them duty to the slave was paramount to every other consideration. But they were far from being lonely and cast down. Themselves delightful in character, learning, and wisdom. to lose their society was a loss indeed, beside which what was popularly known as social life was stale, flat and unprofitable.

I remember the Fugitive Slave excitement in Boston. The rescue of the slave Shadrach from the Boston Court House, the rendition of Thomas Sims at midnight, and the noon-day shame of the return of Anthony Burns, when he marched down State street on that memorable June day, 1854, to be shipped back to his Virginia master. Doutless some of you can recall the intense feeling which pervaded the city, the emblems of mourning, and the coffin draped in black hanging over the building on the corner of Washington and State streets. Col. Higginson has recently given a most interesting account of his participation in the attack on the Court house the night before the rendition of Burns. At the memorable meeting at Faneuil Hall that same night, presided over by George R. Russell, Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker spoke to the excited audience and the assembly was broken up by the news that the Court house was attacked. But this is recent history compared with the time when Mr. Weld was prominent in the anti-slavery movement.

The publication of Mrs. Stowe's "UncleTom's Cabin," in 1852, marked an epoch in anti-slavery history. Its incalculable value to the cause of the slave cannot be estimated. All over the English-speaking world, and in foreign nations where the book was translated, human hearts were touched and the love of liberty stimulated. It marked the beginning of the end. Nor was the story ephemeral. To this day a steady demand for it exists, and within a year or two a cheap edition of the book has been issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The aged and immortal author still survives, unfortunately with her great faculties eclipsed.

But what a storehouse of romance and wonder the years of American slavery contain! It has hardly yet been touched, and it is reasonable to believe that American genius will one day borrow from the vast material existing to add to the world's literature. Now, as ever, truth is stranger than fiction, and verified facts can be produced equal to anything that imagination can furnish. Think of Henry Box Brown, shipped from the South in a dry goods case, forced at times during the long journey to be in an inverted position. How breathlessly the friends in the anti-slavery office at Philadelphia waited while the cover was taken off and the living freeman stood erect before them! And what story more romantic than that escape of William and Ellen Crafts, she disguised in man's clothing, with her light complexion, personating the master and her darker husband acting as body servant. Then followed the kidnappers on their trail to drag them back to slavery. It was Theodore Parker who harbored them in his house in Exeter Place, and furnished them with weapons to resist capture. Two years ago Ellen passed away, but William is still alive, and was in Boston the past winter. Both of them subsequently returned to their old home in Georgia, where they accumulated property, and where William makes his home.

There are stories of tragedy which are too moving to detail, like that at Christiana, Pennsylvania, where the mother plunged a knife into her children rather than have them dragged back by slave hunters. I can only touch upon and not elaborate these memories. The particulars are garnered up in William Still's memorable book entitled "The Underground Railroad" and are there preserved.

The life of reformers in all times seems to be the same, their own generation being blind and deaf and the next one garnishing their sepulchres and building monuments to commemorate their trials and virtues. I never pass the costly statue of my father on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, without recalling the time when the ways and means were such a problem in our household, and when the same amount of money expended in that mass of bronze would have lifted the family into comfort and preserved the life of the

overworked wife and mother. But it was not to be in the nature of things. To-day we are oblivious to the present reformers whose monuments will challenge the attention of our children. If any of us were asked to name the heroes who will outlast their days and be remembered with gratitude by the community in which they suffer and toil, we should fail utterly. In 1850, Webster and Everett and Choate were the great Massachusetts figures. and Phillips, Garrison and Parker were thought of chiefly as fanatics and extremists. Who would have dreamed that the latter triumvirate would hold a higher place in American history than the former, and gather to themselves in greater measure the gratitude of mankind? But so it is.

Reputations are clearer now, and it is easy to recognize in Lowell's lines the abolitionists for whom they were intended.

> "Count me o'er earth's chosen heroes. They were men who stood alone,
> While the crowd they agonized for hurled the contumelious stone;
> Stood serene, and down the future saw the golden beam incline
> To the side of perfect justice, mastered by their faith divine."

The one good that we get in contemplating the lives and characters of those who have suffered for a principle and been instrumental in making a better civilization is the spirit of emulation. James Freeman Clarke, in 1883, published his recollections of the immortal struggle in a book entitled "Anti-Slavery Days." In it he refers to the time when he lived in Cincinnati and used to visit the colored people of that city.

He says, "I recollect asking about their habits of temperance, and was told that at one time nearly all the colored people of Cincinnati belonged to the Temperance Society, having been induced to join it by the generous and devoted labors among them of Thoedore D. Weld, a Divinity Student in Lane Seminary."

> "How far that little candle throws its ray,
> So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

It is comforting to think that the spoken or written word does not die with the occasion which gave it birth. Recently there

came to the notice of the North a noble Southerner, John J. Dargan, of Sumter, S. C., who was once in the Confederate Army and afterward helped persecute the negroes under Wade Hampton. It happened that this same book of Dr. Clarke came accidentally into his hands, opening his eyes to the wrongfulness of the system which he had defended and converting him to the true spirit of abolition. Although connected with the leading families of South Carolina, he has been willing to lose his reputation and his old friends for the sake of vindicating the rights of the colored people to legal equality and fair voting. He is undergoing in his native State the same perils that Mr. Weld and the other abolitionists suffered in the North in the years we are considering.

The work contemplated by the anti-slavery leaders was not finished with President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, and has not yet reached its accomplishment. Every year a great advance is made, but the lynching of the innocent Southern men and women is of daily occurrence and the race hatred and prejudice survives the Civil War. It is an immense gain to abolish the auction block and the buying and selling of flesh and blood, but the true republic, where all shall have an equal chance regardless of race or sex, is yet to be realized in the United States. With all our boasting, we are still semi-barbarous, and history will not paint us in an enviable light.

Before concluding this desultory address, the recent death of John Brown, Jr., recalls his heroic father and Harper's Ferry. I well remember that enemy of human slavery as he came North to solicit aid for his enterprise. He had a mild and gentle manner, combined with the firmness of the Puritan and the temperament of the idealist. We call him old John Brown, although he was but fifty-nine when Virginia took his life, and his son, John Brown, Jr., whom we are accustomed to think of as youthful, had reached the age of 74. The son was worthy of the father, and needed only occasion to make manifest publicly his inherited strain of noble blood.

Let me end as I began, with your distinguished townsman whom this memorial service celebrates. Freedom keeps sacred

the spots where her defenders lived and died, and it is well to mark the local appreciation of this remarkable man. Not inappropriate to Theodore D. Weld are Lowell's fine lines in his Commemoration Ode:

> "Life may be given in many ways,
> And loyalty to Truth be sealed
> As bravely in the closet as the field,
> So bountiful is Fate;
> But then to stand beside her,
> When craven churls deride her,
> To front a lie in arms and not to yield,
> This shows, methinks, God's plan
> And measure of a stalwart man,
> Limbed like the old heroic breeds,
> Who stand self-poised on manhood's solid earth,
> Not forced to frame excuses for his birth,
> Fed from within with all the strength he needs."

A special meeting of the Hyde Park Historical Society was held on the evening of December 1, 1903, in Weld Hall, the ladies of the Thought Club being present in large numbers. The President, Charles G. Chick, Esq., in stating the purposes of the meeting, said in part: Ladies and Gentlemen of the Thought Club and Historical Society: We have met together this evening to honor the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of our late distinguished townsman, Theodore D. Weld. We do well to pay this tribute to his memory. Early last spring this subject was discussed by our Curators, but investigation revealed the fact that the birth of Mr. Weld occurred in November, — to be exact, upon the 23d of November, so no action was then deemed advisable.

Some weeks ago we were gratified to receive a communication from a committee of the Thought Club expressing a desire that the day be marked by some public exercises, and suggesting a wish to join with our Society in preparing a proper programme for the observance of this anniversary.

The Historical Society cordially entertained the suggestion, and gentlemen Henry B. Miner, G. Fred Gridley and General Henry

B. Carrington, were appointed to confer with the Committee appointed by the Thought Club, viz., Mrs. Albert E. Bradley, Mrs. H. A. B. Thompson and Mrs. Augusta L. Hanchett.

The programme prepared and published you have doubtless seen. I will call for addresses by Mr. Weld's associates and townsmen. General Henry B. Carrington, is to speak for the Historical Society; Mrs. Albert E. Bradley and Mrs. Cordelia A. Payson for the Thought Club; Edward S. Hathaway for the Public Library; Hon. Francis W. Darling for the Church; Charles G. Chick for the School Committee, and Wilbur H. Powers for the citizens.

I have invited Mrs. Bradley, President of the Thought Club, to preside this evening. She declined the invitation, but will be heard in behalf of her Club later.

The following are the addresses in part as given at this meeting,

ADDRESS OF GENERAL HENRY B. CARRINGTON, LL. D., FOR THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The opening of the 19th century witnessed a fresh outburst of soul-protest against human slavery. The pioneer agitators for general liberty and the extinguishment of all slave trade received active support from many earnest New England reformers, and four of that number are eminently worthy of notice from their intimate and confidential companionship with him whom this occasion especially honors. The four included (besides Mr. Weld) John Greenleaf Whittier, the poet and consecrated champion of universal liberty, Elizur Wright, and Hon. Arnold Buffum, so long Mayor of Lynn, the senior of the group in years, having been born as early as 1782.

On the 4th of December, 1886, Mrs. Cordelia A. Payson, of Hyde Park, gave a reception at her home on Fairmount, under the auspices of the Thought Club, in honor of Mr. Whittier's birthday, just passed, and invited three of the *quartette*, Whittier, Wright and Buffum, to meet Mr. Weld, and together extend congratulations to Mr. Whittier upon the completion of the task to which he had, together with them, devoted his life. It fell to my lot to offer

the birthday tribute, partly in verse and partly in prose, and, under instructions of the Hyde Park Thought Club, the same was published and sent to Mr. Whittier.* His response was as follows:

Oak Knob, Danvers, 12 mo. 10, 1886.

GENERAL H. B. CARRINGTON,

Dear Friend:— I am glad of the opportunity which thy kind note offered me, to thank thee for thy contribution to the exercises of the "Thought Club" of Hyde Park, on the 4th instant. I wish I could feel that I deserve the high compliment of thy tender and beautiful words, but I am truly grateful for them, notwithstanding.

I have tried to serve the cause of Freedom and Humanity, by speech and pen, while others, like thyself, have enforced their stern and righteous lessons in the dread arbitrament of the battle-field.

The incident of John Brown's address to thee and thy schoolmates, so long ago, is noteworthy. One boy, at least, took to heart the lesson and made it the rule of his life. I am very truly thy friend, JOHN G. WHITTIER.

He wrote from Amesbury, under date of June 7, 1890, in part as follows: "I am glad that my dear friend Weld is recovered from his illness. I have had some trouble with the fever and ague, and am still suffering from its effects. Will thee kindly remember me to dear Weld, and believe me, with high respect and esteem, thy aged friend, JOHN G. WHITTIER."

On the 14th of July, 1887, he wrote from Centre Harbor, N. H. "The passing away of our friends Buffum and Wright admonishes me that the end of earth to me also is near. I am almost the last of the old Anti-Slavery company. Of the sixty-three signers of the original Declaration of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833, Robert Purvis and myself alone are left."

"P. S. I am glad to hear of my dear friend Weld's health and vigor. He is one of the noblest men I ever knew, God bless him!"

On the 4th of January, 1889, he also wrote, "If thee see my dear old friend Theodore D. Weld, will thee give him my love. The death of several has left him and myself alone." The evening might be spent in similar proof of the tender relations between these two heroes who had united their lives in one common consecration to human liberty.

Mr. Weld, himself, was born at Hampton, Connecticut, Nov. 23, 1803. One who knew him well says, in a diary, still preserved,

[* The Tribute appears at the end of this article.—ED.]

"Weld was an athlete, even in boyhood. He antedated Sam Patch in leaping from high trees into deep water, and beat Pontiac himself for riding down straddles. But for his midnight drowning in the ice locks of Alum River, from which he was barely restored, he would have lasted into the twentieth century."

He entered Exeter, a small boy, at the age of ten, but failing eyesight compelled him to leave for Philadelphia. In 1833 he became Secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and also initiated a system of Manual Labor schools, of which notice will again be made. As a student at Lane Theological Seminary, at Cincinnati, he soon attracted attention by his wonderful vocal and oratorical powers, which would hold vast audiences in rapturous delight, or arouse them to wild passion of approval or dissent. Mobs repeatedly attempted to drown his voice, and, as often, police protection was needed to save him from violence, although his nerve never weakened and he never exhibited fear as to the outcome of desperate and impassioned appeals in behalf of humanity. In a diary of Elizabeth Whittier, sister of the poet, his visits to her brother are described as "if an archangel had entered their home," and her language halts in the attempt to describe "the magical power and richness of his voice, the benignity of his manner, and the Godlike attributes of his very presence."

President Joseph R. Tuttle, late of Wabash College, then a student in Lane Seminary, took notes of one great speech of this "Thunderer of the West" and contributed it as "The masterpiece of American eloquence for liberty," to the "Patriotic Reader," now in use in our own schools as well as those of Boston, Philadelphia, and other chief cities. With all this matchless eloquence, fearlessness and aggressiveness of statement, he was thoroughly gentle, mode t, self-denying, charitable and magnanimous. A few incidents mark his type of character during his student years. Class jealousies were so rife that lots were demanded as to choice of rooms, of which there were indeed too few. The exicitement became heated. Weld, upon drawing second choice, declined to use it, preferring to take his chances at the end. The lottery fell through and an amicable adjustment was realized. A

slovenly aud unsavory candidate for a room could find no roommate. Weld offered him a part of his room. A deep well, lined with moss-covered stone, was dangerous, but required clearing. No one would either volunteer or obey orders to descend and clear it out. Weld made the descent cheerfully, did the work well, hoping that "the well was all right at last." He assisted in organizing a negro school in a church basement, and although three young ladies were nominally in charge, several students took their turn in teaching geography, grammar and arithmetic. The success was moderate, until Weld proposed to *start hymns*, for a *change*. This was a new inspiration, and after the experiment was a success, he triumphantly exclaimed at the close of the exercise, "Bless the Lord! they can sing!" An English abolitionist sent him a desk, and with it $25 in gold. This he spent for the school, although his own brother immediately received a letter, "begging for a little money, just to buy a few shirts." This unselfishness marked his entire life.

Upon leaving the Seminary for more open public life as a travelling anti-slavery orator, he met frequent opposition from mobs. Having secured a church at Granville, Ohio, for a lecture, a mob at its close threatened to destroy the building if he again attempted to occupy its platform. Upon meeting the trustees and stating the threat, he responded to their anxious inquiry as to what was to be done, "Let them do it if they dare. I will then speak standing upon its foundation!" To a committee of the mob who repeated the threat, he sent this message: "Come on! Come on! We will entertain you, but you must bring your own winding sheets. I can't supply them!" He then delivered six lectures without interruption. At Painesville, Ohio, a stalwart ruffian beat a bass drum near his stand to drown his voice. His disregard of the instrument, his powerful voice, captivating manner, and graceful bearing, so impressed his audience, that one of the most violent of the threatening mob suddenly rushed at the drum and kicked the head, yelling, "I'm bound to hear him through. Be decent as *he* is, if you know how!" He left the ground with cheers instead of hisses. His fairness, sincerity,

fervor and courage, with a remarkably assertive physique, brought victory. Even as late as 1863, Rev. S. J. May, of Syracuse, declared that "Wendell Phillips, as an orator, was his only rival in the cause of liberty"; but failure of his voice silenced his later participation in similar engagements.

It was at one of the Manual Labor Boarding Schools, located at Torringford, Conn., and conducted by Rev. Erasmus Goodman, the Congregational minister, and Dr. Erastus Hudson, the village physician, both noted abolitionists, that John Brown, coming from his home at New Hartford, addressed the pupils upon the horrors of the slave trade, showing diagrams of slave-ship decks and their treatment. The late Rev. Dr. W. W. Patton, President of Howard University, Washington, has passed away, and no other pupil than myself is living. Both teachers were afterwards mobbed, Mr. Goodman dying in a hospital at Chicago, where Dr. Patton administered to his dying needs. John Brown, overwhelmed by his theme, called for a rising vote of all who would seek the termination of human slavery upon reaching manhood, and his famous words of blessing upon those who stood to their feet were never forgotten by the class thus addressed. Rev. Horace Day, a Yale graduate, the Latin Instructor, recently deceased, was the instructor who, at the request of the visitor, called up the Geography Class to hear his appeal. [See NOTE.]

In 1841 Mr. Weld became editor of the American Anti-Slavery publications at Washington, D. C., and was the especial companion of those members of Congress who favored the "Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia." In 1864 he established at Inglewood, New Jersey, a school (said to be the first) for the joint education of both white and black youth. He had married Miss Angeline Emily Grimke, daughter of Judge John Grimke

NOTE.—John Brown's strange words to the Torringford School boys, as given by Dr. Patton to the students of Howard University many years ago, and as afterwards confirmed by Mr. Day, were these: "Now, may God Almighty, my Father, your Father, and the African's Father; Jesus of Nazareth, my Saviour, your Saviour, and the African's Saviour, and the Holy Ghost, my Comforter, your Comforter, and the African's Comforter, bring you early to Jesus, and enable you to redeem your pledge."

of South Carolina, in 1828, who joined the Friends in Philadelphia in 1835, and she at once emancipated the slaves inherited from her parents' property. In 1827 he published a book upon the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and another upon "The Bible on Slavery;" in 1841 he published "American Slavery as it is, of 1,000 Voices," and in London, the same year, a volume entitled "Slavery and the Slave Trade, as it is in the United States." Others present will give his record in the various trusts held by him since his residence in Hyde Park. My personal relations with Mr. Whittier brought Mr. Weld and myself into very close companionship soon after my removal here from Boston, and his exalted spirituality comported fully with his undying devotion to whatever elevated American youth as well as men. His sphere of thought seemed to emit a divine radiance that illumined his very face, fascinating all with whom he had intercourse. His devotion to Mr Whittier had no limit. Even when the poet wrote sarcastic but half-playful verses, upon his *deserting him* and *taking a wife*, even declining to attend the the ceremony, there was no jog in their common step, and the "playful doggerel," as Mr. Weld styled the production, was a passing jest.

A few words are justly due to the memory of the other two, who visited Hyde Park together, and rightly have a place in our local historical record. Arnold Buffum, once Mayor of Lynn, born in Smithfield, R. I., in 1782, was a warm friend of Lafayette and was his guest in Paris. Lafayette, with the approval of Washington, had bought a plantation worked by slaves, to test the possibility of giving them education and mechanical training in connection with their emancipation. Buffum also escorted Frederick Douglass on his first trip to England, as well as defied conductors who refused Mr. Douglass a seat in the car with him when first visiting Lynn. In 1832 he was associated with Garrison in the publication of the "Emancipator" and was President of the New England Anti-Slavery Society.

Elizur Wright, another of the quartette, was born in 1804; graduated at Yale in 1836; was also Secretary of the American

Anti-Slavery Society during 1833, and for a time editor of the "Emancipator." He published "Human Rights" in 1834-5, and soon after published, in London, an "Introduction to Whittier's Ballads."

In this fitly-named "Weld Hall," with his life-like portrait smiling upon our interview, it may not be too much to say, that as a friend and example to our youth, a pattern of good citizenship, and a model of Christian grace, bearing and accomplishments, we have yet to place upon our records the name of any to be classed as his superior.

Mrs. Albert E. Bradley, President of the Thought Club, upon being introduced, presented with appropriate words a beautiful laurel wreath as a tribute from the Club to Mr. Weld, one of the founders and teachers of the Club and always its warm friend. Among other things, she related a personal reminiscence showing his fatherly love for all mothers and children.

ADDRESS OF MRS. CORDELIA A. PAYSON.

If we may not say that the Thought Club sprang from the brain of Theodore Weld, as Minerva from Jupiter, we may affirm that he was present, among the feminine divinities that projected the club, and assisted in their councils. The paramount idea of the association was to exercise a broadening influence and to help woman to become intellectually all that her God-given endowments claimed for her, to set before her the nobler incentives to study and self-culture and thought communion. Mr. Weld was made an honorary member, and was a fine Shakspearian scholar, although not taking up the study until he was fifty years of age. His King Lear and his Macbeth were masterly conceptions. All this wealth of culture was given freely and unostentatiously to the Thought Club. His classes and lectures in Boston and vicinity were highly estimated. His battle for humanity had left him not in the vigor of his career, when Garrison called him "The lion-hearted and invincible Weld."

He brought not only rich scholarship, but a soul consecrated to humanity, into our Club. He would come in and take some retired

seat, refusing to accept any chair of honor that had been arranged for him. But wherever he sat, there was the tone-center. Very noticeable in his manner was his appreciation and discernment of their intellectual gifts in all his intercourse with the members.

The equivalent of a University course in English literature, and a collateral course in English history, made up an early calendar. Into our little group of "immortals," Father Weld seemed to introduce Shakespeare and Milton in their bodily presence. "Paradise Lost" was to him a sublime oratorio. One of his utterances was that Shakespeare, next to the Bible, is our best master of idiomatic English, the stanchest bulwark of our good old Saxon.

Mrs. Payson read a personal letter from the poet Whittier, rendering a fine tribute to Mr. Weld.

ADDRESS OF WILBUR H. POWERS.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

You have well said, Mr. Chairman, that this was not down on the program. In fact, it seems to be down on me, as I had no idea until my name was called that I was expected to say anything this evening.

The Chairman:— That is so.

As I have listened to the remarks this evening in memory of our distinguished fellow-townsman, Theodore D. Weld, the idea has been impressed and re-impressed, what a splendid thing it is to hold dear the brave acts and noble deeds of those who have lived among us. A people which remembers its heroes and emblazons their splendid achievements on the scroll of fame speaks volumes for their own character and tends to make their own time historic.

I well remember Theodore D. Weld. When I knew him I was young and he was old. His silvery locks resting upon his broad shoulders, his massive head tipped forward, his keen and kindly eye, with the front of Jove, made him an impressive figure to look upon.

Just think of the times in which he lived and the important part he took in those times! The nation was divided over the

slavery question. Aristocracy, wealth, culture, society, church, even the law of the land fostered and sustained the institution of slavery. But his conscience said slavery is a sin, a curse to both black and white, therefore it must be abolished. In clarion tones, with a few associates at first, but with an ever-widening circle, he threw his heart and soul into the work, regardless of opposition and persecution, fearless in the face of mobs, cutting his way by keen argument to the ever-changing conscience of the multitude, winning converts all the time.

Think of the men with whom he associated and whose names have been mentioned here to-night, leaders in history. It was a grand work and nobly done.

You have spoken of his love for his town. No one could doubt it. He knew his duty and he did it well. The performance of every-day duty did not annoy him as it seems to annoy some people.

You have spoken of his devotion to his church for which sacrifice was a pleasure. It is easy for great souls to be grand for a day, to rise at some time to great heights, and to be ready to sacrifice all, even life itself, on the altar of conscience. But it is hard to meet the petty details of every-day life as you find it, with its irritations and annoyances, its misunderstandings and misinterpretations, its bickerings and faultfindings, its weaknesses and failures, its hopes and fears, its longings and disappointments, and still keep the soul sweet. But these details never seemed to trouble Mr. Weld. If they did, the public never knew it. They tended rather to give him an opportunity to use his gifts for the benefit of others.

But, we must not limit him to his church or his town. They were dear to his heart, of course, but his whole life shows that he was too broad to be confined to the horizon of his church or town or to any race. No church, no town, no nation, no race could command his sole attention. The whole world came within the purview of his thought and sympathy.

He walked our streets, was a citizen of our town, and helped our people. But his mind reached out to all climes and peoples,

and he was equally ready to lay plans for the development and improvement of them all.

His heart went out to all conditions and classes, and his time and his purse were the ever-ready servants of his sympathy.

His soul was linked with Heaven.

ADDRESS OF FRANCIS W. DARLING.

Mr. Chairman:

Some of those who have spoken to you to-night knew Mr. Weld through a longer period of years than I, and yet, during the last twelve or fifteen years of his life, perhaps I knew him as intimately as any. It is to those years and my impressions then gained that I must confine myself. Others may tell you of his many years of consecrated action on the rostrum and in the study; years of unremitting devotion and cordial self-sacrifice; a long half century of noble endeavor in the cause of universal liberty. But when I first came to know him, he was a very old man. His life work had been done, or so, at least, he imagined. I remember well my introduction to him. I was acquainted with the great labor of his life. I knew him to be a great man, I felt him to be a good man. I take it, however, that with most great and good men, one would find the intensity of the halo somewhat diminished during twelve or fifteen years of subsequent intimate personal contact. And yet every year I came to know him better, it was to love him more. He was a wellspring of joy and gladness to his friends, from which they quaffed many a copious draft of cheer and comfort. He never permitted himself or others to despond in any good work. His faith was inspiring, his counsel always conservative, his energy sublime.

Mr. Weld was one of a mere handful of men and women who founded the Unitarian Church in this town and for a quarter of a century was the President of its society. Of broad and liberal faith, he had none of that opinionated bigotry which sometimes accompanies it and which sees no good outside. His kindly, genial soul went out to all those who, under whatever banner, were fighting the cause of Christ on earth. And I believe, if

there had been no Unitarian Church in the community, he would have fought just as valiantly and just as energetically within the fold of some other denomination.

The world lost a great philanthropist in not making Mr. Weld a rich man. His generosity knew no bounds of self-interest or even prudence. I remember one occasion among others when we were raising money at the church for some outside charity, I noticed that Mr. Weld's name led all others in the amount of his subscription. I took the liberty of remonstrating with him by saying that there were others who could afford to do much more than he, and that he ought not to deny himself unnecessarily. He said to me, "I take it kindly what you say, but there is one truth I have learned in my long life, and that is, that self-sacrifice for the sake of others is the highest type of happiness." "I know," he added with a smile, "you would not deprive me of a great pleasure."

His love of children had in it that delicacy and adaptability which made them responsive. In the Sunday School he was a most faithful attendant, always reading the lessons and singing the hymns with the children. They all loved him and called him Father Weld. Something of the nobility and purity of his character must have gone forth into their young lives, and I believe that the children of fifteen or twenty years ago are better men and women to-day than otherwise they would have been.

I asked him once, "What has been the happiest period of your life?" He answered, "The happiest period with me has been since I was seventy-five years old. I have been growing happier every year since."

You do well, members of the Historical Society and the Thought Club, to pay this loving tribute to his memory. The trustees of the Public Library have done well to name this beautiful little hall in his honor. To those of us who knew him, however, his memory is his monument.

How vivid such a monument may sometimes be, was evidenced to me one evening last winter. I was sitting at the play in Boston. Julius Cæsar was being presented by Mr. Mansfield's

company. It was the last scene of the tragedy, a portion of the battle-field at Philippi; Brutus had just fallen upon his sword; the defeated army had drawn off. Suddenly was heard the on-rushing of the victorious hosts. At their head came Antony and Octavius in the proud moment of success. As Antony discovered Brutus' body, he rushed over and knelt for a moment beside it. Then rising, with tears in his eyes, he said:

> "This was the noblest Roman of them all.
> His life was gentle; and the elements
> So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
> And say to all the world, *this was a man.*"

Strange to say, the face and form, not of Brutus, but of Mr. Weld, rose before my view, and I thought of all those who had stood with him in the anti-slavery fight, some of whom had written their names higher than his on the scroll of fame, and I said to myself, after all, *he* was the noblest of them all. So, too, like Brutus, *his* life was gentle and the elements so mixed in *him* that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, *this was a man.*

I thank you for giving me this opportunity of paying my loving tribute to the memory of Hyde Park's first citizen.

ADDRESS OF EDWARD S. HATHAWAY.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

I esteem it a special honor that I have been invited to speak to you on this occasion of Mr. Weld in his relation to the Public Library. Having been with him a member of the first Board of Trustees, and for several years its Secretary, I was intimately associated with him; perhaps, from that relation, more so than any other member of the Board It was somewhat of a surprise to me, in looking up the matter for the little talk I am to make, to find that I am the only member of that first Board now living in Hyde Park. Of the nine men who constituted that body, five have passed over to the "silent majority," three have removed to other spheres of usefulness, and I alone am left to tell the story. To Mr. Weld, more than to any other man, the town is indebted

for its Public Library. Very early in the town history he began to move for its establishment. Through his efforts public sentiment was aroused on the question, and as a result of his labors, the town, in 1871, appointed a Library Committee to take the initiatory steps necessary to its foundation. At the first meeting of this Committee, held at the home of Mr. Alanson Hawley, a member of the Committee, and the father of Miss Hawley, who so long served as Assistant Librarian, and whose valued services are commemorated by the bronze tablet in the room below, Mr. Weld was chosen Chairman, and presented a draft of a plan for the establishment of the library drawn by his own hand, which was unanimously adopted. It is worthy of mention in this connection that Mr. Hawley pointed out to the Committee "more than one hundred new and valuable volumes, his donation to the Hyde Park Free Public Library, to be transferred to it as soon as its shelves should be in readiness." These, so far as I know, were the first books acquired, and formed the nucleus around which has gathered the present valuable collection which constitutes the library. So the work began. Donations of books were then solicited, and through personal subscriptions, a course of lectures and entertainments, and a town fair organized and conducted by the ladies of Hyde Park, all held during the fall and winter of 1871-2, about six thousand dollars was raised, and the library become an assured success. In all this preliminary work, Mr. Weld, as Chairman, sustained a large part.

At the Annual Town Meeting in 1872 the Committee presented its report in print, and recommended that "the Selectmen, the School Committee, the Town Treasurer, and the Town Clerk, be appointed a committee for the nomination of the Hyde Park Library Board." This Committee presented the names of the following persons, who were eleted as the first "Library Board:" Theodore D. Weld, *Rev. Perley B. Davis, †Rev. Isaac H. Gilbert, ‡Rev. E. A. Manning, §Rev. W. J. Corcoran, Edmund M. Lancaster, Hobart M. Cable, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, who declined to

* Pastor Congregational Church. † Pastor Baptist Church. ‡ Pastor Methodist Church. § Pastor Catholic Church.

serve (Charles W. W. Wellington being elected in her place), and Edward S. Hathaway.

Mr. Weld was made Chairman of the Board, and the work of gathering the library began. Room 3 in "Cobb's Block," so called, now known as "Fairmount Block," was secured as headquarters, and Mr. Wm. E. Foster, from the Providence Athenæum, was chosen for the first librarian, in September, 1873. Early in the next year the work had so far progressed that on the evening of March 4, 1874, public inauguration services were held in "Neponset Hall," a fine building standing on the site now occupied by Brown's ("Neponset") Block, and the next day, March 5, 1874, the library, with upwards of three thousand volumes on its shelves, was opened to the public in what was then known as "Connor's Block," now "Union Block," occupying the westerly end of the building; the library room embracing those now occupied by Mr. Bunton, Mr. Bleakie, and the Board of Health; and the present office of the Water Company serving as the Trustees' and Librarian's room.

In 1883, these quarters proving too straight for its growth, the library was moved to "Odd Fellows' Block." In 1898, to meet its enlarged and still growing needs, the town voted to build, and in September, 1899, it took possession of its permanent quarters and the doors of this building were thrown open to the public. With its later history you are all familiar. At the present time it numbers over thirty-two thousand volumes, more than ten times its original number, and has shelf accommodation for sixteen thousand more. And for this result, in which we all take pride, the town is indebted to Mr. Weld. It was his eye that caught the vision, his brain that gave it shape, and largely his hand that wrought it out. Its accomplishment was his chosen line of public service, his one public ambition; and to its achievement he brought that nobility of character which marked him everywhere in everything he undertook.

After nine years of service as Chairman of the Library Committee and the Board of Trustees, he resigned that position and his membership in the Board, January 1, 1880. In all these years

he never missed a meeting of the body. As showing his estimate of the responsibility of the position, and the spirit of fidelity which pervaded his every relation in life, I quote from his letter of resignation:

"Having, as its chairman for the last nine years, attended all its monthly and other meetings, I find now that I can do it no longer. As other responsibilities, which I cannot lay aside, so tax my time as to leave me no alternative, I accept the necessity and resign.

Regarding membership in the board as a sacred trust, I cannot retain it unless I perform the duties it presupposes and enjoins."

The estimate placed upon his service by his associates upon the Board is shown by the following, taken from their report to the town, as it appears in the printed Town Report for that year:

"Since the organization of this body, on the 15th of July, 1872, up to the meeting at which his resignation was presented, he has never missed a single meeting, and by his untiring interest in all things pertaining to the affairs of the Library has done more than any other person to place it in the position it holds to-day, an honor alike to itself and to the town. To Mr. Weld, more than to any other one man, the citizens owe the existence of their Library."

In their reply to his letter of resignation, over the signature of Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., in behalf of the Board, they emphasize this opinion by saying, looking back to the first meeting, previously mentioned:

"And, sir, we believe we trench upon the claim of no other person when we say that, from that time to the present, you have been the prime mover and the guiding spirit in the establishment and conducting of the beneficent work."

Such, then, was Mr. Weld in his relation to the Public Library. From a long and close association with him as Secretary of the Board, probably in closer relation than any other member of the body, I speak from personal knowledge in corroboration and emphasis of all that has been said of him. Pre-eminently fitted by his tastes, his training, and his knowledge of books, for the difficult task laid upon him, a courtly gentleman of the old school, he was the soul of honor, loyalty and fidelity. In all my association with him I never heard him speak an unkind word, nor

impugn the motives of any man. With absolute honesty and singleness of purpose himself, he accorded to every man the same virtues of which he was so largely the personification.

Upon the bronze tablet in St. Paul's, London, erected in memory of Sir Christopher Wren, are inscribed these words: "If you would see his monument, look around you." Particularly applicable, it seems to me, are these words to him whose memory we honor to-day.

Assembled in this hall bearing his honored name, his kindly face beaming down upon us from its wall; in this building, the material embodiment of his ambition, aims, and hopes, the permanent home of the library he toiled so long, so earnestly, and so faithfully to establish, a monument more enduring than marble or bronze, it is eminently fitting that on the one hundredth anniversary of his birthday his friends and fellow-citizens are gathered here to render their tribute of honor and regard to the memory of Theodore D. Weld.

ADDRESS OF CHARLES G. CHICK.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

When notified by the Committee that I was to speak upon Mr. Weld as a member of the School Board, I felt that the selection should have been of one who had served with him in that capacity. I looked about, that I might suggest a more appropriate person. I went to the town records, and much to my surprise, I found my own service upon the School Committee antedated that of any person now living in our town. I did not serve, however, with our distinguished townsman, during his school service of about one year and a half as a School Committeeman. I was, however, a resident of the town during that time, and well remember the circumstances of his election and of his resignation from the Board, which was shortly followed by that of his associate, Rev. Perley B. Davis, now residing in West Roxbury.

Rumors were current at the time of an attempt, more or less successful, on the part of some members of the Committee, to use

their office for political ends. With my knowledge of the make-up of the Committee, I have no doubt that the rumor was correct. We who knew Mr. Weld will readily understand with what indignation and disgust such tactics must have filled him.

Mr. Weld's service, as I have said, was but short, and so far as the record goes it indicates a devotion to his duty and to the schools of the town. I cannot at this time confine myself to his career upon the Committee, but I must speak of his interest in the schools after he left the Board. It is well known that for many years it was customary for the annual closing exercises of the schools to be held in the respective buildings, and during my long service I cannot recall a year at the Fairmount School, which was near his home, when Mr. Weld was not almost the first to greet me and express his interest in the school and children, and encourage me by his words of cheer.

Nor was it in the schools alone that Mr. Weld was interested. This Historical Society was organized upon a call of which he was a signer, and even during his life he had its interests much at heart. I well remember a meeting held at Association Hall, early in the Society's history, when the outlook was dark and many were fearful of the failure of our enterprise. Mr. Weld took the floor, and in remarks full of interest and courage stimulated us younger men to persevere and not to give up a work which he considered so important to our community. I am sure his zeal upon that occasion gave new vigor to his associates, and the work went forward.

We meet to-night in Weld Hall, and it is in every way an appropriate place for this meeting. It is in the Public Library Building, and we have heard from one of his associates upon the Board of Trustees how much is due to Mr. Weld as a founder and promoter of this Library. This building is in one sense a monument to Mr. Weld's love for education. How full of courage he was! How his presence would cheer one to duty! Wherever good was to be done in our town, there would be found Mr. Weld.

GENERAL H. B. CARRINGTON'S TRIBUTE,

In response to the Sentiment, "We honor John G. Whittier, the Christian Poet and Patriot," at the "Whittier Evening" of the Thought Club of Hyde Park, December 4, 1886.

On the sharp Sicilian promontory, past which the dreaded currents swept the tempest-driven mariner as he shunned Scylla, only the more to dread the sister rock, Charybdis, there lived an aged sire, whose life, just fading out, had been given to a single purpose from his early youth.

About his quiet cavern home, just on the cliff, the stunted stumps, trimmed closely, to suit their master's will, were strung with woven strands of silk, of varied size and length; and, save the random visits of such as sought his counsels, their tremulous response to the passing winds was his sole companionship.

He was the weather seer; and upon a stone, worn hollow by the use of years, he sat, hour after hour, with his chin bowed beneath his knees, supported by his hands, and his white beard and unclipped locks reaching to the earth, as he gave ear to the voices of the winds.

Not when the sharp treble screamed shrill notes, piercing painfully the ears of maidens clambering upward to seek some cheering words of lovers absent on the main; not when the deep-toned bass yielded its solemn melody and warning cadence, in unison with the surf that pounded the rocky coast below; but when each string just lent its burden to the chorus, not one lost, nor one oppressive, did his words declare the safety of those upon the sea, or bid his inquiring guests depart, to launch new ventures for happy issues.

The weather seer was wise, because he read aright the lesson of the winds, that harmony in law and action gives perfect safety in the realm of nature, and harmony is not sameness, but the sum of all influences maturing toward the Infinite.

Higher than nature in its strange and seemingly fantastic forms is the master work of nature's Master, *man*. Strange are the cords that vibrate in our souls. Now sharp, keen notes of strife; then stormy outbursts of fire and passion; and then, at once, the tenderest lullabies that woo the child's caress, and sighs as gentle as the whisper of the angels.

Man, who should be in full harmony of faculty and expression with those of the Infinite Father, is most discordant when life takes shape or mood from fitful eddies and yields not its every force to the complete control of Him who doeth all things well.

But life, thus chastened, poised and nerved, imparts fresh dignity to man. Its trenchant words or blows break rivets that hold the soul and forms of men in chains. Its gushing sympathies o'erflow the wastes of despairing anguish,

and lift the oppressed to cheer and hope and happiness. Envy, of such, is lost in the magic of their tender sway. Detraction shrinks away from the brightness of their benevolence. Passion is foiled by the supremacy of conscience, and the enmity of the bad finds no chance for assault, when that life is lived, alone to bless, and drops its charities and its goodness, like the clouds of heaven, for all alike.

There are *thoughts* and *times*, which, closely fitted,
Give birth to nations, grandeur to a life.
Enfolding in their marvellous embrace,
Such spur to action, and such lofty aims,
That perpetual fruitage is their end,
And all mankind take impress, never lost!

Such *thoughts*, from heaven derived, and nurtured, too,
Reflect the yearnings infinite which plead
For man's redemption from the curse of sin;
And when some human soul, by them controlled,
Commands its life to do their blessed work,
A brighter age begins, and man is saved.

Such *times* are burdened with the grievous ills
That mark the sweep of frenzied passion,
Grinding dependent ones beneath its heel;
And in the onslaught of the fearful hour,
Invoking e'en the spirits of the blest,
To cry in anguished sympathy, "How long!"

Blessed be they who live in times like these,
And, rising to the plane of stern demand,
Surrender thought, and self, and earthly gain,
To the mission of the solemn hour.
To rescue mortals—themselves immortal,
And thus take part in earth's deliverance.

I knew of one, whose thoughts, in just such times
Had caught their inspiring force from heavenly grace;
Whose heart beat true with "Over Heart" above;
Whose life took pattern from the Son of Man,
And humbly made His mission guide his own,
"Laying up treasure, that survives all else."

"O, loved of thousands," spared to us awhile,
Thy "hidden thoughts," thy "spirit tried and true,"
Thy "gentle deeds," thy words so full of power,
Shall never lose their gladsome, magic sway;
Shall never fail to nerve out heart and hand,
"Till Truth and Right shall reign, the earth throughout."

Poet and scholar, Christian, brother, friend,
Beloved of all, and in thy love embracing all;
Thy mission, like the misson of the Master,
But sought to bring again "God's image" fair
To suffering slave and struggling man, oppressed,
That earth might bear foretaste of paradise.

Stay, O stay! if thus the Father wills,
While yet, sweet "Freedom's Voices" fill the ear;
And in the fullness of thy work, well done,
Though canst rejoice with us, who honor thee,
That in the times when Liberty was lost,
Thy thoughts kept faith with God's, and freedom came.

The swift-winged hours shall bear us quickly hence,
And yet, the parting on this hither shore
Is but the change of guard in campaign watches;
And when the struggle ends in victory,
We'll tune our voices to the unison
Of ceaseless melody, in heaven, with thee.

JOHN ELIOT AND THE INDIAN VILLAGE AT NATICK.

BY ERASTUS WORTHINGTON.

[*This interesting paper was read, fifteen or twenty years ago, before both the Hyde Park and the Dedham Historical Societies. It is now re-published by special requests.*]

The story of the organized missionary efforts for the conversion and civilization of the Indians, which began in 1646, under the leadership of Rev. John Eliot, minister of Roxbury, forms one of the brightest chapters in the history of that time. With those efforts the town of Dedham and its early settlers had many varied and intimate relations. About nine miles from Dedham village, on the banks of the Charles river, on the site of the present village of South Natick, and including a portion of Wellesley, John Eliot established the principal Indian town which he called Natick, signifying "the place of hills." It was a town whose population was exclusively Indian, with a church whose members were all Indians under an Indian pastor and deacons, and whose civil and industrial affairs were managed by Indians, and which continued to exist as an Indian town for a century, and which entirely disappeared only with the extinction of its people. The town of Dedham may fairly consider the history of this almost forgotten town as a part of its own history, since it was formed by a grant from its territory, made with the formal consent of its inhabitants; its pastor, the Rev. John Allin, was one of the most active of Eliot's coadjutors, and upon the town records there appear several entries relating to its early history.

In the charter of the colony it is declared to be the principal end of the plantation to "win and unite the Indians to the Christian faith," of which Gov. Cradock in his letter of 1629 from

England had not failed to remind the colonists. In 1644 by an order of the General Court, the county courts were directed to take care that the Indians be civilized and instructed in the knowledge and worship of God, and the reverend elders were requested after mature deliberation to return what they thought about it. In 1646 by another order, a committee was appointed "with Mr. Shepard, Mr. Allin, and Mr. Eliot to treat for the purchase of lands for the encouragement of Indians to live in an orderly way among us." In October of the same year, Mr. Eliot first preached at Nonantum, where he was well received by Waban, the principal Indian of that neighborhood, a grave and serious man. He also held a lecture at Neponset which he continued for two years. In this work he was assisted by Mr. Allin of Dedham, and Mr. Shepard of Cambridge. So encouraged was he by the numbers and character of his hearers, that after four years, he proposed to them that they should select some spot where they might dwell together in a town and be gathered into a church. The place they selected was Natick, then included in the grants to the Dedham proprietors. The following entry upon the Dedham Records shows how the matter was initiated:

"1650, 7, 21. Forasmuch as the satisfying of the motion about the accommodation of the village to be erected for the Indians at Natick, is a matter of great concernment in many respects, it is thought meet to nominate and depute the men whose names are hereunder written, to take a careful and special view of the lands, in proposition to that end, who are also desired to make returns of their apprehensions therein to the Selectmen of the town. Eleazer Lusher, Fra: Chickering, Sergt. Fisher, Lieut. Fisher, Anthony Fisher, Sen.: Ensign Phillips, Jno. Dwight, John Haward. John Gaye, Thos. Wright, Timo. Dwight."

"1651, 8, 20. A certificate is recorded that the inhabitants of Dedham have chosen and authorized our beloved brethren Lieut. Joshua Fisher and Sergt. Daniel Fisher to treat and conclude with the much honored General Court now assembled at Boston, or any town, person or persons, for and in behalf of said town of Dedham, in any case concerning the accommodation of the Indians, the inhabitants there, and also the accepting and receiving any lands, if any be tendered in exchange, or anything that is necessary to be considered therein according to their best discretion."

In 1651 the General Court, in answer to the petition of John Eliot of Roxbury and upon motion of the inhabitants of Dedham, for the futherance of the Indian plantation at Natick, granted 2,000

acres within their boundaries, "and in case Mr. Eliot should desire more of Dedham land they may move the several towns to recompense Dedham for what land they shall part with over and above the 2,000 acres."

The building of the town had already begun. The work was done mainly by the Indians themselves. The town was laid out with three long streets, two on the north side and one on the south side of the river. They also built a fine, high foot-bridge with an arch over the river, the foundations of which were secured by stone. A weir was also built to catch the alewives. Each family had a house lot. The dwellings generally were Indian wigwams, built with small poles fixed in the ground, bent and fastened together and covered neatly with bark stripped from the trees when the sap was up, and were tight and warm. A hole in the top served for a chimney. There were a few houses built after the manner of the settlers, but these are said not to have been as comfortable as the wigwams, and the Indians were inclined to keep to their wigwams. These wigwams varied in size; some twenty and some forty feet long. The door was always shut by a mat falling as people went in and out. They could prevent the smoke by means of a mat hung on the windward side. In the greater houses they made two, three, or four fires at a distance from each other. They made a kind of couch raised about a foot high from the earth, covered with boards, upon which mats and sometimes bear skins and deer skins were placed. These couches were six or eight feet broad, and might be drawn near to the fire or kept at a distance from it. Gookin says: "I have often lodged in their wigwams; and have found them as warm as the best English houses." In the centre of the village the Indians built a large, handsome fort, circular in form and palisaded with trees. In the centre of this fort they built, after the English fashion, a building about 50x25 feet, which served for a meeting-house and a schoolhouse. Gov. Endicott describes its construction in these words: "To tell you of their industry and ingenuity in building of a house after the English manner, the hewing and squaring of their timber, the sawing of the boards themselves, and making

of a chimney in it, making the ground sills and wall plates and mortising and letting the studs into them artificially, there being but one Englishman, a carpenter, to show them, being but two days with them, is remarkable." The upper room of this building was used by the Indians to hang their skins and other things of value. In a corner of this room there was an apartment partitioned off with a bed and bedstead in it, for the use of Mr. Eliot. It appears from the Dedham record that in 1659 land and timber was granted to the Indians on the south side of the river for a saw mill. It is not certain whether this saw mill was ever completed and operated, however. The Indians were supplied with spades, hoes, axes and other farming implements. They planted apple trees, and orchards were begun. They could mow grass well and "made drums with heads and brasses very neatly and artificially." Many of them cut their hair and adopted the English apparel.

In August, 1651, about one hundred of the Indians met and adopted a system of government for the town. Under the advice of Mr. Eliot it was like that which Jethro proposed to Moses in the wilderness for the Israelites. They chose one ruler for a hundred, two rulers for fifties and ten rulers of tens. They adopted a solemn covenant in which they declared, "The Lord is our judge, the Lord is our law-giver, the Lord is our king." Waban was chosen a ruler of fifty. They had an Indian schoolmaster, who could read and spell English very well and who also taught writing.

The building up of this Indian village was a work of some two years, but the gathering of a church required still greater circumspection. Although there were seven towns of Praying Indians in the Massachusetts Colony, one being at Punkapog, where William Ahaton was ruler and teacher, under the guidance of the Rev. John Eliot, Jr., a son of Mr. Eliot. Yet Natick was the largest and was deemed the model of the praying towns. "The better and the wisest sort," says Mr. Eliot, "had for some years inquired after church estate, baptism and the rest of the ordinances of God, in the observation of which they see the godly

English to walk. I have from time to time delayed them upon this point, that until they were come up to unto civil cohabitation, government and labor, which a fixed condition of life will put them upon, they were not so capable of being intrusted with the treasures of Christ." But in 1650. finding they had come under civil order, fixed themselves in habitation and had shown the fruits of their own labor in the building they had erected and in the construction of a meeting-house, Mr. Eliot says the argument for delay was taken away. But still he moved slowly in the solemn and important business. During the summer, sometimes on the Sabbath and sometimes on lecture days, he called the Indians together to make their confessions and give their knowledge and experiences. These were all written down, and "being hopeful," he says, that there was fit matter among them for a church, he appointed a day for assembling the Elders of the neighboring churches. to hear these confessions read for their advice. It was indeed a solemn and imposing assembly. Governor Endicott with about twenty horsemen made the journey from Boston, spending the night previous at Dedham. Among the elders were Mr. Wilson of Boston and Mr. Mather of Dorchester.

Gov. Endicott thus describes his visit to Natick, October 13, 1651. in writing to the Society in England for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Heathen natives in New England. "Truly, Gentlemen, had you been ear and eye witnesses of what I saw and heard on a lecture day among them about three weeks since, you could not but be affected therewith as I was. To speak truly, I could hardly refrain tears from very joy to see their diligent attention to the word first taught by one of the Indians, who before the exercises prayed for the manner devoutly and reverently (the matter I did not so well understand), but it was with such reverence, zeal, good affection and distinct utterance, that I could not but admire it; his prayer was about a quarter of hour or more, as we judged it; then he took his text, and Mr. Eliot, their teacher, told us that were English the place (there were some ministers and diverse other godly men that attended me

hither): his text was in Matt. 13, 44, 45, 46. He continued his exercise full half an hour or more, as I judged it, his gravity and utterance was indeed very commendable; which being done, Mr. Eliot taught in the Indian tongue about three-quarters of an hour, as near as I could guess; the Indians, which were in number, men and women, near about one hundred, seemed the most of them so to attend him (the men especially) as if they would lose nothing of what was taught them, which reflected much upon some of our English hearers. After all, there was a psalm sung in the Indian tongue and Indian meter, but to an English tune, read by one of themselves, that the rest might follow, and he read it very distinctly without missing a word, as we could judge, and the rest sang cheerfully and pretty tunably. I rode on purpose thither, being distant from my dwelling about thirty-eight or forty miles, and truly I account it one of the best journeys I made these many years."

In 1654 the Indians were again examined by the Elders at Roxbury, who seemed to have apprehension, lest they might not be fitted for church membership. Finally in 1660, the church was formed of baptized Indians, both men and women. The number is not stated, but in 1670, according to Hutchinson, there were between forty and fifty communicants and there were two Indian teachers, John and Anthony, who were reputed to be grave and pious men. The number of inhabitants at this time was estimated at one hundred and forty-five.

Mr. Eliot was enabled to carry on his work among the Indians by pecuniary contributions sent from England, where it excited great interest. A corporation was created by an act of Parliament for the "Propagation of the Gospel among the Heathen natives in New England" through which collections were made and regularly transmitted. A very curious and interesting series of seven pamphlets, bearing quaint titles, written by Eliot, Shepard, Wilson and Mayhew, giving very full and minute accounts of the work among the Indians, were published in London by this society from 1647 to 1655. There is also a full and accurate history written by Daniel Gookin, one of the magistrates of the

colony, and employed by the General Court for the civil government and conduct of the Indians in the Massachusetts Colony.

"It was the custom of Mr. Eliot," says Gookin, "the better to prepare and furnish them (the Indians) with abilities to explicate and apply the scripture, by setting up a lecture among them in logic and theology, once every fortnight all the summer, at Natick; and several of them, especially young men of acute parts, have gained much knowledge and are able to speak methodically and profitably unto any plain text of scripture. From this church and town of Natick hath issued forth as from a seminary of virtue and piety, divers teachers that are employed in several praying towns."

In the tracts before referred to are recorded many questions put by the Indians to Mr. Eliot at his lectures, which show how closely they comprehended the spiritual instruction they then received. Among them were such questions as these:

"If any talk of another man's faults and tell others of it, when he is not present to answer, is not that a sin?"

"Why must we love our enemies and how must we do it?"

"May a good man sin sometimes? Or may he be a good man and yet sin sometimes?"

"If a man be almost a good man and dieth, whither goeth his soul?"

"If a man think a prayer doth God know it, and will he bless him?"

"If a wicked man pray whether he doth make a good prayer, or when doth a wicked man make a good prayer?"

"Seeing the body sinneth, why should the soul be punished, and what punishment shall the body have?"

"I see why I must fear Hell and do so every day. But why must I fear God?"

"I find I want wisdom; what shall I do to be wise?"

"Can they in heaven see us here on earth?"

"How is the tongue like fire and like poison?"

"Seeing God promised Abraham so many children like the stars for multitude, why did he give him so few? And was it true?"

"Do not Englishmen spoil their souls to say a thing cost them more than it did? and is it not all one as to steal?"

"You say our body is made of clay. What is the sun and moon made of?"

"We are commanded to love the Sachem, but is the Sachem commanded to love us?"

"When Englishmen choose magistrates and ministers how do they know who be good men that they dare trust?"

These are but a few of the questions selected from many others covering a wide range upon matters of ethics and theology which were put to Mr. Eliot by his Indian hearers. They certainly show that these apparently stolid savages, when their mental powers became quickened, were very acute to draw fine and just distinctions in morals, and to endeavor to penetrate the most profound mysteries of spiritual truths.

In 1647 the General Court had passed an order authorizing the establishment of courts in the Indian towns, to hear and determine all civil and criminal cases, not being capital and concerning the Indians only. The Indian Sachems might issue writs of summons or attachment and appoint constables to execute their orders and judgments. A marshal general having a jurisdiction in all the praying towns was appointed by the General Court. In Natick, Waban was the magistrate and there were two constables chosen yearly. Of Waban as a magistrate, Mr. Eliot says "that his gift lay in ruling, judging of cases, wherein he is patient, constant and prudent, insomuch that he is much respected among them." There are two reported cases in Waban's court that are somewhat amusing and very aptly illustrate the characteristics of the Indian in his manner of thought and expression. A warrant issued by him for the arrest of a drunken Indian, ran thus:

"You, you big constable, quick you catch 'um Jeremiah Offecow, strong you hold 'um, safe you bring 'um, afore me. Waban, Justice of Peace."

When Waban was asked what he would do when Indians got drunk and quarrelled, he gave this just and impartial opinion: "Tie um all up and whip um plaintiff, and whip um 'fendant, and whip um witness."

Waban seemed to have impressed all who knew him as a man of sincerity and real dignity of character. From the time he first welcomed Eliot to his wigwam at Nonantum, to his death, he exercised a great influence among his people, and his life was consistent with his Christian profession. He married a daughter of the Sachem of Musketaquid (Concord). His age was nearly the same as that of Mr. Eliot, and he lived to be upwards of seventy

years. Piambon was the next man to Waban and was a ruler of ten at Natick. The teachers of the town were Anthony and John Speen, who according to Gookin were grave and pious men. Capt. Peter Ephraim commanded the Indian company and rendered very efficient service during Philip's war. The marshal general of all the praying Indian towns was Capt. Josiah or Pennahannit, who dwelt at Nashobah (Littleton).

It must not be understood that the remarkable success which attended Mr. Eliot's work at Natick during the first years proceeded without encountering serious obstacles. But for the money and sympathy received from England, its progress would have been slow and feeble. Mr. Eliot was cordially sustained by the Governor and the magistrates as well as by the leading Puritan ministers. But aside from these, it is evident that the body of the settlers viewed the undertaking with indifference if not with hostility. The natural antipathies of a civilized race against a barbarous race had then, as always, the full sway. Dedham had freely given up a large portion of its territory and had granted further privileges to the Indians, but it had been done on the condition that they should lay down all claims in the town elsewhere, set no traps in uninclosed lands, and if more than 2,000 acres were required, the town should receive recompense from the other towns. But there soon arose a grave controversy respecting boundary lines. The original consent of the town was given that the lands should be taken on the north side of the river. But the Indians had not yet learned the meaning of the ownership of lands, over which they had been accustomed to range at will, nor to respect their neighbors' landmarks. This is a degree of civilization to which many white men have never attained. The Indians proceeded to occupy and improve two large fields on the south side of the river, which were common and undivided and were wanted by the Dedham settlers for themselves.

All attempts at negotiation failed and a petition to the General Court for relief was referred to the County Court. In 1661, the town began a suit to try the title, and it appears on our records

that "Timo: Dwight and Edward Richards were appointed a committee to provide for the entertainment of those who attended as witnesses the trial of the suit in Boston." The town was represented by Lieut. Joshua Fisher and Ensign Daniel Fisher, and Mr. Eliot appeared for Natick. The evidence was taken in writing and is still preserved in the State archives. The jury found for the plantiff, the town of Dedham, but the magistrates refused this verdict. The town thereupon petitioned the deputies, who referred the matter to a commission of competent and disinterested men to set out the lands of the Indians, being of opinion that while the legal right of Dedham could not be denied, yet the Indians should not be dispossessed. The commissioners recommended that eight thousand acres be granted to Dedham, or £500 sterling be paid in compensation for the lands taken beyond the original grant of two thousand acres. The General Court thereupon granted eight thousand acres of land in any convenient place or places, not exceeding two, where it could be found free of former grants, if Dedham should accept the offer. The town accepted the grant and located their land at Petomtuck, the Indian name for Deerfield.

But the peace and prosperity of Natick was destined to receive a far ruder shock in the outbreak of Philip's war. In 1675 it had reached its highest point of success. Many of the praying Indians at Natick belonged to the Nipmucks who lived in the interior of the colony. Philip early endeavored to incite these people against the English settlers, and at Hassanamesit (Grafton) the praying Indian town was broken up, as some of the Indians had joined the side of Philip. Some of the outrages were ascribed to these praying Indians. The horrors of the Indian attacks upon the settlements threw the colony into a state of panic which allowed of no discrimination between friend or foe, if he was an Indian. At this time there were fourteen praying Indian towns in the colony, with a population, according to Gookin, of 1100. But with few exceptions all these Indians were allies of the settlers. Waban had early notified the settlers of Philip's warlike plans. John Wessansmon, a Natick schoolmaster, had told the Governor

of Weymouth that Philip was about to make an attack, and his murder, instigated by Philip, was the occasion of the first attack. All the Indians at Natick were firm in their adhesion to the side of the settlers. Eliot and Gookin pleaded in vain that Natick might be undisturbed, and thereby stood in danger of violence to themselves. In October, 1675, Waban and the rest of his people were taken from their houses and carried to Deer Island in Boston Harbor, where they spent the winter. Here they endured unspeakable hardships for want of proper shelter and insufficiency of food, so that many fell sick and died. In May, 1676, the popular clamor having in a degree subsided, these poor people were brought back to their desolate village to occupy their former habitations. The injustice of their treatment, however, did not cause them to swerve in their fidelity to the cause of the Colonists. Capt. Ephraim, with his company of twenty-nine Indians, while his people were suffering their temporary banishment, remained to do efficient service. During the winter, in January, 1676, he brought in many Nipmucks to Boston. With a company of English from Medfield he marched with his company to the relief of Rehoboth. The snow being deep, the English company were discouraged and returned, but Capt. Ephraim kept on, surrounded a body of the enemy and offered them quarter. Eight who refused were shot, but the rest, numbering forty-two, were captured and brought in. According to Hubbard, in 1677, "the Governor and Council having had good experience of the faithfulness and valor of the Christian Indians, armed two hundred of them, with forty English, against the Eastward Indians." But Natick never recovered from the disaster resulting from Philip's war. But two of the praying Indian towns survived it. With Natick, however, it was only the beginning of a period of decline.

A very entertaining account of a visit made to Natick in 1685 is found in the "Life and Errors of John Dunton," a book printed in London in 1705. Dunton was a London bookseller, a young man, who spent a few months in America, to collect a debt due him and to sell some of his books. He was afterwards an author. He was a humorous writer, a sort of Mark Twain in his time,

and gives some very graphic accounts of people he met in Boston. After visiting Cambridge, he continues:

"My next ramble was to Roxbury, in order to visit the Rev. Mr. Eliot, the great apostle of the Indians. He was pleased to receive me with abundance of respect, and inquired very kindly of Dr. Annesley, my father-in-law, and then broke out, with a world of seeming satisfaction, 'Is my brother Annesley yet alive? Is he yet converting souls unto God? Blessed be God for this information before I die.' He presented me with twelve Indian Bibles, and desired me to bring one of them over to Dr. Annesley, as also with twelve speeches of converted Indians, which he himself had published."

"Summer was now well advanced, however my time did not lie much upon my hands, for upon my return from Roxbury I found several of my friends making ready for a journey to Natick. Every summer there's an Indian lecture preached there, which has been kept on foot ever since the Rev. Mr. Eliot gathered a church there of the converted natives."

"I was glad of the opportunity to acquaint myself with the manners, religion and government of the Indians. When we were setting forward I was forced out of civility and gratitude to take Madam Brick behind me on horseback; it is true, she was the flower of Boston, but in this case proved no more than a beautiful sort of luggage to me."

"We had about twenty miles to Natick, where the best accommodations we could meet with were very coarse. We tied up our horses in two old barns that were almost laid in ruins; however, we could discover where they stood formerly. But there was no place where we could bestow ourselves, unless upon the greensward, till the lecture began. The wigwams, or Indian houses, are no more than so many tents, and their way of building 'em is this: they first take long poles and make 'em fast in the ground, and then cover them with mats on the outside, which they tie to the poles. Their fireplaces is made in the middle and they leave a little hole upon the top uncovered with mats, which serve for a chimney. Their doors are usually two, and made opposite to each other, which they open or shut according as the wind sits, and these are either made of mats or of the barks of trees. While we were making such discoveries as these, we were informed that the sachem of the Indian king and queen were there. The place, 'tis true, did not look like the royal residence; however, we could easily believe the report, and went immediately to visit their king and queen; and here my courage did not fail, for I stepped up aud kissed the Indian queen; making her two very low bows, which she returned very civilly. The sachem was very tall and well-limbed, but had no beard and a sort of a horse-face. The queen was well shaped, and her features might pass pretty well; she had eyes as black as jet and teeth as white as ivory; her hair was very black and long, and she was considerably up in years; her dress peculiar—she had sleeves of moose-skin, very finely dressed, and drawn with lines of various colors, in Asiatic work, and her buskins were of the same sort; her mantel was of fine blue cloth, but very short, and tied about her shoulders and at the middle with a zone, curiously

wrought with white and blue beads with pretty figures; her bracelet and her necklace were of the same sort of beads, and she had a little tablet on her breast, very finely decked with jewels and precious stones; her hair was combed back and tied up with a border, which was neatly worked both with gold and silver."

"When we had made our visit to the Indian king and queen, we went to the meeting place where the lecture was preached by Mr. Gookin, upon that subject, 'It is appointed unto men once to die and after death the judgment.' The poor Indians were very much affected, and seemed to hang upon his lips. The lecture was done about four in the afternoon and we had twenty miles to Boston, so that we were obliged to mount immediately and make the best of our way."

Mr. Eliot died in 1690 at the advanced age of eighty-six. Before his death he ordained an Indian pastor for the Natick church, the Rev. Daniel Takawambpait, who had been educated for the ministry. In 1698 the number of church members was but seven, but there were one hundred and eighty Indians living in the town. The son of Waban was sent to Dedham to be educated, and his name continued through two generations. Mr. Takawambpait died September 17, 1716, and he was the only Indian pastor, although there had been several Indian teachers. A second meeting house was built in 1700. At the beginning of the eighteenth century the Indians still maintained a town government, and had a military company. In 1721 Mr. Olive Peabody came to live and labor for the Indians; a third meeting house was erected the same year, and it is said that when people went in and out on Sunday they used to step across the ditch which surrounded the circular fort in Eliot's day. The Rev. Jonathan Townsend, minister of Needham, under the date of April 14, 1728, records that he preached that day at Natick, and baptized fourteen Indians, seven adults and seven children. He also baptized seven English children on the same day. The Rev. Stephen Badger, who began his ministry at Natick in 1752, wrote an extended account of the decline of the Indian village in 1797. He says that during the first year of his ministry and residence at Natick he joined more Indians in marriage and baptized more than of the English inhabitants. Many of the Indians enlisted in the French wars, between 1754 and 1760, and some died from epidemic diseases about this time. A curious and complete

census with the names of the inhabitants was taken and certified by Joseph Ephraim and others, June 16, 1749. The population at that time was 166. In 1764 a census showed a population of thirty-seven persons, but this did not include the wandering Indians. Many of the young men and girls were employed on the farms of the English inhabitants. In 1797 Mr. Badger estimated the number of "clear-blooded Indians" to be near twenty, and the number of church members two or three. Mrs. Stowe found the original characters for her sketches in "Old Town Folks" at Natick, and she describes the congregation on Sunday as partly made up of Indians. The fund which was raised in England, and which in the time of Charles II. produced £600 sterling per annum, was transmitted up to the time of the Revolution. Hutchinson says, "Perhaps no fund of this nature has ever been more faithfully applied to the purposes for which it was raised." Natick was incorporated as a district in 1761, and thenceforward its distinctive character as an Indian town ceased. Gradually the English inhabitants purchased the lands of the Indians, and Natick became a town governed by white men in 1781. In the early part of the present century the Naticks became practically extinct as a people.

The fifth meeting house, now standing, occupies the same spot as the Indians' meeting house of 1651. The old Indian burial ground is traversed by the streets of the village. The head-stone of the Rev. Daniel Takawambpait may be seen in the edge of the sidewalk. A few years since in laying water pipes a long row of Indian graves was encountered. Beads, charms, Indian pipes and a kettle have been found in the graves and are preserved in the collection of the local Historical Society there. The name of Waban is well perpetuated in the beautiful lake at Wellesley on the outlet of which the Indian saw mill was built. Mr. Hunnewell's fine estate was once owned by Indian proprietors, and an Indian deed inclosed in a copper box was placed under the corner stone of his mansion. An ancient tree known as Eliot's oak still stands as the only memorial of the Indian village.

But the life and work of John Eliot will always stand out in

bold and bright relief upon the sombre background of Puritan history. Never was the soul of a Jesuit father more thoroughly fired with the missionary spirit than that of this Puritan minister. His devotion was absolute. At the meridian of his life he began to acquire the language of the natives into which he afterwards translated both the Old and New Testaments, which were printed in Cambridge in 1661 and 1663, and was the first Bible printed in America. He also published several Indian Catechisms, an Indian Grammar, some Indian versions of the Psalms for singing, besides translations of two other religious books. And while accomplishing this work, he was accustomed to make frequent journeys in the saddle from Roxbury to Natick, where he preached on lecture days, superintended the providential affairs of the church and town, defended the Indians in their difficulties and controversies with others, made detailed reports of his doings to the society in England of whose bounty he was the almoner, besides the general care of all the Indian churches in the praying towns. He was not a mere enthusiast, but a learned, gifted man, wise and prudent in his counsel, and had a good share of executive ability. When he rested, his works followed him, and were to be recognized for at least half a century.

Surely this was no futile experiment, as some historians would fain have us believe, that so clearly demonstrated the mighty uplifting power of Christianity, with the levers of education and of the industrial arts, to raise men from a condition of abject barbarism to a degree of civilization, limited and imperfect though it was. Who dares to say that some of those Indians who sat in darkness did not, through the parting of the clouds about them, get some clear glimpses of the heavenly light? That they gained just notions enough of truthfulness, honesty. sobriety and virtuous living, all which they enforced by legal penalties; that they attained a certain measure of capacity for self-government in local affairs; that they remained the faithful allies of the Colonists in the face of a popular clamor which brought distress upon them in the terrible struggle of Philip's war—all these things are fully attested by historical evidence, and finally we

cannot forget that the work begun by Eliot in the middle of the seventeenth century was continued, though with diminished vigor, to the middle of the eighteenth century, and that it did not entirely cease to bear fruit, so long as in the Providence of God the Naticks were permitted to exist as a people on the face of the earth.

GOING WEST IN 1820.

Including Extracts from Journal of Jacob Richardson, Jr.

READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY, NOVEMBER 16, 1903,
BY GEORGE L. RICHARDSON.

> "Westward the course of empire takes its way;
> The four first Acts already past,
> A fifth shall close the Drama with the day:
> Time's noblest offspring is the last."

Some ethnologists say that our ancestors were Aryans; that, in prehistoric times, the Aryan race occupied the plains of Central Asia; that some part of them migrated southwardly and colonized India; others, westerly, by degrees, until they had occupied Europe and mingled with the primitive inhabitants. Greece arose with its arts and philosophy; Rome with its laws, and Jerusalem with its enduring religion.

Let us call this presumptive history.

Now we know from recorded history how the western kingdoms of Europe—Spain, Gaul and Britain—sent forth people across the Atlantic who colonized its western shores.

So presumptive history and recorded history, taken together, show a tendency in mankind to move westwardly, with the sun; or at least they show that tendency in the Aryan race. The black races of Africa have not shown that tendency, so far as we know, except when transported by others to be held in bondage. Stanley found the pygmies about where Herodotus said they would be found in his day.

We know from recent history that the colonists on the western shores of the North Atlantic essayed to establish a government without despotism, and we know the result. When a union of states had been formed the westward movement continued. New

states were formed with governments modelled after those of the original states by people who had migrated from the latter. Scions cut from the Anglo-American tree, they would bear of their own kind whatever they might be grafted to. During Monroe's administration the territories of Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine and Missouri were admitted as states; Arkansas was erected as a distinct Territory in 1819.

Gen. James Miller had been appointed the first Territorial Governor of Arkansas. He was born in Peterboro', N.H., in 1776; educated for the Law; entered the U. S. Army in 1808 as Major of 4th Infantry; was Lieut. Colonel in 1810; for gallantry in War of 1812 was brevetted Brigadier General and received a gold medal from Congress.

Peterboro' is noted for its Library, which has been called the first Public Library in the world. This Library was incorporated as a social library in 1799, and established as a free town library in 1833. Its history is contained in a pamphlet entitled "Town Library of Peterborough, N. H." Miss Mary Morrison refers to it in the *Public Library Bulletin*.

Among those going to Arkansas in 1819 was a party of four young men from New Hampshire. They were to join Governor James Miller and others at Cincinnati and go from thence to the Post of Arkansas, at which place the Governor would enter upon his duties. One of those four men resided in Billerica, Mass; two in Peterboro', N. H., and one in the adjoining town of Greenfield. They may have read books in the Peterboro' Library. One of them kept a journal during his travels in a number of the Western States and Territories. From his manuscript journal I am enabled to give a narrative of their journey. The incidents related are of ordinary character, but the names, dates and places mentioned may have some historical value.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE TO CINCINNATI.

They set out from Peterboro', N. H., August 25, 1819, with a two-horse carriage and went westwardly to Albany, where they arrived August 30. On the 31st they left Albany for Buffalo by

way of the Great Mohawk Turnpike and other roads, passing through Schenectady, Columbia, Palatine, the German Flats, Utica, Oneida Village of Indians, Elbridge, Phelpstown, Bloomfield, Leroy and Pembroke. At Leroy, Genesee County, they went out of their way several miles to see an old friend, the Rev. Mr. Clark, who lived with his family in a "wild, lonely country," surrounded however by "every appearance of industry, plenty and contentment." Part of the journey had been through "a delightful and fertile country." There were many public houses on the way near Buffalo, which had lost custom since the close of the war of 1812. They arrived at Buffalo September 11th. Buffalo arose from almost nothing in 1812 and was in a flourishing state when war ceased. Then it appeared to decline.

They left Buffalo September 12th, and drove southwestwardly by Lake Erie to the town of Erie, which was then a pleasant little town with 115 dwellings. The steamboat Walk-in-the-Water made Erie a principal calling place on her route from Buffalo to Detroit.

They left the Lake at Erie and travelled southwardly, through the western part of Pennsylvania, 130 miles to Pittsburg. There were few settlements on the way and the farms were poor. The roads were bad and the public houses were not much more than large piles of logs with an opening at one end for a door.

Pittsburg was then an incorporated city containing nine or ten thousand inhabitants. From mines in the icinity, coal was delivered to the inhabitants for three or four cents a bushel.

They left Pittsburg September 22d for Cincinnati, passing through Washington, where was a college and court house; Wheeling, Va., where the great National Road crossed; Columbus, the capital of Ohio; Dayton, with its large trees and park,—arriving at Cincinnati about October 1st, having been a little over five weeks on the road.

As the remainder of their journey was to be by river, they disposed of their carriage and horses, parting from the latter with regret. While waiting for the arrival of Gov. Miller they made some agreeable acquaintances and met some old Yankee friends.

They attended a ball given to the Governor. Cincinnati is described as an "elegant city of sudden growth, where only twenty years before had been a wilderness. It resembled an eastern city with eastern habits and manners, being mostly settled by people from New England." There was a marked difference between the people of Ohio and those of Kentucky on the other side of the Ohio River, Ohio being a free state and Kentucky a slave state. The latter, accustomed to the government of slaves, were in the habit of being waited upon. The former were used to waiting upon themselves; to being their own servants and their own masters. In the Kentuckians they discovered "an arbitrary disposition which on the other side had only the appearance of independence."

They saw a mound near Cincinnati. They had previously visited one at Columbus. They speculated as to their origin, as others have done. The journalist was of the opinion that this country was peopled from Asia by way of Behrings' Straits. He may have got that idea from books in the Peterboro' Library.

On November 1st they embarked on board the Governor's Keel, sixty-seven days after leaving New Hampshire, and about one month since their arrival at Cincinnati. There were finally on board the Keel the following persons: Gov. James Miller; Capt. A. P. Spencer, N. Y. (late U. S. Army), his wife and son; S. Dinsmore, Esq., Keene, N. H.; Maj. I. Mercer, from Virginia; Maj. N. Lester, from Conn. (?); Mr. T. O. Davis, Mr. J. B. Cochran, and Mr. P. B. Bazin, from Boston, Mass.; Dr. I. W. Mason, from Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. Morgan, Post of Ouachita, La.; the Governor's servant, two laborers, and eight blacks, the property of Mr. Morgan.

The foregoing came to Cincinnati with Gov. Miller. They were now joined by the four whom we have described as having travelled to Cincinnati from New Hampshire. These were: Jeremiah Blanchard, of Billerica, Mass.; Capt. I. Miller, and A. Holmes, of Peterboro', N. H.; Jacob Richardson, Jr., of Greenfield, N. H. Three others joined the above at Cincinnati. These were: D. Miller, from Buffalo, N. Y.; R. P. Spaulding, from Connecticut; Capt. Shattuck, from Boston, Mass., making thirty in all on board

the Keel. She was also loaded with arms and ammunition, the property of the United States. The boat had two cabins and a cooking-stove. The negroes manned the oars.

FROM CINCINNATI TO ARKANSAS.

Sixteen miles below Cincinnati they called upon Gen. Harrison, with whom they tarried one day. The General was a great land-holder in the States of Ohio and Indiana. He furnished his table entirely from the products of his own farm.

Nov. 17th, they reach "Vevay in Indiana, a Swiss settlement noted for the cultivation of the vine."

Nov. 19th, arrived at Jeffersonville, Ind., opposite Louisville, Ky. Here they were obliged to unlade their boat to pass the Falls. The Falls of the Ohio had often proved a fatal place to boats in low water, the channel between the rocks being narrow, and the current, therefore, swift. Boats striking on either side were sometimes lost with their cargoes. The passengers were landed on the Kentucky side, at Louisville, where some of the citizens who were of Yankee origin gave a dinner to the Governor. The boat passed the Falls without damage and dropped down to Shippingport to reload. Shippingport was on the Kentucky side, two miles below Louisville. It was a small place, but had considerable trade. As many as twelve or fifteen steamboats were lying there, the water being too low for them to move.

Nov. 23d, they boarded the Keel again and left Shippingport, saluted by the steamboats as they passed. The Keel not being large enough for all to lodge on board, five of the passengers, including the Governor, camped out every night, pitching their tents upon the river bank, continuing this practice till they reached the Mississippi River. After that our journalist slept on board upon a couple of barrels or a gun-box.

Dec. 1st. They reached Shawneetown, ten miles below Wabash River, Illinois. This was the distributing place for the mail for all country west.

Dec. 2d. Left Shawneetown, proceeded eight miles and pitched their tent.

Dec. 3d. Made ten miles and stopped for the night to visit the "Cave in Rocks." After adding their names to those of visitors who had preceded them they returned to the boat. This cave was said to have been a robbers' retreat thirty years before. Mason was the chief robber.

Dec. 7th. Made thirteen miles and landed for provisions.

Dec. 8th. Entered the Mississippi; gave three cheers and hoisted the flag. Here the cane-brake commenced. Cane denoted a rich soil subject to overflow.

Dec. 9th. Gain fifty miles.

Dec. 13th, 14th. Gain thirty-seven miles. Many snags and sawyers which have to be watched for.

Dec. 15th. Made thirty-seven miles; passed upper Chickasaw Bluffs, also Fort Pickering in Tennessee.

Dec. 16th. Wind favorable; hoisted sail and soon made up for lost time.

Dec. 17th. Made forty miles. In high water the Keel would make sixty or seventy miles a day. Reached New Madrid, Missouri Territory. Missouri was admitted as a State the next year, August 10, 1821. New Madrid had been founded before St. Louis, but its growth had been retarded by sickness. Then came the earthquake of 1811. The shocks continued for two months; shook down houses, cracked open the earth, and settled the whole town about eight feet. Few of the inhabitants had the hardihood to remain. Light shocks still continued.

Here they found the Rev. Mr. Flint, from North Reading, Mass. "He had just arrived, after suffering, in a storm upon the Mississippi, the loss of the roof of his boat. His wife was sick, a child had died and a child was sick." He had been at the Post of Arkansas, and gave a horrible account of it.

> "What is this world? Thy school, O Misery!
> Our only lesson is to learn to suffer;
> And he who knows not that was born for nothing."

A little below New Madrid they first entered Arkansas Territory. Provisions procured at Cincinnati and Shippingport running low, they were obliged to replenish from the shore.

Seeing a cabin on the Arkansas side, Cochran and Richardson took the skiff and went ashore for butter and milk. Some butter having been set upon the table, Cochran tried its quality with his penknife. Turning round for a moment, the knife was missing. They suspected the eldest boy of taking it, but he, as well as his mother, denied it with hideous oaths.

Dec. 21st. Passed the mouth of White River to Arkansas River in the evening, for the water was too low to admit of ascending the White and passing through the cut-off.

Dec. 22d. Governor procured pilot to navigate up Arkansas River.

Dec. 23d. Ascended sixteen miles.

Dec. 24th. Ascended fifteen miles.

Dec. 25th. Ascended sixteen miles. Christmas, encamped three miles below the Post near several French plantations. The proprietor of one invited them to breakfast.

Dec. 26th. Proceeded to Post, about fifty miles up the Arkansas River, the end of their journey.

ARKANSAS.

The Governor's reception was not so cordial as might have been expected. The Secretary, who was from Kentucky, had been some time at the Post and had gained the good-will of the inhabitants. Matters were, however, adjusted satisfactorily in a few days, and the Yankee was considered as good as anybody else.

Balls occurred every week at the Post, but the dancers never learned but one figure, a sort of eight-handed reel. "Negro slaves mingled with the crowd and took care of the children. A card table was placed in a contiguous room, where all took a hand in the evening. The young ladies were more fond of betting than of dancing, often betting ten, twenty or forty dollars. They considered it honorable to win or lose $100 dollars in a night, and they often did it."

The Post of Arkansas River, fifty miles from its mouth, is the oldest settlement in the State. It was founded by the French in 1685 and contained a French and Spanish population who were

destitute of enterprise. A few were rich and hospitable; the majority were poor, depending upon hunting for a living. On their hunting expeditions the whole family frequently went, making a three months' journey. The dwellings were mostly of logs. The latest settlers were generally young men from Kentucky and Tennessee.

The first Territorial Legislature was to convene January 20, 1829.

The party that came with the Governor began to disperse: Jeremiah Blanchard, of Billerica, Mass., one of the four who drove from New Hampshire to Cincinnati, went with Mr. Morgan to the Post of Ouachita, La.; Mr. I. B. (or J. B.) Cochran, from Boston, Mass., went with Major Mercer, of Virginia, to New Orleans; Capt. Shattuck, of Boston, Mass., and a gentleman in his company, froze off their feet,—crippled for life!

Feb. 9th, 1820. Col. McRea and Major Archer of the U. S. Army arrived. They were old friends of Gov. Miller. The first General Assembly convened and adopted the Laws of Missouri Territory.

Feb. 24th. Weather very cold. Jacob Richardson, Jr., one of the four who drove from New Hampshire to Cincinnati, went to Monticello, Phillips County, and while there resided with Sylvanus Phillips. This place is described as being on the Mississippi, eighty miles above the mouth of White River. It was probably on the site of the present city of Helena, which was said to have been named after Mr. Phillips' daughter Helen.* The present Monticello is further south, in Drew County, Arkansas. There are now at least six Monticellos in the United States. There was a great demand for names in the western settlements.

Mr. Phillips was a notable man in Phillips County. He was wealthy, hospitable, and a member of the Legislature. He was popularly named "King Philip." The journalist says he succeeded in everything he undertook. If that was so, then it must have been because he never undertook anything until he could see his

*I have not been able to verify this change of name by any recollection of present residents of Helena.

way clear. He had bought land held by preemptions by Spanish grants and New Madrid claims. Individuals obtained land in this way before its exposure by public sale. The Spanish grants were given by the King of Spain while the whole of Louisiana was in his possession. The preemptions were granted by our Government to squatters, those who took land without liberty, prior to 1811, and made improvements, for $1.50 an acre. The New Madrid claims were held by inhabitants of New Madrid who had suffered by the earthquake of 1811. They were entitled to a quarter section of land in any part of the Territory they chose to locate.

Mr. Phillips was a slaveholder. Some of his slaves would occasionally run away and go hunting and fishing with the Indians, returning, however, sooner or later to his service. Doubtless their health was improved by these vacations. The plantations in the river bottoms were unhealthy even for natives. Fever and ague was a common complaint in the lowlands bordering on the rivers.

A duel was fought about this time between two lawyers, one a member of the Legislature, in which the latter fell.

Monticello, March 5th, 1820. Spring opened; Mississippi full; water nearly reached level of dwellings; flatboats running down river; keelboats and steamboats numerous. The flatboats or arks for conveying products down stream were forty or fifty feet long and fifteen or twenty feet wide. They never returned up river, but were sold at New Orleans for the value of the plank they were made of. Emigrating families travelled on these arks because conveyance was cheap and comfortable. The flat was very unwieldy. It carried dry goods and groceries, which were peddled out at the settlements on the river. One passed that manufactured tin ware, answering both for a workshop and for a pedler's cart.

The keelboat was more valuable than the flat, was rigged with sails and worth sometimes $600 or $700. It was seventy or eighty feet long, built with a keel and could be navigated safely in the roughest water. Formerly keelboats carried goods upstream,

but after the introduction of steamboats they were not much used for that purpose. They carried from twenty to thirty tons burthen.

An act of the legislature requiring an organization of the militia, there was an assembly at the mouth of the St. Francis River for the purpose of electing militia officers. This business was soon performed after a fashion. The officers were chosen, and then they must needs have something to do, there must be a battle. So, after taking some refreshments, a discussion arose in regard to the fairness of the elections. From words they came to blows. On one side were the disappointed candidates and their friends; on the other the victorious party. "King Philip" pulled off his coat, headed his troops, and soon gained the victory over the malcontents.

April 1st, 1820. Steamboat "Comet" arrived at the Post, the first one to go up the Arkansas River.

April 6th. The Governor left the Post for the Osage Nation of Indians to prevent a war between them and the Cherokees.

In the neighborhood of Monticello in Phillips County was "a remarkable spot called Oldtown, which appeared to have once been a thickly inhabited city, but which was overgown with large trees. The mounds and antiquities of the western country had excited curiosity and discussion." America, the journalist believed, was once inhabited by a different race from those aborigines found by European discoverers.

Some investigators have claimed that this primitive race had farms and cities; that they built highways and canals; that a highway still exists and has been re-opened from Memphis to Little Rock; that the canals were for regulating the distribution of the water in the river; that the ancient inhabitants did not fence in the Mississippi by levees, as has been since done; that they had a phonetic system of writing which has not yet been translated; that some of their records still remain in Central America, while others in Mexico have been destroyed by the Aztecs and the Spaniards; that myriads of these people dwelt in Arkansas and in other parts of the Mississippi valley; that they

disappeared at least 3,000 years ago, and must have occupied the country a very long time before that to develop their peculiar civilization; that the human race first rose to civilization in America, which is, geologically, the oldest of the continents; that some articles discovered by excavation are similar to those found in Eastern Asia.*

If these theories were correct, we might well ask: What became of those myriads of people? Were they all destroyed or did some of them migrate westwardly, people the isles of the sea and colonize the western shores of the Pacific Ocean? Was Asia peopled from America? More recent investigators, however, especially the late John Fiske, deny that there was any such civilized race occupying this continent before the Indians. They say that the Indians themselves or their ancestors were capable of building the mounds and of making whatever was found in them, as well as the stone buildings and works of art found in Central America; that though man may have existed for a long time on this planet, yet there is no trace of any such civilization as we now enjoy. Mr. Fiske says further, that in the Peabody Museum at Cambridge there can be seen articles taken from some of the mounds.

June 18, 1820. The journalist commenced a school at Monticello, Phillips County.

Major N. Lester, from Connecticut (?), one of the party on board the Governor's Keel, died at Little Rock, June, 1820.

July 4th. "King Philip" celebrated the National anniversary by an entertainment at his own expense. There was feasting and singing, and in the evening dancing. The journalist was one of the toastmasters, and objected to one toast which he thought derogatory to the Government.

The journalist describes the boundaries of Arkansas Territory as follows: north by north latitude 36° 30′; east by the Mississippi River; south by the State of Louisiana, north latitude 33°; west by Spanish Dominions, longitude unknown. This description would include the present State of Arkansas and also the

* Gerard Fowke, archæologist, gives evidence in disproof of these statements.

greater part of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. It would extend to the present boundary of the State of Texas, which was the limit of the French Cession of 1803—west longitude 100°—in that part. This agrees substantially with Government maps on file at Washington. Some histories are non-committal or indefinite in regard to the Western Territorial limit.

Not one of the company that came with Gov. Miller escaped the fever. The journalist says "the first attack for a few of the first days was very severe, almost insufferable. Then the pain dwindled away to a settled complaint as he lost his strength. The pain would continue twenty-four hours and then another attack would revive it." The clerkship of Phillips County was offered to him, but as he had no prospect of getting better, he was obliged to decline it.

The native inhabitants were not so subject to the fever as the new-comers, perhaps partly because they were natives. But their way of living was different. Many of them were hunters. They would take their families and go on hunting expeditions for months. Even the slaves would go. But the emigrants from the Eastern and Middle States did not go to Arkansas to hunt and fish, like the Indians. Their business kept them near the settlements in the lowlands on the rivers, where they were subject to malaria. Some went to cultivate the land, some for trade and speculation and some to seek office. Rivers were then the highways of commerce, as railroads are now.

Arkansas was a new field for office-seekers in 1820. One seeking an important office, such as Senator, would advertise in the Gazette, giving a list of his services to the State. Besides that, his table must be free to all classes of people; he must declaim and talk politics; he must be free with his cognac brandy: so that his election depended largely upon the size of his pocket-book. How could the office seek the man under those conditions?

Nov. 19th, 1820. The journalist left Phillips County for the Post of Arkansas in a flatboat. He was hardly able to walk a quarter of a mile, having suffered for months with fever.

The Legislature convened and moved the seat of Government

to Little Rock, which was 120 miles up the river. Little Rock was a newly settled place and took its name from a slatey ledge fifty feet high. Big Rock, two miles farther up the river, is 200 feet high. As Little Rock was to be the place where the people sent their representatives, the name was subsequently changed to Arkopolis, and the latter name is shown on Map No. 3837 of the U. S. Geological Library at Washington. The name Arkopolis might be construed to mean the chief city of Arkansas. But the people continued to call it Little Rock, and Little Rock it is to this day. Perhaps the other name, Arkopolis, might have suggested Noah's Ark, where the animals all sent their representatives.

Dec. 2d, 1820. Two missionaries arrived at the Post of Arkansas from the Cherokee Nation bound to Tennessee for their families. They were Messrs. Finney and Washborn, educated at Andover.

"Generals Jackson and Hinds complete a treaty with the Choctaw Indians, ceding to them lands in Arkansas between the Arkansas and Red Rivers in exchange for lands lying in the State of Mississippi. By this treaty the United States got only six million of acres from the Choctaws, while the latter received about fifteen million besides presents and annuities to a large amount. Gov. Miller and others sent remonstrances to the President against its ratification. It has already checked emigration to the Territory."

This fifteen million acres which the Choctaws were to receive would be nearly as much as the present Indian Territory, though not exactly in the same location.

Feb. 12th, 1821. "Messrs. Vale and Chapman, missionaries to the Osage Nation, with their families and mechanics, arrived at their destination on Six Bull Creek, seven or eight hundred miles above the Post. Upon their arrival among the Osages, a cordial shaking of hands took place, after which the white ladies immediately went to a spring and washed their hands. Claymore, one of the chiefs, taking notice of it, assured them it should be the last time they would have the same cause for washing. When

they made the Indians understand that they were sent as instructors and that they had mechanics to teach them, the first question asked was: 'Where is the Powder-Maker?'

The Indians consented that the squaws might be taught to plow. The missionaries erected six small buildings and soon had comfortable quarters. They arrived Feburary 20th. Miss Hoyt and Miss Lines died on their passage up the river. It must have been a trying journey for them all." The distance specified, seven or eight hundred miles up the river, must be a rough estimate. Taking into account the windings of the river, that distance might locate Six Bull Creek somewhere in the northeast part of Oklahoma, where the Government maps indicate "Osage Nation."

"The Indian tribes in the Territory of Arkansas in 1821, were: the Quapaws, a small tribe whose boundary line was within two miles of the Post; the Cherokees, a large tribe and the most civilized in the Territory, and expert in the use of the rifle; the Osage far up the country, numerous and powerful, who fight with bow and arrow. The Choctaws, Chickasaws, Delawares and Creeks were continually strolling through the Territory on hunting excursions. They were generally peaceable, although they had a propensity for horse stealing."

The Governor received a letter March 7, 1821, announcing the death of Jeremiah Blanchard. He died at the Post of Ouachita, La., January 19, 1821. He went originally from Billerica, Mass., and was one of the four who drove from Peterboro', N. H., and joined Gov. Miller at Cincinnati.

March 14th. The journalist witnessed an Indian talk with the Governor and Col. Brearly (Indian Agent). The Quapaw tribe nearly all assembled to receive their annuities for the year 1820. These consisted of blankets, coarse cloths, tobacco, knives, etc. They receive these every year in compensation for lands. After these articles were delivered the big chief placed a buckskin over the Governor's shoulders. This was neatly dressed, painted and fringed around the borders. The chief then shook hands with the Governor and addressed him, through an interpreter, as follows:

"My good father, you see all these your children come before

you: we have not sense like other men, therefore you take pity on us; we have always lived in friendship with the Americans; our path has never been stained with the blood of our good Father's children; our young men never steal horses from you like other Indians. We once were numerous and powerful, but now are small. Should we have cause to fight other Indians, we hope you will take our part and assist us. We thank you for the care you have taken of us and pray that you may continue it."

Four others spoke much to the same purpose.

In the evening the journalist visited their encampment on the bank of the river near the town. Here they were dancing. The

INDIAN DANCE—ARKANSAW, 1820.
From Journal of Jacob Richardson, Jr.

dance was no more than stamping with one and then the other foot, alternately, keeping time to a melancholy tune and to the beating of a drum with one stick. The drum was a small keg with the heads knocked out and dressed deerskin drawn over the ends. Each dancer had two sticks, which he beat together, all keeping time. Besides this, there was whooping and barking.

March 29, 1821. The journalist embarked on board the steamboat "Post Boy" for Natchez, leaving Arkansas to its tawny sons and its native Frenchmen who

> "Born in a climate softer far than ours,
> Not formed like us with such Herculean powers;
> The Frenchman, easy, debonair and brisk;
> Give him his lass, his fiddle and his frisk,
> Is always happy, reign whoever may,
> And laughs the sense of misery far away.

He drinks his simple beverage with a gust
And, feasting on an onion and a crust,
Filled with as much merriment and glee
As if their king said, Slave, be free!

Place me where winter blows his honest air,
And I will sing, if liberty be there;
Amongst our ancestors, a gallant, Christian race,
Patterns of every virtue, every grace,
Confessed a God, they knelt before they fought,
And praised Him in the victories He had wrought."

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

NATCHEZ IN 1821.
From Journal of Jacob Richardson, Jr.

March 29, 1821. Left Arkansas for the City of Natchez by steamboat. The "Post Boy" was an elegant boat with good accommodations. It made ten miles an hour. Much land was overflowed.

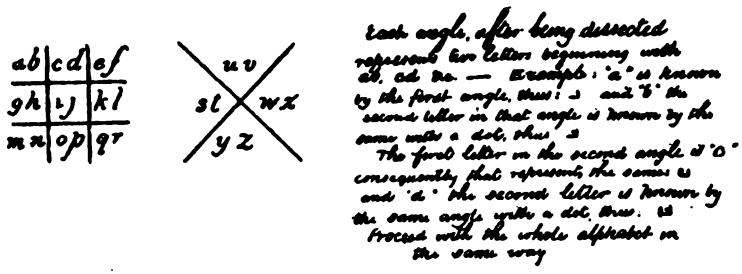
The City of Natchez, Miss., was on a steep hill 150 feet above the river. In prehistoric times it was on the sea-coast, so say some geologists. In 1821 it contained three or four hundred houses.

He had a respectable class of scholars in writing at seven dollars each. He paid seven dollars a week for board and twenty dollars a month for a room (schoolroom?) etc. He "boarded with

Col. Davidson, the gentleman who took Col. Aaron Burr at the time he descended the Mississippi with troops in 1807."

Parton does not mention this Davidson in his Life of Burr. He says that Wilkinson received a letter from Natchez which decided him; that 275 men embarked from Natchez, went thirty miles up river to Bayou Pierre and that Burr surrendered to Major Shield; but that there was so much lying in connection with this

AARON BURR'S SECRET ALPHABET.



expedition that it was hard to get at the facts. Col. Davidson may have had something to do with it.

The journalist obtained a copy of the secret alphabet which Burr used in corresponding with his colleagues. This is copied above, together with a key and an example for translation.

It seems to me that the first part of Aaron Burr's life, when he was acted upon by others and under their control, is the best. When he began to plan for himself and to act upon others, everything went wrong. He lacked self-knowledge.

April 21, 1821. Gen. Jackson passed through Natchez on the way to Pensacola, Florida.

June 3d. "Just recovered from another attack of ague so as to be able to leave Natchez."

He had been at Natchez over nine weeks and had three attacks of fever. He took passage on the steamboat "Vesuvius" at ten A. M. for New Orleans.

June 4th. Passed Point Coupee where the Levee commenced. There was a Levee on each side of the River from Point Coupee to New Orleans. The land on both sides was thickly settled with good houses and orange groves.

June 5th. "Arrive at New Orleans." The yellow fever annually visited New Orleans. It was the worst between August and November, sometimes sweeping off one-half or three-fourths of the inhabitants.* At high water the river was above the level of the town.

He had a severe attack of fever at New Orleans and a week of salivation under treatment of a physician. He left there June 23d on the Brig "Abeona" bound for New York. Seven miles below saw battleground of June 8, 1815.

June 24th. Floated down to Fort Plaquemine, about forty miles to the end of the Levee. From New Orleans to Fort Plaquemine there were many sugar plantations.

June 25th. Thirty miles to the Balize (mouth of river). From Fort Plaquemine to the Balize was a continual overflowed marsh without any inhabitants.

At the Balize were two block houses, dwellings for pilots and a lighthouse.

June 27th. "Ague, much dispirited."

July 1st. "Have remained at the Balize seven days on account of head winds, unable to cross the bar."

The journalist had no ague after getting fairly upon the salt water, but did not recover his strength for years. He was called "Judge" afterwards in Boston because of the office he would have had could he have remained in Arkansas.

James Miller was Governor of Arkansas from 1819 to 1825, and Collector of the Port of Salem, Mass., from 1825 to 1849. Nathan-

*The journalist does not give his authority for this estimate.

iel Hawthorne, Miller's successor at the Salem Custom House, describes Miller as "New England's most distinguished soldier." "Those who would know more of this singularly gentle knight should read the introduction to the 'Scarlet Letter,' for the Collector of the Port of Salem there so sympathetically described was General Miller." He died in Temple, N. H., July 7, 1851.

EDITORIAL.

It has been said that "History was invented to conceal the facts of the past." This is entirely in accord with the great French politician, who said that "language was invented to conceal one's thoughts."

Of course exactly the opposite ought to be true, but is not always. In studying the history of antiquity one cannot feel quite so sure that the literal truth has been brought down to our day, and even with regard to later events it is not always safe to trust implicitly the chronicles.

But we may fairly congratulate ourselves, that the present age is to leave behind for future generations abundant material for the construction of a perfectly reliable account of the doings of the human race in recent years. Take for example the history of our Civil War. Ample data has been left in official records, newspapers, magazine articles, and later by the publication of personal reminiscences such as "Grant's Memoirs," "McClellan's Own Story," "Jefferson Davis," a memoir by his wife; Longstreet's "From Bull Run to Appomattax," Gordon's "Reminiscences of the Civil War," Senater Hoar's "Autobiography," and many others. The future historian need not go far astray from a proper perspective of the historical picture.

So, in the history of the popular development of the people, the progress of civilization, the uplift of humanity, fuller and more reliable materials are now being preserved than ever before. Not the least in importance, along this line, must be reckoned the preservation of material by local historical associations. The Hyde Park Historical Society is endeavoring to do its part in this important work.

JACK FROST RAMPANT.

Twenty-four Degrees Below Zero.

The North Wind swept across the sky,
The Black Clouds swiftly floated by,
The Bright Sun hid his face in fear,
The Pale Moon fled in blank despair.
    The Twinkling Stars no longer seen,
    The Snow came sifting and serene,
    The Ground in silent terror fled,
    The Trees were cased in armor dread.
All day the Snow came silent down,
All night it came and wrapped the town
In slumber soft and still as death,
And then Jack Frost drew in his breath
    And said "'Tis my turn, if you please.
    Surrender all, prepare to freeze."
    The Water froze o'er all the lakes,
    The Pipes are burst, the pitcher breaks,
The School Girl groans o'er frozen ears,
The Small Boy brushes away his tears,
The men exclaim, the women moan,
And naught is heard but a sigh and groan.
    The Roads are lost, the Fences gone,
    The Trees stand guard o'er wastes forlorn,
    On Land and Sea, each gang and crew
    Exclaims: "The coldest I ever knew."
The record is broken, thermometer too,
But Coal Men are glad and Plumbers will crow,
For 'tis always an ill wind that blows
Nobody good, as everyone knows.

A HYDE PARK MEMORIAL, 1888.

The value of old-time reminiscences, even of so modern a town as Hyde Park, will enhance with advancing time, and even transient events will find their appreciation hereafter. The early history of all religious and social organizations is well worthy of a place in the HISTORICAL RECORD.

In the year 1888, the First Congregational Church of Hyde Park celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its original organization, and in connection with that celebration, a Memorial Ode, illustrative of the development and growth of our town, was prepared by Gen. H. B. Carrington, and published by the Church. This ode is given herewith.

Hyde Park at that time had nearly ten thousand inhabitants. The ten original members of the Church, which was organized on the seventh of May, 1863, were the following:

"Sylvester Phelps, from the Old South Church, Boston; Thomas and Harriet W. Hammond, E Street, South Boston; Hiram Carleton, Congregational Church, Barre, Vt.; Mary J. Carleton, Congregational Church, W. Barnstable, Mass.; Henry S. and Hannah M. Adams, Broadway Church, Chelsea; John Lawson, First Congregational Church, Milton; Enoch E. Blake, Park Street Church, Boston; Albert Knight, Berkeley Street Church, Boston."

Enoch E. Blake, who has removed from Hyde Park, is, in 1904, the only survivor.

Rev. Perley B. Davis, the first pastor, was installed April 10, 1867, and served for twenty-five years. He is still living and resides at West Roxbury, Mass. Rev. Andrew W. Archibald, D. D., his successor, was installed December, 1892, and served until 1898. He is now pastor of the Porter Congregational Church, Brockton, Mass. His successor, the present pastor, Rev. Henry N. Hoyt, D. D., was installed March 9, 1898.

1863. **MEMORIAL ODE.** 1888.

GEN. HENRY B. CARRINGTON, LL.D.

CANTO I.

(The Place.)

By the brightly gleaming River,
The laughing, dancing River;
River that's born in Norfolk hills,
Gathers its flow from Norfolk rills,
Courts the glad sunshine on its way,
Mirrors at night each starry ray,
Nurses the meadows in its course,
Gathers, for use, its growing force;
By this brightly gleaming River,
The laughing and dancing River,
A nestling group of cottage homes,
A cheerful group of happy homes,
In which all types of good were blent,
Was one day found, —aroused, intent.

From tow'ring heights, which sea command,
Just where Neponset meets the strand—
The Heights of Dorchester, by name,
Which have a glorious, lasting fame,—
A belt of fertile soil extends,
And with its wealth, great beauty blends;
Two leagues, or so,— its utmost length,
Until at point of greatest breadth,
That nestling group of cottage homes,
That cheerful group of happy homes,
Had fixed the site of future town,
The quiet vale with life to crown.

What though the ocean rolled so near,
And quaffed the River's waters clear,
Changing their liquid wealth to brine,
Breaking their poesy of rhyme,
As tiny waves, in surf were spent,
To lose their values, soon as lent?

The ocean smites, beneath the Heights
Where Freedom's sons secured their rights;
And grand old sea may have its play,—
It bore Great Britain's pride away,—
And have our River, if it will,
The name, Neponset, lingers still;

While flowing stream and mighty wave
Shall tell of noble men and brave.
And mountain, river, hill and dale,
Alike recall the patriot's tale,
Of time when Boston was redeemed,
And o'er this land fair Freedom beamed.

Canto II.

(*The Work.*)

The woodman's axe, with busy stroke,
The echoes of the hills awoke;
The pathways through the woods grew wide,
And voices heard, on every side,
Proclaimed that men of Pilgrim stock,
The sons of sires from Plymouth Rock,
Had come, endewed with faith, like theirs;
Of faith like theirs the worthy heirs,—
Counting as reached, the Promised Land,
Possession won, through God's command.

Near by the site thus picked with care,
Fairmount, its slopes, with beauty rare,
So softly lifted from the vale,
So fitly blended hill and dale,
That, as a Paradise attained,
From Milton's self, 'twas fitly named;
And sister Mount, not far away,
So blue at night,— so bright by day,
Took name from azure of the sky,
And none could doubt the reason why.

Another stream, with kindred source,
Bearing to ocean in its course,
Combining modesty and pride,
With volume less, but swifter tide,
The humbler name of "Brook" assumed,
With precious "Mother" name, attuned;
And Dedham Town of old renown,
A willing gift, the vale to crown,
Gave Readville's modern camping site,
And thus, resplendent in the light,
That nestling group of cottage homes,
That cheerful group of happy homes,
While resting on those kindred streams,

Like beauteous fabric of our dreams,
Where Fancy's wealth is fully spent,
Was well aroused, on thought intent.

Above, about, and everywhere,
All shone so bright, so free of care.
The cup of happiness so full,
Of anxious thought a perfect lull—
There seemed of naught to be a need,
Of all desired, the fullest meed;
'Till, gathered in an upper room,
To plan for future yet to come,
There met for prayer an earnest few,
That, as their lot, the Heavenly dew
Might, in its fall, on them descend,
Its balm, with other mercies, blend;
And as their eyes were upward bent,
That nestling group of cottage homes,
That cheerful group of happy homes,
Was found, one May, aroused, intent.

First Congregational Church, Hyde Park, Mass.

Canto III.

(The Development.)

A score and five of years have passed;
The answer to their prayer is cast
In grander mold than faith conceived,
Or spirit to their souls revealed.
Of ten, who prayed in upper hall,
And humbly sought the Master's call,
Hammond and Lawson rest above,
Their joy complete, through Heavenly love.
Carlton and Adams, in other fields,
Bear fruit that Christain nurture yields.
A Knight, who led that first advance,
Still, for the Master points his lance;
And, as of joy we now partake,
We gladly greet good Brother Blake.

We meet, full fifty fold the more
Then gathered first, on River's shore;
And others, still, in Heaven above,
Send back their glow of radiant love.
That upper room, which saw the birth
Of that most precious boon to earth—
A Church of Christ,— by Him inspired,
In other vestments is attired;
And in this consecrated place,
So blessed by gifts of sovereign grace,
We call to mind that place of prayer,
As we its benizons do share,
And hold its sacred memories fast,
While strength remains and life shall last.

That upper room! that upper room! —
Whence sprang the future, yet to come,
Recalls the Paschal supper, spread,
When Christ the first example led,
And in His plenitude of love,
Foreshadowed feast, in Heaven, above,
Gathered at night His loving few,
Ere wet with garden's midnight dew,
And there, by dawning death opprest,
Refused to yield himself to rest,—
That in communion, pure and free.
He might ordain, "Remember Me."

Canto IV.

(*The Promise.*)

That nestling group of cottage homes,
That cheerful group of happy homes,
Which of its means so freely spent,
That which the Master freely lent,—
That to his name a shrine be raised,
His love, returned, His glory, praised,
Has spanned Neponset's sparkling flow,
And made its banks in richness glow;
The Mount, so blue, is "Signal Tower."
To foil the storm's destructive power;
Along the banks of "Mother Brook"
Great buildings rise, where'er you look;
While "Sunnyside," with terraced slopes,
Outruns the founders' fairest hopes,
And "Dorchester," our foster sire,
The child's attainment doth admire.

On! with the growth! From this day, on!
Foundations safe, to build upon,
Unnumbered mercies, answered prayers,
Inspire our faith and banish cares.
Give us, O Lord, Thy presence still,
Thy will to know, alone—Thy will;
Grant us another boon, we pray,
Like that vouchsafed at former day,
When, by brightly gleaming River
That laughing, dancing River,
A nestling group of cottage homes,
A cheerful group of happy homes,
Inspired by zeal, divinely sent,
Was, in its day, aroused, intent.

The one who tilled that virgin soil,—
Whose work for Thee was welcome toil,—
Whose jewels Thou dost guard above,—
Imbue with Thy celestial love;
Then, grant him still this field to till!
May this be Thine, thy Father's will!

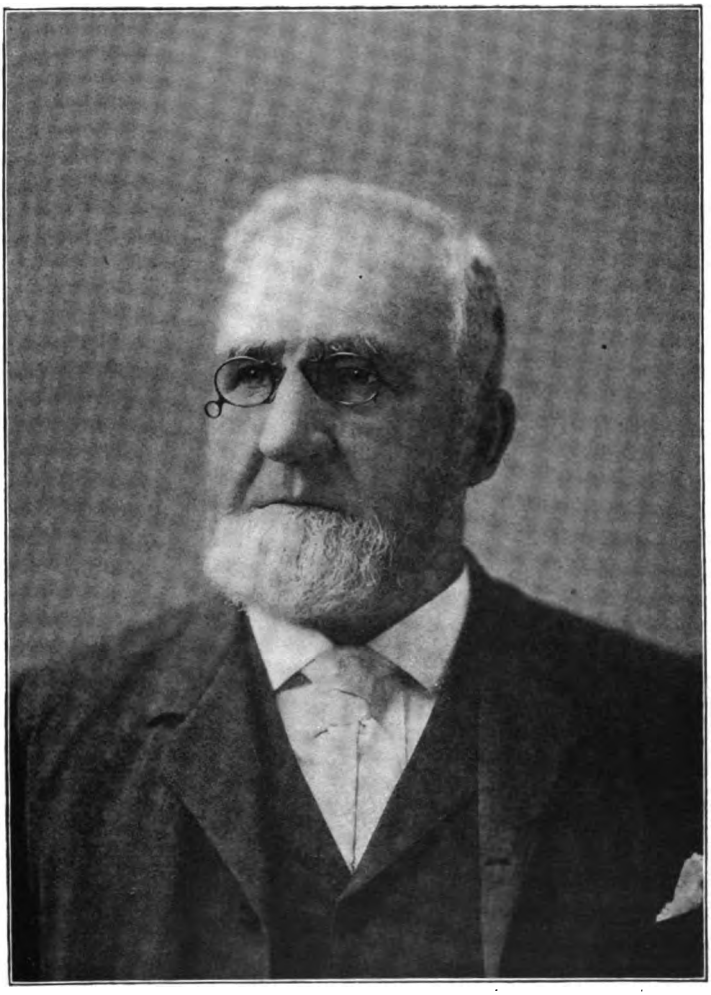
HENRY A. RICH.

Mr. Henry A. Rich, a Vice-President of the Hyde Park Historical Society, died April 25, 1900. At a meeting of the Society, held in Weld Hall, November 27, 1900, the special committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft resolutions on his death made their report. Remarks in eulogy of the deceased were made by President Charles G. Chick, General Henry B. Carrington, and James E. Cotter, Esq., and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

At this meeting his son, Mr. Frank B. Rich, one of the executors of his estate, presented to the Society the collection of papers, documents and pictures and the cabinet containing them, marked "Henry A. Rich Collection," as provided in his will, also a large portrait of him, the gift of his widow.

Henry Alexander Rich was born in Hardwick, Mass., June 19, 1833, and died in Hyde Park, Mass., April 25, 1900.

Having been identified with this community from its incipient stages, throughout its development and growth, Mr. Rich could in truth have said, "All of which I saw, and a part of which I was." For forty-four years he had been an honored resident and citizen. Early in this period our friend appreciated the fact that history was being made, and he entered upon the congenial task of collecting and compiling all matters connected with the modest building enterprise, which finally culminated in the incorporation of a prosperous town, now ranking third in population among the towns of this State. With the passing of the years, and added leisure, his zeal increased, and with infinite painstaking he gathered together a rare assortment of data, including everything which he had found attainable having reference to this town, its churches and other institutions, its citizens and noteworthy



HENRY A. RICH.
1833—1900
(From a photograph taken in 1898.)

events. With wise forethought, he had made provisions that, after his decease, this collection should pass into the custody of the Hyde Park Historical Society. With this intention, his executors and family have been most cordially in sympathy, and during the past few months have given much time and attention to its arrangement in a substantial and elegant case, in which it will be presented by his son, the chairman of our Board of Selectmen. In coming years it will be an invaluable repository, which the historian and student may search with interest and profit.

In the death of Mr. Rich, our town loses not only one of the few surviving pioneers in its establishment, but a citizen whose life from year to year has been like the pages of an open book. Of pleasing personality, kind-hearted and affable, no one was better known and more highly appreciated.

For many years he was intimately associated with the Real Estate and Building Company and with its founder, Mr. Alpheus P. Blake, who has been justly styled "the father of the new town." Actively interested in its incorporation in the year 1868, at the first election he was chosen its tax collector, which position he filled with credit for a period of ten years. He resigned this office for the purpose of devoting his entire time to real estate enterprises, as agent and collector for the largest property-holders of the town. In these and other positions of trust, he has been recognized as energetic and capable, and enjoyed the fullest confidence of those for whom he acted. He was one of the organizers of the Unitarian Church in this town, and had been a continuous pew-holder and one of its most prominent supporters. He was a charter member of this Historical Society, and a Vice-President from the time of its organization.

Commencing his career with a clean, high-toned character as his only capital, and the good qualities of energy and perseverance, he has acted well his part, and, highly respected during his life, his death is regretted by a large circle of associates and friends.

WM. J. STUART,
ROBERT BLEAKIE,
HENRY S. BUNTON,
Committee.

DEDICATION OF CAMP MEIGS.

JULY 4, 1903.

In the Camp Ground at Readville, Hyde Park possesses a territory whose historical associations are of the greatest interest and value.

Only the battlefields of the South seem more closely identified with the Civil War than do the camping grounds of the North, where the men who were to fight and die for Liberty and Union took their first lessons in the stern art of war. Our Readville citizens certainly appreciate the significance of the Old Camp Ground on which many of their homes are located.

Many years ago they organized the Camp Meigs Memorial Association, whose ultimate object is the erection on what is now Camp Meigs Memorial Park of a statue or shaft, or some other suitable memorial, which shall tell to all future generations the story of the heroism and devotion of the thousands of American youth who in the days of '61 to '65 marched and camped on what will doubtless be always known as the Readville Camp Ground.

In 1892 the Association referred to was instrumental in having three acres of the original camp ground deeded to the town under the name of Hamilton Park "to be forever used and maintained as a public park."

The feeling later became general that the name of the park should embody the war memories of the place, and last year, in response to the petition of the Camp Meigs Memorial Association, the Park Commissioners changed the name to Camp Meigs Memorial Park.

The Camp Meigs Memorial Association and Readville Improvement Association both felt that public services of some nature

should mark this change of title, and accordingly a joint Committee, consisting of Emmons M. Cundall, J. Roland Corthell, Dr. Samuel T. Elliott, W. Ellery Bullard and Harry E. Astley, arranged for a public dedicatory service on July 4, 1903. The following is the report of the exercises as printed in the *Hyde Park Gazette* of July 11, 1903:

The big patriotic event of the day was the dedication of Camp Meigs Memorial Park in the Readville district. There was a large gathering, including many old veterans who commenced their civil war experience on the old grounds in the early '60s. The exercises commenced at 2.30 o'clock with a band concert by the Peacedale band of Rhode Island, followed by an introductory address by Gen. Carrington:

"TRUE INDEPENDENCE."

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS OF BRIG. GEN. H. B. CARRINGTON, U. S. A. (RETIRED),

As presiding chairman at the dedication of Camp Meigs Memorial Park, on the old Readville Camping Grounds, July 4th, 1903.

Fellow Citizens and Veteran Comrades:

We assemble to honor these grounds by their dedication to sacred memories, under the felicitous title of Camp Meigs Memorial Park. On these grounds, between the years 1861 and 1865, there gathered at our country's call, for defense of the Union of these United States, more volunteer soldiers than composed the great army of Washington when he compelled Great Britain, once and for all time, to evacuate Boston, and to abandon the commonwealth as a possible field for successful warfare against her patriotic people. The volunteer soldiers thus assembled here, yes, here, numbered twice as large a force as was that of the American regular army at that time, when the population of the Republic exceeded 31,000,000 of souls; and a little larger than was that regular army at the commencement of the war with Spain, when our population had increased to nearly 80,000,000!

"Drummer! beat the long roll!" (The long roll was beaten, startling the assembled people by its unusual introduction during an address.)

"Bugler! sound the assembly!" (And the bugle responded to the peremptory order from the speaker.)

Veteran comrades, let all who bore part in duty then, and are now present, answer "Here!" (Not more than thirty, including Corp. Lovett of the old 45th Mass., the orator of the day, responded.) How few are they that respond! Perchance our ears are not keyed to the spiritual atmosphere of their later experiences! And yet, it seems to me that, at the sound of drum and bugle, some sacred dust must almost quicken, as if the Resurrection trump were to follow those familiar calls to duty and to destiny! And, perchance, a keener vision and an immortal recognition of past conflicts and victories may enable dwellers in the upper skies to catch the sight and notes of this, your tribute to those conflicts and triumphs!

While looking over the army register for 1861, a few days ago, I copied the roll of all general officers and regimental commanders whose names were then of record, only to find your presiding officer on this occasion to be the only living survivor. But it is not merely that the immediate surroundings of this old camping ground are full of precious memories. Yonder, in full view, and within rifle shot, Blue Hill signal station waves its flags of warning or of cheer, to ensure the safety of all Atlantic commerce that visits our shores! And look again! From that verdure-crowned summit, which we call Grew's woods, the eye can measure the mighty shaft of Bunker Hill, which warns all commerce that, as the best troops of Great Britain found their peers in Yankee "minute men" in the long ago, so forever, no hostile tread shall again press upon New England soil! And between these two, not far away, is that receptacle for the resting dust of our departed comrades, Fairview cemetery, where annually you deposit your floral tributes to their precious memory!

But what of the day selected by your committee for this memorial dedication? It bears the popular name of Independence day.

Independence is a big word, ministers to human pride, and from the toddling baby-boy's firecracker and innocent torpedo up to the sky-flouting rocket bomb, our sight and hearing cannot ignore the fact that everybody is, in the largest sense, very independent. But, more seriously, what do you honor in choice of this day for the functions prescribed by your programme? I will answer mine own question.

We honor the 127th anniversary of that 4th of July, Anno Domini, 1776, because on that day the representatives of thirteen American colonies severed their political dependence upon Great Britain! The child, fully weaned, and able to walk alone, cut the restraining ligament and we became a nation! Neither child nor mother could, nor would if they could, sever the dependence of each upon that common fountain of nutritious supply which flowed from Magna Charta and through law, religion and language, assured, alike to all, the perpetuity of a common inheritance. And as we can never be independent of the laws of nature, nor of nature's God, any more than we can substitute the noxious leaves of the license weed for the healing leaves of the tree of liberty, without ruin; so genuine independence must resolve itself into a wise and all-sufficient restraint upon whatever threatens righteousness and virtue; and this, by a recognized, soulful and all-embracing dependence upon that which exalts human endeavor and magnifies human prosperity and happiness in the achievement of universal fraternity and good will throughout the world. Our fathers laid these enduring foundations by such an absolute acceptance of the law of *dependence* as the secret of a worthy *independence*. So let us, amid all our acclamations of joyful delight, of worthy pride, of unwavering courage and generous charity, read upon the gold coin which typifies our world-wide credit among all peoples, the sublime secret of our present greatness and promised destiny, the complete panacea for all political ailments or worry, the motto, "In God We Trust!"

The following original poem by Benjamin McKendry was read by Dr. H. T. Dean:

Spirit of seventy-six and sixty-one!
Inspire all hearts to-day beneath the sun!
As when at Lexington and Bunker Hill
Our fathers fought to keep the British still;
And when at Aldie and at Cedar Creek
Our Union forces were once heard to speak,
In freedom's name to teach the rebel South
To free their slaves and close their boasting mouth.
The day ne'er dawned for Lee to raise a rag
On Bunker Hill to supersede our flag,
And when our Grant and Sherman "swung around,"
They left our country — all — as freedom's ground.

Spirit of Lincoln and of Washington!
Our country's father and our country's son!
We emulate to-day their glorious names,
Above all human praise and earthly fames,
And while we here enjoy the wealth they won,
We ne'er forget the name of Washington;
And, as we boast of freedom for the slave,
We think of Lincoln who the mandate gave
Which broke his fetters and his body freed
From unpaid servitude and human greed;
Thus would we blend in fadeless light as one
The name of Lincoln and of Washington!

We hail to-day, with unfeigned joy and pride,
Our country's saviours marching side by side, —
Our glorious army, and our navy, too, —
Our gallant seamen and our "boys in blue;"
And, still with them, the faithful and the brave,
Without whose service none might hope to save,
Our "Women's Corps," whose presence gave "relief"
To thousands wounded, and in hours of grief,
On battlefield, in hospital and tent,
Where'er in mercy they were wisely sent; —
So here, to-day, they cannot be forgot,
But share with us our glory and our lot.

Most fitting place, Camp Meigs' memorial ground!
Where our brave veterans first their barracks found,
And hence departed for the scenes of war, —
Some here to-day, some to return no more! —
But here we greet you, and with you unite
To celebrate this day with banners bright, —
Our glorious Fourth! our Independence day!

Long may its light o'er all our land hold sway!
God of our fathers, be it Thy behest
To give our land abundant peace and rest;
And may this day, auspicious in the past,
Be crowned with blessings to its very last!

There was a medley of war songs by the band; dedicatory address by Augustus S. Lovett, Esq., of Brookline, which follows in full; singing of "America" by the company and the benediction by Rev. Mr. Macdonald of Hyde Park. It was a great day for our Readville friends and they made it a memorable one for the old vets.

DEDICATION OF MEMORIAL PARK.

DEDICATORY ADDRESS BY AUGUSTUS S. LOVETT, ESQ., CORPORAL CO. A, 45th MASS. REGIMENT.

On the evening of Sept. 15, 1862, as I rushed for a bunk in the new barracks located on this spot, a minor, not of age, if anybody had whispered in my ear, "Young man, four decades from now you will be standing here and addressing an audience on the occasion of the dedication of this camp ground as a public park," I should have imagined the speaker beside himself and a fit subject for restraint. When your committee asked me to say a few words at this time, the occasion appealed to me as a participant in those early days, even though it occurred on the "Glorious Fourth," a day when many people prefer to remain at home, myself among the number.

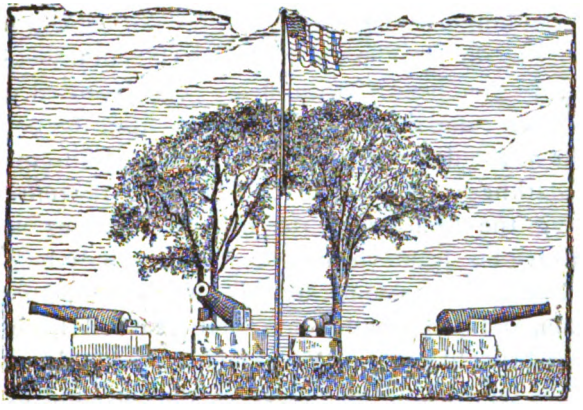
When you remember the eminent men, from the Lieut.-General of the United States down to the other illustrious minor officers who served in the civil war, who have recently assembled here to celebrate the dedication of the Hooker statue, it seems quite a "come down" to gather to listen to a corporal—the lowest of non-commissioned officers in the ranks. And yet each common soldier counted as one, only one, but yet one in the vast array that marched in the ranks and without whose sturdy efforts all the brilliant talents of regular and volunteer officers would have been of little avail.

But oh those times! how the memory of them comes trooping back at a time like this. Young men drilling alongside of middle aged, and even elderly men. Capt. R. B. Forbes with his "coast guard" and Capt. Edward Wyman with his "home guard." Washington in danger, and Gen. Butler off with his hastily recruited men, following hard after the "Old Sixth" through Baltimore to the Capital. Fletcher Webster, standing on the steps of the Merchants' Exchange on State street, one dismal gray Sunday, and recruiting the famous 12th Webster regiment. Flags and bunting almost concealed Washington street. "Now Crush Rebellion" said an immense flag on the Washington building, head of Franklin street. All the while recruiting went vigorously on, and when the Capital was deemed secure people breathed easier and volunteers for the war of three years pressed forward for enrollment. How dark after the defeat at Bull Run! How very dark with the ending of the Peninsular Campaign! Then at the very darkest hour came the first cheering news as the wires flashed the news of Grant's victory at Forts Henry and Donelson. The country seemed to take new life and heart as that incomparable soldier pushed his way to the crowning event up to that time—the capture of Vicksburg.

In the fall of 1862 ten new barracks, each arranged for some 100 men, occupied this immediate neighborhood. They stood on a line facing the sunrise. A space called the company street ran between the buildings, where the different companies formed for drill, parade or guard mounting. Just back of each was a small building occupied as a cook house, and the quarters of the different line officers were just in the rear of the latter. The entrance to the camp was between two sturdy trees, and near the entrance was the guard tent. The sutler had his store in another corner, but his "eagle eye" had not then fully opened as it did later, when on pay days he sat next to the paymaster and produced his little "G" checks, which were scrupulously deducted from the amount due the hard pressed common soldier. Friends supplied so generously the wants at Readville that his wares were at a discount there.

In front of these barracks was the parade and drill ground, covering the spot we occupy to-day. All around the camp were sentries, some twenty or more beats being maintained, and I can almost hear at this distant day the sharp challenge, "Halt! who goes there?" as the weary yet alert sentinel brought up some belated comrade or befogged officer who had difficulty in finding exactly where he resided.

It was a comical sight as a regiment landed there. The building for each company being designated, a rush was made to secure



CAMP MEIGS MEMORIAL PARK.

lodgings; each man as he arrived at the building, grabbing a huge bundle of straw, which lay adjacent, to serve as his bed. Comrades who had known each other previous to this time bunked together as far as possible, by prior agreement, but some curious alliances were made by many who were comparative strangers before. The first night "was terrible," and the bedlam that ensued after the lights were out is simply indescribable. Imagine a hundred men, mostly unknown to each other, with no officer present, utterly ignorant of orders or knowledge of discipline, shut up by themselves in the dark in this novel situation. It commenced immediately the lights went out.

A mild crow, in imitation of a rooster, was followed by scores of louder crows, and it seemed as if the whole brood of Plymouth

Rocks and bantams were in possession. Every conceivable noise came to the front. Dogs barked and "ki'id." Cats wailed and monkeys chattered. Then somebody threw an old boot, and this was the signal for an indiscriminate fusilade of missiles of every name and nature. Marvellous that nobody was hurt, for the bang of some heavy substance alighting near one's head warned the more timid ones to crouch low.

While this scene was at its height the door opened and a commissioned officer appeared with a lantern, — the officer of the day, as we afterward learned. "Silence!" he cried; "silence, I say." A very brief lull, occasioned by the interruption, and then bedlam broke loose again. "Who are you?" "Get out of here." "Quick! Get out; do you hear?" with many other pointed remarks, followed. Then came a shower of missiles from the floor and from the bunks at the devoted form. As these came from all quarters and the darkness and size of the building prevented him from discovering the location of the offenders, he was compelled to retire to save his head, vowing vengeance if only he could detect the assailants. Emboldened by this victory, pandemonium broke loose again, and the small hours were reached before complete exhaustion brought quiet. We trembled in after days as we came to know the powers of the officer of the day, and were grateful that under cover of ignorance we escaped severe discipline.

In a few days the non-commissioned officers were appointed, and grievous were the disappointments of some who failed to attain what they desired and hoped for.

I well remember the diffidence with which I gave my first command. The order to me was: "Corporal Lovett, you will detail two men to sweep out the barracks."

I was appalled. They were my friends and chums. I had rather at that moment have taken the broom myself and done the work. But no; it had to be done. Glancing around to see whom I should select, I observed a good-hearted, cheerful, open-faced comrade whose name even I had not learned, and this was my order: "Would you mind being so kind as to take one of the brooms and help make the barracks cleaner by assisting in

sweeping them?" The face became a broad grin at once and he said: "Well, seeing it's you, sonny, I'll do it this once." But we soon got over such extremely soft speeches and orders were quickly obeyed.

The dress parades were a great feature of camp life. The first ones though were a sight not easily forgotten. Men went into camp generally ununiformed, except the favored few whose circumstances enabled them to employ their own tailors. These favored ones were models for admiration and envy. Of the balance, some had blue overcoats and others had citizen's dress. Some had military caps as the only sign of a soldier.

The clothing for service had not then been distributed and some idea can be formed of the appearance made by some nine hundred men in line clad in these various garments. A butcher with his white robe surmounted by a plug hat is an incongruous sight, and a soldier in a blue overcoat with a black stovepipe hat is anything but military in appearance; but such we had in those first parades.

Before the guns were distributed, after the line was formed at the command "parade rest," the motley crowd stood in their unique regalia, and the command "beat off" was given. Then the band marched down the line at common time and turning came back at a quick step. The band were fine fellows, enlisted men from the various companies — selected no doubt for their musical talents — but they had to get together like everybody else. During the days when they were "getting together" the most discordant and doleful sounds emanated from the quarter assigned to them for practice. So that at their first appearance in dress parade before the "Falstaff recruits" was a very good representation of Hogarth's "March to Finchley." The old "cut-cut-cadacut" tune, never heard before and never since except at later reunions, will linger in the memory of those who heard it as long as they live. Where they got that tune nobody knows, or if they do, nobody will tell. But bands made great headway and acquired proficiency before many days. After the uniforms were distributed and the guns came, dress parade was the great event of the day.

This was the favored time when fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, uncles, aunts, grandfathers, grandmothers, cousins and sweethearts, massed behind the colonel, looked on with admiring gaze, filled with pride as they beheld the manly array of young soldiers perfecting themselves for the serious work soon to come to their lot. These good people came not empty-handed either. Many and many were the hampers and packages of good things they brought with them, which helped amazingly to vary the regular bill of fare of "hash, beans and hard tack."

Then the social sings in the evening were a pleasant feature, and as the many good voices among the men were aided by the guests, the grounds in front of the barracks would ring with melody which would be prolonged often to a late hour.

The milkman did a thriving business in the camp, and the name of "Tucker" lingers in the memory of many a soldier of those days. Furloughs of a day at a time were granted and the passes were given great scrutiny by the provost guards of Brig.-Gen. R. A. Pierce, whose headquarters were in a small building near the railroad station. A sentinel was also posted at the Hyde Park depot, who looked after any strays in uniform in that vicinity.

Guard mounting each morning was a feature of camp life. Some three or four men from each of the ten companies would be detailed for the guard, and accompanied by a sergeant or two and several corporals would march to the appointed place. These served for twenty-four hours on three reliefs of four hours each. The relief that went on at 1 to 5 o'clock in the morning was considered the least desirable, as to be awakened from a sound sleep at that untimely hour was anything but pleasant to look forward to, and many were the devices made to avoid getting on the dreaded "second relief." And yet those hours had their compensations. The perfect quiet of the sleeping camp, broken only by the hum of the insect world, those "voices of the night" which never ceased, the regular pace of the sentinel drawing near and again fading away as he turned in his beaten path, — these lent a novelty and charm to those of a meditative turn of mind and helped to wing the otherwise tedious hours.

Somewhere in the small hours there appeared, to our intense disgust, what were termed "grand rounds." This was composed of the officer of the day and a few attendants. On being halted by the sentry nearest to the guard tent with the well-known "Who goes there?" came the reply, "Grand rounds." Immediately the guard tent became alive, and the command, "Turn out the guard, grand rounds," was shouted out, and the sergeant and corporal on duty would dart into every nook and corner and pull and tug at every sleepy body until the wretched squad — uttering maledictions on their tormentors, and grand rounds in particular — were hustled into some kind of a line and with the lieutenant of the guard at the head were inspected by the visitors.

Often the officer of the day, after the command, "Turn out the guard" had been sounded, would considerately say, "Never mind the guard," and he who showed such mercy to the sleepy fellows always had a warm spot in their hearts. Company and batallion drill were kept up morning and afternoon, and some of the most welcome words we heard were those at the close of these fatiguing exercises, when the colonel or captain, as the case might be, would sheath his sword and say, "March off your companies."

Did time allow, many, very many incidents of camp life might be cited: the long nights of "guard duty;" the sorrows of the corporals, at everybody's beck and call; the unwelcome sound, "Corporal of the Guard Post 21," which meant a run at double quick to that distant station to listen to some trifling question; the unheard-of command by a lieutenant of the guard in the first days — the men being at "Present arms," he is reported to have given the command, "Stack arms," a thing the guard had some difficulty in obeying.

Comrades who camped here from 1861 to 1865, as the memories of those days pass before you at this hour, it seems as if the voice of the Lord bids us remove the shoes from our feet, as the ground where we stand is holy ground. Old Blue Hill, looking down on this scene as it did forty years ago, seems to say: "You are right in setting aside the hallowed spot and paying tribute to the noble

men who passed from this 'school of the soldier' here to the shock of battle."

Here were encamped the 18th regiment of infantry, who suffered so severely at Fredericksburg; the 20th regiment, whose heroic deeds are marked by the "lion" in the public library, went from this spot; the 24th regiment, whose colonel, Stephenson, was killed at Spottsylvania, bade their kindred good-bye on the soil of Camp Meigs.

Six or more of the regiments, enlisted for a shorter term, in 1862 found shelter here. Later on, the two colored regiments, the 54th and 55th, received their first lessons in military drill on the commodious parade ground, and here we may be sure was instilled in their hearts and lives the patriotism that led them fearlessly to follow their beloved Col. Shaw at the awful slaughter of Fort Wagner.

I have named but a few of the organizations which, after camp life here, went forth with beating drums, with flying colors and martial step, to go they knew not where.

> "They heard a voice we cannot hear
> That said, 'We must not stay;'
> They saw a hand we cannot see
> That beckoned them away."

Up Marye's heights at Fredericksburg on that fatal day we see them dashing forward to the stone wall and to the sunken road which none ever reached. Amid the waving corn on the field of Antietam we find them and hear them shout the victory. At Gettysburg they shuddered as the gallant Reynolds dropped, and pressed on with Howard and Barlow through the town on that first day.

We find them in the wheat field, at the peach orchard, on Culp's Hill and Little Round Top, on the second day. And on the third day at Gettysburg, when Longstreet turned away his head as he ordered Pickett to advance, we may be sure they were in the lines of battle on Cemetery Ridge, and did their share in making the "high water mark of the rebellion."

In the closing battles of the war, from the Wilderness to Appomattox, we follow them in their daily weary marches and never-ending encounters. We can imagine their joy at the final consummation, and we rejoice and cheer with them as they burnish their rifles for the great review at Washington.

So we hail the "returning brave."

But what of those who with lively step and in the bloom of youth went forth from this spot and failed to return; on battlefield and in hospital, shut up in Libby Prison or within the "dead line" at Andersonville, wasting with disease and dying of wounds, for whom the loved ones at home waited in vain?

> "How sleep the brave who sink to rest
> By all their country's wishes blest.
> When Spring with dewy fingers cold
> Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
> She there shall dress a sweeter sod
> Than fancy's feet have ever trod.
> By fairy hands their knell is rung,
> By forms unseen their dirge is sung.
> There honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
> To bless the turf that wraps their clay,
> And freedom shall awhile repair
> To dwell a weeping hermit there."

To all these 25,000 or more martial spirits we dedicate this scene of their first soldier days. Long may the cannon preserve their present peaceful positions! Never may the time come when the Star Spangled Banner shall cease to float over this consecrated ground, and may children's children to the latest generation swell the chorus of the Union saved, now and forever, one and inseparable!

With the authority and in behalf of this Town and this Association, I name this, "Camp Meigs Memorial Park."

A REVIEW OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY SINCE 1892.

(*CONTINUED.*)

1895.

The usual Spring Meeting of the Society was held May 22d, in Magnolia Hall, and was devoted to a memorial of Mr. Theodore D. Weld. About a hundred members and their friends were present, and a chorus of twenty-five to render the musical numbers on the programme.

The President, Mr. Charles G. Chick, opened the meeting with a short address, after which the Society elected to membership:—

MRS. RUTH A. SUMNER,
MISS ABBIE SUMNER,
DR. WM. A. MOWRY.

The chorus, under the leadership of Mr. J. C. Crowley, sang "Washington and the Flag," words by Mr. Crowley.

The guest of the evening was Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Jr., who addressed the meeting on the "Life and Times of Theodore D. Weld." Mr. Garrison's remarks were eagerly listened to by the audience, as he spoke in a reminiscent way of his personal experiences of the times and his acquaintance with Mr. Weld.

Following the address the chorus sang "Patriot Sons of Patriot Sires," to music arranged by Mr. J. C. Crowley.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Garrison for his able and interesting address.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the chorus for their kindness in furnishing enjoyable and appropriate music.

Refreshments were served to all present after the meeting had adjourned.

The Fall Meeting of the Society was held Oct. 22d, in Magnolia Hall, with an attendance of about two hundred.

President Chick addressed the meeting, sketching the progress of the Society and discussing the contemplated plans of a new building for our use.

A drawing of the proposed building was presented by Curator George M. Harding, showing a neat brick structure, one and one-half stories high, of dignified style, and to cost from $6,000 to $12,000, according to material and finish.

The lecturer for the evening was the Rev. M. B. Taylor of Canton, Mass., who spoke on the battle of Allatoona, Ga. Mr. Taylor gave an unusually graphic and thrilling account of the battle, in which he was a participant, and the audience were deeply interested, manifesting their pleasure by frequent applause.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Taylor.

The meeting then adjourned.

1896.

The regular Annual Meeting of the Society was held Jan. 30th, in the rooms of the Corporation.

President Chick addressed the meeting and impressed upon the members the necessity of a new building for the Society, the present quarters being in a dangerous locality and having no adequate fire protection for the property entrusted to our charge. He congratulated the Society upon its growth and success during the past year.

Three volumes of the Probate Index for Suffolk County, Mass., were presented to the Society by Hon. Elijah George, Register of Probate of that County, and the thanks of the Society were voted to him for the same.

Curator H. B. Carrington, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions on the death of J. B. Bachelder, Esq., read his report. In his remarks prefacing his report, he brought out four points concerning the life and character of Col. Bachelder: first, his wife was, previous to her marriage, his pupil; second, he was not an itinerant photographer, but a school-teacher; third, he was as-

sisted in painting his large picture of the battle of Gettysburg; fourth, he was very sensitive about his title of Colonel, which was not official but simply complimentary.

REPORT.

JOHN BADGER BACHELDER.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a regular meeting of the Hyde Park Historical Society, Hyde Park, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, held January 30, 1896, the report of the committee appointed to make a record of the decease of one of its honored members, John Badger Bachelder, was formally placed upon record, on motion of the chairman of the committee, Gen. Henry B. Carrington, United States Army, one of the Curators, and a citizen of Hyde Park; the same being as follows, to wit:

The Historical Society of Hyde Park, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, sincerely regrets the death of our friend and associate, John Badger Bachelder, who, as a member of this Society, and a citizen honored by the Government as the historian of the battlefield of Gettysburg, so well deserved universal esteem and admiration.

While the Society has lost the benefit of his wisdom and constant sympathy, its Curators hereby place upon record some facts that the general public did not so fully understand.

As early as the age of eight years he developed a marked taste for art; and pictures in oil and in water colors, made at that early period, still remain. He taught painting while teacher at the Partridge Military School in New Hampshire; and his culture and genius made the basis of that elegance of deportment and genial sympathy with everything beautiful that marked his later years in his relations as neighbor, citizen, and gentleman.

We recognize his business tact and courtesy in our Society's endeavor; in our public schools; in our Park system; and in everything that developed the best interests of our town.

We sincerely honor his memory, and direct that a copy of this

official action be engrossed and framed for a place among the memorials of the Society; that a copy be sent to Mrs. Bachelder; and that a copy be also forwarded to the Town Clerk of Gilmanton, New Hampshire, his native town, for its appropriate place among the town records.

(Signed) HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
GEORGE M. HARDING,
JOHN J. ENNEKING.

It was voted to accept the report.

President Chick announced that a friend of the Society had offered part of the land required for the site of a building for a permanent home for the Society. Curator Humphrey suggested that we confer with the Trustees of the Public Library as to the possibility of the town having a new library building with a room in it for our Society. Mrs. Louisa M. Wood, President of the Hyde Park Current Events Club, desired quarters for the Club in the new library building when completed. On motion of Curator Humphrey it was voted, that a committee of five be appointed to confer with a committee from the Current Events Club, or other parties interested. Mr. Henry B. Miner, chairman of the library trustees, stated to the meeting that there was in hand $7,000 as a building fund, which had been raised in former years by fairs, etc.

After a short discussion, President Chick appointed a conference committee as follows: Henry A. Rich, George M. Harding, Thomas E. Faunce, Mrs. Louisa M. Wood, Mrs Edward I. Humphrey, Mrs. E. D. Swallow. Voted, that President Chick be a member of the committee.

Mr. Howard Jenkins presented the report of the Committee on Nominations.

The Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the list of officers as read, and the following were declared elected:

President, Charles G. Chick.

Recording Secretary, Frederick L. Johnson.

Treasurer, Wallace D. Lovell.

Curators, Amos H. Brainard, Orin T. Gray, George L. Rich-

ardson, Edward I. Humphrey, Charles F. Jenney, Warren F. McIntire, George M. Harding.

Vice Presidents, James E. Cotter, Robert Bleakie, William J. Stuart, Willard S. Everett, Francis W. Tewksbury, Stephen D. Balkam, E. J. Hickey, David L. Davis, David Higgins, David Perkins, Henry S. Grew, Richard M. Johnson, John J. Enneking, Isaac J. Brown, Henry A. Rich, James D. McAvoy, Isaac Bullard, Henry S. Bunton, Edmund Davis, Samuel T. Elliott.

It was voted to admit to membership,

J. A. CROWLEY. West River Street.
W. H. HOOGS, West River Street.

The meeting was then adjourned.

APRIL 30, 1896.

The April meeting of the Society was held in Magnolia Hall with an attendance of about two hundred people. It was made a memorial to the late Governor F. T. Greenhalge. President Chick addressed the meeting, paying a personal tribute to the late Governor and also spoke at length on the needs and prospects of the Society.

Mr. C. Fred Allen, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions on the death of Governor Greenhalge, presented his report, which was adopted and ordered spread upon the records of the Society.

The Schubert Male Quartette of Hyde Park rendered a selection, and then was introduced the speaker of the evening, the Hon. J. H. O'Neil, who in a charming conversational manner told of his acquaintance with Governor Greenhalge while in Congress. He paid a high tribute to his character and ability.

Another selection by the Quartette and then Colonel H. A. Thomas, private secretary to the late Governor, was introduced and delivered a stirring address, in which he testified to the many good qualities and virtues of Mr. Greenhalge.

After a selection by the Quartette, the Hon. Frank W. Darling addressed the meeting in a short and appropriate speech.

More music by the Quartette, and then the thanks of the Society were extended to the speakers of the evening, and it was ordered that a stenographic report of the proceedings be made a part of the Society's records.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. A. C. Clapp for a gift of framed documents.

Adjourned.

NOVEMBER 30, 1896.

The Fall meeting was held in the rooms of the Society, with an attendance of about sixty. President Chick in the chair.

Mr. Fred C. Stone, on behalf of the directors of the First Baptist Sunday-School of Hyde Park, presented to the Society two original reports of the school in 1860 and 1861; also a brief history of the school up to 1883, in two volumes. It was voted to send the thanks of the Society to the Directors of the First Baptist Sunday School.

The new crayon portrait of Mr. Theodore D. Weld was exhibited at this meeting, and an appeal was made for contributions to the fund for paying for it.

The speaker of the evening was Colonel Henry Walker, who gave a short history of the Honorable Artillery Company of London, England. Colonel Walker was the Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston on their recent visit to the London company. His remarks were very interesting and were enjoyed by all present. The thanks of the Society were presented to Colonel Walker.

President Chick appointed a committee of three to prepare a list of nominations for officers of the Society for 1897. The committee appointed were Messrs. George Miles, Charles E. Higgins, and Henry A. Rich.

Adjourned.

JANUARY 21, 1897.

The Annual Meeting and election of officers was held this evening, with an attendance of about sixty.

President Chick, in his opening address, congratulated the

Society on its prosperous condition and on the fact of its having outlived that short period which seems to be the measure of life of most societies in our town. Our library consists at present of about fifteen hundred books and one thousand pamphlets, and additions are constantly being made to it. The special need of the Society is a new building, but at this time there is no prospect of obtaining one in the near future.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was read and accepted. The Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for officers for the ensuing year, and Asa J. Adams was appointed teller. The result of the ballot was the same as last year, with the exception of George L. Stocking, Curator, vice Orin T. Gray.

Voted to accept the picture of the Board of Selectmen of the town in 1896. The desirability of having a local society of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution was then discussed. The idea met with general favor, and a committee of five was appointed to arrange the matter. The committee, including the President of the Society, was as follows: Mrs. H. A. B. Thompson, Mrs. E. D. Swallow, Messrs. C. G. Chick, George Miles, and F. L. Johnson.

Mr. Charles J. Page of Boston was introduced and read a very interesting paper on the "Highways and Byways of Old Boston." A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Page, with a request for a a copy of the paper for the Society.

Mr. Henry S. Bunton presented, on behalf of Mrs. S. N. Piper, the record book of the First Religious Organization in Hyde Park, and also a pair of nippers used by James Gately, the "hermit" of Grew's woods. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mrs. S. N. Piper.

A committee was appointed to arrange for a banquet, to occur on the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Society, which comes in April. The following were appointed to meet the Curators: Mrs. W. W. Wilde, Mrs. W. D. Lovell, Mrs. E. D. Swallow, Mrs John Hurter, Mrs. E. I. Humphrey.

Received: the Proprietary Records of the Town of Cambridge.

Adjourned.

APRIL 27, 1897.

The tenth Annual Meeting was held in the rooms of the Society and in A. O. H. Hall. situated in the same building. About seventy-five people were present.

After the usual address by the President, it was Voted, That a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions on the death of David Higgins, one of our Vice Presidents, and also on the death of Reuben Corson.

The Chair appointed on David Higgins: Messrs. Henry A. Rich, Amos H. Brainard, and Edward I. Humphrey; on Reuben Corson: Messrs. Edmund Davis, F. A. Sweet and Thomas E. Faunce.

The Euterpean Club attended the meeting in a body and sang "April," by King Hall. Mr. Charles F. Jenney spoke of the portraits of Benjamin Radford and Robert Bleakie recently hung on the walls. These portraits were originally given to the Waverly Club by Mr. Edwin A. Hall, but not having been formally accepted by them, Mr. Hsll presented them to the Historical Society.

Mr. Edwin A. Hall was made a life member.

Mrs. Loveland read a very amusing poem on Sylvanus Cobb, by Sam Walter Foss. General Henry B. Carrington, as speaker of the evening, related his personal recollections of General U. S. Grant. He was more than usually interesting and delighted his hearers.

The Euterpean Club sang "Love's Old, Sweet Song," by Molloy, arranged for female voices.

A rising vote of thanks was given to the Euterpean Club for their fine performance, and to Mrs. Loveland, and to General Carrington.

An invitation from the Hyde Park Current Events Club for the officers of our Society to meet them, May 3d, 1897, was read.

Adjourned.

OCTOBER 27, 1897.

A regular meeting of the Society was held this evening. In calling the meeting to order, President Chick used a gavel made

by Mr. W. F. Noyes of Hyde Park. The head of this gavel is made of wood from the U. S. Frigate "Constitution," and the handle of wood from the U. S.S. "Kearsarge" of civil war fame.

Mr. Andrew Washburn, in behalf of the Grand Army Post of Hyde Park, presented a fac simile of the memorial containing the names of the contributors to the fund for repairing and fitting out Liberty Hall, where the Post holds its meetings.

Mr. Osborne Howes, of the Greater Boston Commission, spoke for the plan of uniting ten cities and thirteen towns to Boston. He explained that the cities and towns should retain their original form of government and have at the same time about seventy-five councilmen in the City Hall, about ten of whom would be from Hyde Park. The legislative bill embodying these terms and asking for authority for its submission to the people he read to the meeting. The subject aroused considerable interest, which was shown by the number of persons who asked questions about it. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Howes.

By vote of the Society, the Curators were instructed to hold a public meeting to discuss the subject of Greater Boston, and to request the attendance of every member.

Adjourned.

DECEMBER 22, 1897.

A citizens' meeting was held this evening to consider the proposition: "Shall the citizens of Hyde Park petition the General Court to act favorably upon the bill entitled, 'An act to provide for the creation of a new County which shall include Boston and the surrounding cities and towns?'"

Mr. Charles G. Chick was elected Chairman, and Mr. W. E. Norwood, Secretary, of the meeting.

After some discussion of the question, the meeting was adjourned to December 29, 1897, and so ceased to form a part of the proceedings of the Hyde Park Historical Society.

HISTORICAL FIELD DAY.

BY CHARLES F. JENNEY, ESQ.

The Hyde Park Historical Society observed Patriots' Day in 1903, for the first time, by field day exercises. A goodly number of members and friends met in front of the Public Library building, on Harvard Avenue, and in charge of the President of the Society, proceeded down East River Street, viewing historic spots by the way.

Before leaving the library, attention was called to the fact that the first house lots laid out in this section of Hyde Park were shown upon a plan made in 1847. So far as known, none of these lots were ever sold. The library building stands upon a part of the farm purchased by Edward Jones, in 1821, of William H. Sumner and others, trustees, for Eliza Gerard. Mrs. Gerard acquired her interest in the property from her father, Gov. Increase Sumner, who inherited the property from his father, of the same name. Increase, Senior, acquired his interest in the property by various deeds, from members of the Merrifield family, between 1756 and 1761. Simeon Merrifield resided in this locality as early as 1740, and Benjamin Merrifield lived upon the farm prior to 1744.

The first point of interest after leaving the library was the old house on Everett Square, nearly opposite the post-office. This house was built after Edward Jones became the owner of the farm. It certainly was there as early as 1853. After the Jones family ceased to occupy the house, John Henry Beals lived in the same up to about 1865.

As early as 1854, still another house stood on the Jones estate, on the corner of River and Grove Streets, and where the post-office now stands. Grove Street had not then been constructed. This house is now standing on Grove Street, in the rear of the post-office, having been moved from its original location. In 1854

it had an iron fence in front of it, and there was a cow path to the river, substantially where Fairmount Avenue now is. This house was occupied by William B. Weeman, son-in-law of Mr. Jones, who lived there until about 1870, when it was occupied by Dr. Charles L. Edwards during the early years of his practice. Mr. Weeman was a blacksmith and engaged in the manufacture of iron fences in Boston, and at one time had a shop on Bridge Street, near the river.

Passing down River Street, a halt was next made at the old house standing just beyond the new Young Men's Christian Association building and at the corner of River and Webster Streets. This was the original homestead on the Jones farm, and at one time had a large barn standing just in the rear of the house now occupied by Samuel R. Moseley. This house was probably built during the Sumner ownership of the property. Increase Sumner, father and son, both lived in Roxbury, and, so far as known, never occupied the premises as a home. This house is certainly more than an hundred years of age, but the exact date of its construction is not known. Attention was also called to the site of the house of George Hill, at the corner of River and Lincoln Streets, where the house of Mrs. Lomelia A. Bickford now stands. There was a house standing at this place as early as 1798, and at the time of the commencement of the present village George Hill resided at this place. The house occupied by Mr. Hill was torn down at the time of the purchase of the property by Mr, Bickford about 1861. George Hill was an Englishman, a butcher, and also ran a fish cart. He came to this country from Portsmouth, England. Our townsman, Henry S. Holtham, came to this house in August, 1854, and resided there for two or three years. Mr. Holtham was the son of Henry Holtham, and also came to this country from Portsmouth, England, landing from the cars at Mattapan on the branch railroad, and walked to the Hill place with his brother and sister. Mr. Hill's farm extended from Lincoln street to West street. His barn stood on the corner of West street. The next stop was at the site of the old Goodwin place, also on the west side of the street where Leuie Columbia

built a house between 1794 and 1797. This house had various owners. It was owned by William Goodwin, or his heirs, from 1827 until it became the property of Elihu Greenwood, who bought an undivided half of the same in 1851, and the remaining interest in 1862. Directly across the street was a barn belonging to this property. The Goodwin house was situated just northerly of West street, and the barn belonging to it was situated in what is now the front yard of property of Francis W. Tewksbury. It is still standing, having been moved back and repaired.

Less than three rods beyond the Goodwin place formerly stood a small residence owned by widow Abigail Merrifield, to whom a small lot of land was deeded by Lemuel Crane in 1804. On the site of this house there now stands a house occupied by James G. Bolles. On the opposite side of the street, people now living remember an old cellar hole said to have been the site of a house occupied by one Cæzar, a colored dependent of the Sumner family. Sheridan F. Ticknor's residence is built on this site.

Passing further down the street, attention was called to the Greenwood house, built by Lemuel Crane about 1783, and purchased by Elihu Greenwood in 1842, at or about which time Mr. Greenwood came there to reside, from Brighton. This house is still in the family, being the residence of Mr. Frank Greenwood, a son of the first of the name in this locality. The house is in excellent condition. The old chimney has been removed to a level with the sills, but the brick arch which sustained the same still remains in the cellar. A piazza has been built upon the front. An old ell, containing a kitchen with brick oven and set boiler, has been removed and the present ell of four rooms, also with a brick oven and set boiler therein, has been erected. The rest of the house remains substantially as it was, with the old-fashioned colonial finish. Many of the windows and window frames have been changed, but some of the old frames still remain, worked out of but one piece instead of being made of boards, as at present. The studding of the first story was filled with one course of bricks. For an account of Lemuel Crane, see the "History of Dorchester" (1859), page 539.

A stop was next made at the residence of Andrew Fisher, on the corner of Huntington Avenue and River Street. This property was purchased by Mr. Fisher's father in 1854, and the house was standing as early as 1843.

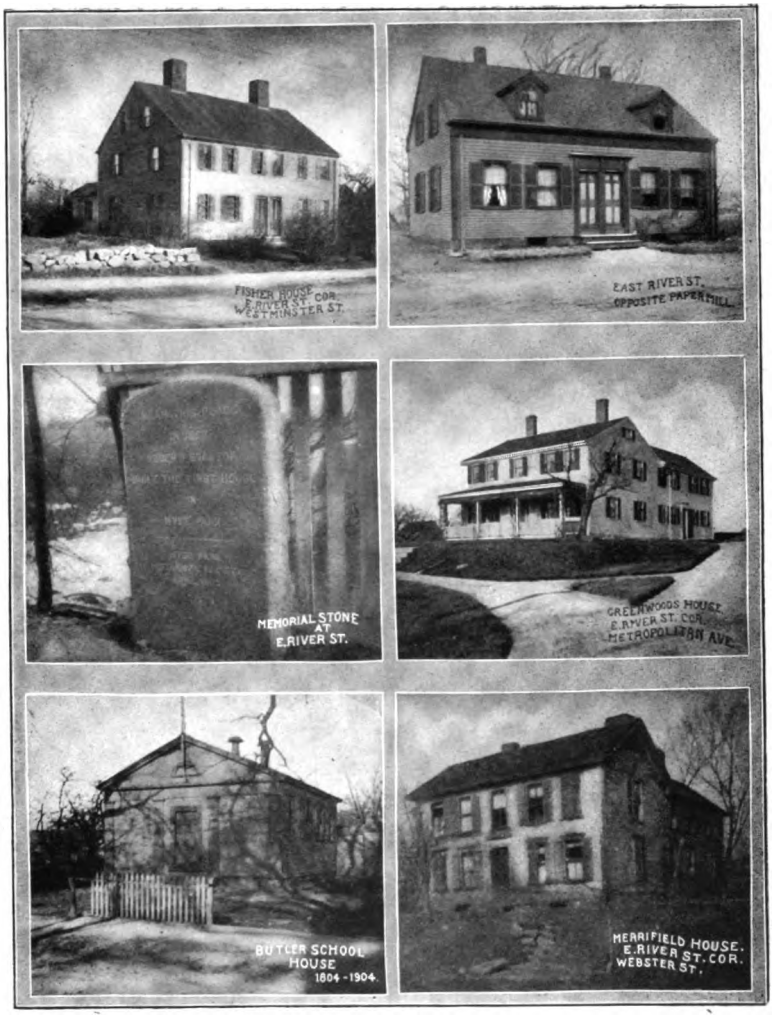
The little Butler School, erected in 1804, and standing just beyond Mr. Fisher's residence, was visited, but no extended reference to its history is here made, as the same is fully given in the Hyde Park Historical Record (Vol. I, page 9), in Mr. Rich's excellent article. See also "History of Dorchester" (Vol. I, page 45). So, too, the old Roundy house under the magnificent elms by the riverside and the site of Sumner Hall were pointed out, but the story of these buildings has been already well told in Mrs. Weld's excellent article in the Historical Record (Vol. II, page 23).

Directly opposite the paper mill was at one time situated the residence of John Trescott, erected about 1679. The story of the Trescott house and estates has also been fully given in the Record (Vol. III, page 55), and reference is made to the same for further details.

Fifty years ago, where Huntington Avenue now is there was a private way leading to Clarendon Hills. James Gately, the hermit, prior to his removal to Grew's Woods, lived beside Pine Garden Rock, not far from the spring issuing therefrom.

Passing by the paper mill, attention was called to the salient points in the history of the mill privilege. Much of interest might be written concerning this privilege, but the subject is so extensive that it ought to be considered under a special article, and more fully than space will now permit.

As early as 1685, John Trescott built a saw mill a short distance above where the paper mill now stands. In 1773 George Clark obtained a grant of land from the town of Dorchester, and soon after built a paper mill. This mill was also a short distance above the present privilege. William Sumner first acquired an interest in the privilege in 1786, and in 1796 became the sole owner thereof. In 1798 the dam was moved to its present site. In 1832 a cotton mill was built upon the same privilege, and in



HISTORIC LANDMARKS.

1836 upon the same privilege there was a paper mill, grist mill, and cotton factory. See as to the history of this privilege, "History of Dorchester," page 628, "Hyde Park Historical Record," Vol. I, page 29, Vol. II, page 27, Vol. III, page 58.

The long tenement block, across the road from the mill, was built in 1832 or 1833, and the tenement house just northerly thereof at a later date.

When the party reached the site on the east side of River Street, nearly opposite Wood Avenue, where a monument had been erected marking approximately the location of the first house erected in Hyde Park, a pause was made and President Chick and Curator Jenney made brief remarks. The monument had been put in place the day before, and bears upon its face the following inscription:

NEAR THIS PLACE
IN 1668
ROBERT STANTON
BUILT THE FIRST HOUSE
IN
HYDE PARK

HYDE PARK
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
APRIL, 1903

At the close of this article Mr. Jenney's remarks are given.

The party also visited the sites of the houses of Sargent Blake, built before 1838, upon what is now the southerly corner of River and Blake Streets, and also that of the residence of Nathaniel Hebard, which until within a very short time stood nearly opposite the location of the Blake house. Sargent Blake bought his property of Joseph Morton in July, 1838, and there was then a dwelling-house upon the premises. Mr. Hebard purchased in 1842 the property on which he for many years lived, and built his house upon it soon afterward. This building still stands upon the lot on which it was erected, having been moved back from its original location.

From the bridge over the railroad the positions of several old houses were also pointed out. Where John G. Ray's house now stands, a house was erected somewhere between 1812 and 1823 by Simeon Howe. This house was removed by Mr. Ray but a few years ago.

In 1781 John Capen purchased of the town of Dorchester thirty-six acres lying between the street and river. This tract is partly in Hyde Park. Capen had a house on this lot and resided there prior to 1823. when he conveyed the property. This house was occupied for many years by Peter Fallon, and stood a little distance from the street and under magnificent elms.

Samuel Bird, some time between 1805 and 1810, erected a house on the southerly corner of River Street and Bird Lane, and the same is still standing there.

While the localities were not visited, attention was also called to the house for many years owned by Anton Burger, situated westerly of the New York & New England Railroad and near the present Rugby station. This house was built by Rufus Nason in 1838 or soon thereafter.

Henry Bird, prior to 1833, also resided a short distance westerly of the last-mentioned house. He had lived there for some time, and the location of the house was well defined until within very recent years.

A short visit was also made to Wood Avenue, for many years known as Back Street, and the site of the Trescott house, which stood where is now the residence of Hiram J. Townsend. Two daughters of Franklin Stone, who resided in the original mansion for many years, were present and gave many interesting reminiscences concerning this house, and also concerning all of the localities visited. A picture of this building, historical references thereto, and a full description thereof may be found in the Historical Record, Vol. III, pages 60, 71, 73.

On the other side of Wood Avenue, a short distance westerly of the Trescott house, the widow Mary Birch resided as early as 1728. In that year Wood Avenue was described as the way leading from Trescott's house to widow Birch's. How long prior to

that time this land was in the Birch family cannot now be determined. The lot comprised one and one half acres and was sold in 1761 by Samuel Birch to Thomas Hastings, and the building thereon was then described as a small dwelling-house. The last reference found to this building is in 1764. The land upon which it stood is a part of the land described in a deed given to William Sumner in 1788, and apparently the house had then disappeared.

Mr. Jenney's remarks at the dedication of the memorial were as follows:

ROBERT STANTON.

It has been often said that Hyde Park has no history reaching back before the time of the commencement of the first house in the Fairmount District, by the Twenty Associates in 1856, but this is far from the truth. The industrial history of Hyde Park commenced considerably over two hundred years ago, and the first settlement of the district was nearly two hundred and fifty years ago. While the town as a town cannot point to any long municipal career, yet the history of the locality is of interest and dates back to an early period. The first house, near the limits of our town, was at Readville, and probably was built shortly before 1639, but it was not within our borders, although the extensive farms on which it stood extended well within Hyde Park.

River Street, our first highway, was laid out by the town of Dorchester in 1661, and shortly after that, what is now known as Wood Avenue was used as a public highway. For many years it was known as Back Street. Prior to that time it was sometimes called Trescott's Lane. It is recognized in the records as early as 1687.

On December 5, 1659, Robert Stanton applied to the town for a parcel of land about the Ox Pen, and a committee was appointed to view it and make report to the Selectmen. On January 16, 1660, the Committee reported and Stanton was granted a parcel of land about or near the Ox Pen "soe that it doe not exceed thirtie acres."

As the grant to Stanton is the earliest land grant in this locality, the same is quoted in full from the Dorchester Records.

"The same day vpon the request of Robert Stanton to have a parsell of land about the ox penn Mr. Patten Lieutenant Clapp and William Robinson are appointed to view it and make returne vnto the select men before the second day of January next."—(Dorchester Records, Vol. I, page 130, December 5, 1659.)

"The same day it was Voted and granted vnto Robert Stanton vpon his former request a parsell of land about or neare the oxe pen soe that it Doe not exceed thirtie acres: it being viewed according vnto former order by Mr. Patten, Lieutenant Clap and William Robenson who made ther Returne vnto the select men as they were ordered."—(Dorchester Records, Vol. I, page 131, January 16, 1660.)

The locality of the land thus granted can be readily determined. It is fixed by many deeds conveying it in whole or in part, also by deeds of the adjoining lots, and by an ancient plan made in 1745, a copy of which has been presented to the Historical Society by G. L. Richardson. The deeds also fix the locality of the Ox Pen in a general way, and deeds of other land in this vicinity also refer to it. Just where it was situated is not known, but probably it was Wood Avenue and the Boston line.

Stanton probably did not build upon his lot at once. In 1667, the records disclose a proposition to the town for an exchange of land "near Robert Stanton's" in the five hundred acres (which originally included all this locality). March 9, 1668, he was granted liberty to have "ground sels, plates and beams out of the 500 acrs." The character of this entry indicates quite conclusively that this was the time when he built his residence, and from it the date placed upon the stone has been determined.

But little is known concerning Stanton. In 1652, he entered into an agreement with the town to keep all "oxen, steeres, or fating cows from yew to cow for 3 or 5 yers in a heard" on the south side of the River Neponset. His agreement included a covenant to "goe forth with the said Oxen and steeres halfe an hower by sonne, and bringe them to their appointed place or pen

so called about sonne sittinge euy night, that so the owners may haue them there if they please to send for them, either in the evening, or in the morning before the said tyme of their goeing forth, and not be dissapointed when they haue vrgent occasions to vse them, and to make the pen sufficient for largnesse of ground that so the Oxen or Steeres may be the lesse injurious or hurtfull one vnto an other, as also sufficient in point of fence," and he was to have two shillings a head, one half to be paid during the first month after the cattle were put in and the other half at the end of September. He was to keep them from the eighth of May until the same day of the following October, in each year. In 1665, a new agreement was made for five years by which he was to keep all such "Oxen and Steeres being two yeares old or vpward with what Drie Cowes wee shall put a feeding of any of this Towne, and none of other Townes: And to keep all such Oxen and steeres in a herd as shall be delivered him att the Penn and to take Care of such feeding Cowes or Oxen in some Convenient place where it may be best for the fating of them according to his best discretion." These were also to be kept on the south side of the river, and the provision as to care was practically the same as in the earlier contract. He was to have for his compensation two shillings per head to be paid one half in Indian corn and the other half in wheat, barley or peas, in two payments per year. He was illiterate, as he signed these agreements by his mark. After the incorporation of Milton in 1662 the Ox Pen was situated on the northerly side of the river in this locality as before stated. It is not known whether Stanton continued to keep the Ox Pen after the grant of this land to him, although he probably did so, and had his grant close at hand for convenience. In 1671 he tendered his services to the town to keep a dry herd of cattle.

Financial prosperity does not seem to have followed on his ventures, as in later years he was in poor circumstances. In 1677 his tax of three shillings is among the "more desparet debts" brought in by the constable. In 1681, his tax was discounted to the constable as among those that could not be collected. In 1684, his tax of two shillings and six pence was abated.

In 1687, when land was granted to Daniel Elder, where the paper mill now stands, it bounded on a hedge fence of Stanton's. In December, 1689, a contribution was taken by the church for the poor in Dorchester, out of which there was purchased for Stanton, from various persons whose names appear upon the record, a barrel of corn, a barrel of rye, four pecks of rye, two pecks of corn; and in addition, six shillings in money was given to him.

The date of his death is not known. By his will, made in 1687, and proved May 25, 1702, he left his property to his wife Rese for life, and remainder to his son Thomas. He mentions his daughter Prudence, and grandson, Thomas Trott. His wife died May 13, 1707. After his death, this property was conveyed to John Trescott, Jr., in 1711 and 1713. The easterly section became the property of James Boies and Jeremiah Smith in 1749. The westerly portion was afterwards divided into two parts; the part on which the memorial stone is situated becoming the property of William Sumner in 1826, and the easterly part of the westerly division became the property of Nathaniel Hebard in 1842.

Grateful acknowledgment is made of valuable assistance and information given by Miss Elma A. Stone, Miss Jennie M. Stone, Mrs. Anna H. Weld, Frank Greenwood, Henry S. Holtham, and others.

Much interest was manifested all along the route, and a wish expressed that similar field days might be observed in years to come.

In the evening the members assembled in Weld Hall, which had been appropriately decorated for the occasion with many flags by the ladies of the Society. It took the form of a "Colonial tea," and the guests were received by President and Mrs. C. G. Chick, Gen. and Mrs. H. B. Carrington, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Johnson, all of whom wore costumes similar to those worn by the leaders of society more than a century ago. Others in costume were the following members of the committee: Mesdames S. A. Tuttle, chairman; F. L. Johnson, E. D. Swallow, H. S. Bunton, R. P. Moseley, and J. E. Cotter. The ushers were Misses Margaret Bertram, Susie Swallow and Abbie Sumner.

There was an excellent entertainment, including the reading of "Paul Revere's Ride" by Miss Elizabeth Beatey; and "April, 1775," by Miss Blanche Van Derzee of Boston. Patriotic songs were sung by W. T. and Miss Willa Crooker; remarks by Messrs. Chick, Carrington and Mowry. Refreshments were served by the committee, and the meeting closed with the singing of "America," led by E. S. Hathaway. A vote of thanks was tendered Howard Jenkins for the gift to the Society of Boston papers of 1813.

VITAL STATISTICS.

PREPARED BY EDWIN C. JENNEY, ESQ.

1873.

Jan. 21. Yorick G. H. Colby, son of John D., born in Amesbury, and Hattie, born in Salem.

Jan. 9. Mary Joyce, daughter of Thomas and Mary, both born in Ireland.

Jan. 6. Austin McGovern, son of James and Winney, both born in Ireland.

Jan. 4. Hermann A. Osgood, son of Abott M., born in New Hampshire, and Lucretia H., born in Roxbury.

Jan. 14. Foster H. Rich, son of Henry A., born in Hardwick, and Harriet F., born in Warwick.

Jan. 31. John H. Elliott, son of Albert and Maria A., both born in Nova Scotia.

Jan. 5. Mabel G. Briggs, daughter of Henry B., born in New Bedford, and Ella F., born in Maine.

Jan. 23. Leora Fisher, daughter of Frank Gilpatric, born in Maine, and Carrie Fisher, born in Deer Isle, Maine.

Jan. 13. Emma B. Coggswell, daughter of Burton, born in Maine, and Sophronia, born in Hubbardston.

Jan. 17. Maybelle J. Crosby, daughter of Adin B., born in Dedham, and Catherine A., born in Prince Edward Island.

Jan. 26. Edith E. Butler, daughter of George H., born in Boston, and Harriet P. W., born in Nantucket.

Jan. 1. Edwin B. Kelly, son of John E. and Mary, both born in Cape Breton.

Jan. 5. Peter Como, son of Alexander, born in New Brunswick, and Rosa, born in Nova Scotia.

Jan. 26. Irving W. Humphrey, son of Edward I., born in Bridgewater, and Mary, born in Boston.

Jan. 12. Mary Mack, daughter of Patrick and Jane, both born in Ireland.

Feb. 27. ——— Hanscom, son of George W. and Abbie L., both born in Maine.

Feb. 6. Walter A. Knight, son of Albert, born in Maine, and Elizabeth, born in New Hampshire.

Feb. 22. Emma Kubasch, daughter of H. C. W. and Anna, both born in Prussia.

Feb. 18. Bridget Jenkins, daughter of Henry and Margaret, both born in Ireland.

Feb. 7. Alice M. Beatey, daughter of Robert W., born in Ireland, and Catherine, born in Scotland.

Feb. 26. Helen S. Arnold, daughter of Henry F., born in Massachusetts, and Carrie F., born in Boston.

Feb. 28. William Swan, son of Bartholomew, born in Ireland, and Elisa, born in Dorchester.

Feb. 10. Ellen Sweeney, daughter of Thomas and Jane, both born in Ireland.

March 20. William O'Riley, son of Patrick, born in Ireland, and Catherine, born in Norton.

March 16. Charles E. Bradbury, son of Sumner T., born in Boston, and Annie, born in Salem.

March 2. Ann Woods, daughter of Patrick and Mary, both born in Ireland.

March 28. Clarence C. Farrington, son of Willis S., born in New Hampshire, and Ella M., born in Andover.

March 19. Gertrude Tinson, daughter of Thomas J., born in Vermont, and Susan C., born in Maine.

March 6. Charles Maguire, son of Richard, born in Charlestown, and Mary, born in Boston.

March 9. George S. Reynolds, son of Stephen H., born in New Hampshire, and Lucy A., born in Boston.

March 9. Elisa V. White, daughter of Thomas U. and Ellen W., both born in Ohio.

March 4. Arthur W. Halliday, son of George W. and Lucinda, both of Boston.

March 1. John W. Arentsen, son of John W. and Christina, both of Holland.

March 17. Jennie Thompson, daughter of John W. and Jeanes, both born in Scotland.

March 27. Cintha Sills, daughter of George W., born in North Carolina, and Mary R., born in Montreal, Canada.

March 11. Mursella J. McDonald, daughter of Peter and Mary E., both born in Prince Edward Island.

March 5. George H. Small, son of George, born in Maine, and Mary, born in Boston.

March 27. Jane Quinn, daughter of Richard, born in Ireland, and Sarah A. born in Maine.

April 2. Edward White, son of William, born in Dorchester, and Mary, born in Lowell.

April 13. Luetta Gould, daughter of William B., born in North Carolina, and Cornelia W., born in South Carolina.

April 16. Ethel M. Lothrop, daughter of Charles L. and Mary F., both born in Boston.

April 11. Mary A. Mullen, daughter of Thomas and Ann, both born in Ireland.

April 20. Fred L. Stockford, son of L. B., born in St. Johns, and Martha J., born in Maine.

April 26. Clara W. Rich, daughter of Charles W., born in Canton, and Clara B., born in Cohasset.

April 14. Willard H. Brockway, son of Willard H., born in New Hampshire, and Rebecca, born in Charlestown.

April 21. Mary E. Brannan, daughter of James and Mary, both born in Ireland.

April 12. Margaret E. Robinson, daughter of Andrew and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

April 10. Kate Connolly, daughter of Patrick and Mary, both born in Ireland.

April 3. Daniel T. McLeod, son of John, born in Nova Scotia, and Elisa J., born in Ireland.

May 5. John F. Graham, son of William, born in Hartford, Connecticut, and Mary, born in Ireland.

May 28. Franklin R. Smith, son of T. F., born in Fairhaven, and Ellen C., born in Maine.

May 27. John W. Mahoney, son of Florence and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

May 4. Thomas Wallace, son of Thomas, born in Salem, and Hannah, born in Ireland.

May 25. Herbert J. Kennedy, son of Herbert and Mary, both born in Ireland.

May 21. Mabel A. Nowell, daughter of Bradford L. and Laura M., both born in Maine.

May 6. Georgianna Peare, daughter of George H., born in Maine, and Anna E., born in Blackstone.

May 12. Adell M. Williams, daughter of John M., born in Maine, and Abbie M., born in Quincy.

May 6. Georgianna Jordan, daughter of Madison and Hattie, both born in Massachusetts.

May 26. Margaret J. Henderson, daughter of William, born in Scotland, and Mary, born in Ireland.

May 15. Guy Roberts, son of Alexander, born in Newfoundland, and Elisa, born in Prince Edward Island.

May —. John Burk, son of Thomas and Mary, both born in Ireland.

June 30. William A. Dolan, son of Michael F., born in Ireland, and Catherine D., born in South Boston.

June 24. James Cox, son of Hugh, born in Ireland, and Lisa, born in Dedham.

June 23. Sarah Miriam Terry, daughter of Henry B., born in Raynham, and Abbie A., born in Newton.

June 21. Edward J. Curran, son of Bernard and Mary, both born in Ireland.

June 23. Grace B. Cale, daughter of Edward F. W., born in Salem, and Mary I., born in Chicago.

June 23. Katie Sweeney, daughter of Timothy and Catherine, both born in Ireland.

June 6. Lawrence Mullen, son of Patrick and Bridgett, both born in Ireland.

June 7. William Fitsgerald, son of Thomas, born in Nova Scotia, and Rosamund, born in Ireland.

June 11. James Claffy, son of Caime and Margaret, both born in Ireland.

June 1. John E. Burke, son of Patrick and Mary, both born in Ireland.

June 22. Margaret McNally, daughter of Thomas and Margaret, both born in Ireland.

June 10. Constance Rafstedt, daughter of Antoine and Thora, both born in Sweden.

June 12. Henry C. Elridge, son of George B., born in New York, and Carrie C., born in Boston

June 5. Mary A. Perry, daughter of Frederick A., born in Cape Cod, and Jane, born in Nova Scotia.

June 17. Maud C. Clay, daughter of Horace T., born in Cambridge, and Flora, born in Dorchester.

June 23. Anna G. Vivian, daughter of Robert H., born in Boston, and Roxanna, born in New Hampshire.

June 5. George Sweetser, son of William, born in Boston, and Almira E., born in Vermont.

June 5. Willie Sweetser, son of William, born in Boston, and Almira E., born in Vermont.

June 15. Moris Gorman, son of Moris, born in New York, and Elisa, born in Ireland.

June —. Alice Nickerson, daughter of Franklin L., born in Dartmouth, and Annie E., born in Needham.

July 25. Mabel Thompson, daughter of Benjamin F., born in New Hampshire, and Euphrasia G., born in Vermont.

July 1. Andrew Maloney, son of Patrick, born in St. Johns, and Margaret, born in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

July 12. Frederick G. Hill, son of Charles, born in England, and Mary E., born in Medford.

July 6. John McQuallon, son of Edward and Mary, both born in Ireland,

July 17. Mary A. Clary, daughter of James, born in Ireland, and Catherine, born in England.

July 18. Edward Jordan, son of Edward and Margaret, both born in Ireland.

July 19. ——— Stahl, son of John H., born in Massachusetts, and Maria A., born in Milton.

July 16. Annie Shea, daughter of James and Annie, both born in Ireland.

July 25. Emily L. Mosher, daughter of John M., born in New Bedford, and L. Annie, born in New Hampshire.

July 10. Mary L. Raeder, daughter of Henry, born in Germany, and Clara E., born in Duxbury.

July 15. ——— Stevens, son of Thomas M., born in Boston, and Ann J., born in Maine.

July 2 Henry Holser, son of Ulrish and Mary, both born in Switzerland.

July 29. Emma Waner, daughter of Richard D., born in Lake Superior, and Mary, born in Ireland.

July 9. Cornelius F. O'Donell, son of Edward and Elizabeth, both born in Ireland.

July 4. John E. Page, son of Eben B. and Harriet, both born in Connecticut.

Aug. 12. Perley H. Blodgett, son of Silas P., born in Concord, and Anna E., born in Littleton.

Aug. 17. Bertha G. Hunt, daughter of Herbert E., born in Douglas, and Henriette A., born in Boston.

Aug. 9. James McAuliffe, son of Edward and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

Aug. 9. James T. Costello, son of Michael and Mary, both born in Ireland.

Aug. 5. Harriet L. Whittier, daughter of Napoleon B., born in New Hampshire, and Ellen A., born in Dorchester.

Aug. 22. Cornelius Galvin, son of John, born in Ireland, and Kate, born in Boston.

Aug. 18. Inez M. Laselle, daughter of Frederick, born in Boston, and Montevilla, born in Maine.

Aug. 16. Edith W. Bartlett, daughter of Walter B., born in Rhode Island, and Lily, born in Providence, Rhode Island.

Aug. 29. Herbert E. Howland, son of Edward H., born in Chelsea, and Clara E., born in Boston.

Aug. 1. Margaret E. Bonnan, daughter of Frank, born in St. John, New Brunswick, and Hannah, born in Ireland.

Aug. 15. Patrick Burke, son of John and Mary, both born in Ireland.

Aug. 10. Edward Gill, son of John and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

Aug. 15. ——— Cann, son of Samuel, born in Nova Scotia, and Mary, born in Maine.

Aug. 12. Willie Foley, son of Thomas and Hannah, both born in Ireland.

Aug. 18. ——— Whipple, daughter of Frederick J., born in Boston, and Lucinda D., born in New York.

Aug. 26. Mary E. Kelleher, daughter of Daniel, born in Dorchester, and Mary, born in England.

Aug. 3. Robert W. Bass, son of G. Walter, born in Boston, and Elisa L., born in New York.

Aug. 13. Elisabeth L. Nolan, daughter of John F., born in Ireland, and Elisa, born in Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

Aug. 14. James Watson, son of Peter, born in Roxbury, and Ellen, born in Worcester.

Aug. 21. Clyde R. Baker, son of John S., born in Maine, and Carrie, born in Vermont.

Aug. 22. Mary Logan, daughter of Thomas, born in Ireland, and Jane, born in Newfoundland.

Sept. 24. Ernest A. Tuttle, son of Samuel A., born in New Hampshire, and Anna M., born in New Brunswick.

Sept. 26. John J. Walsh, son of Lewis and Julia, both born in Ireland.

Sept. 14. Thomas McCarty, son of James and Mary, both born in Ireland.

Sept. 2. Lawrence Connolly, son of Michael and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

Sept. 3. Mary Dunn, daughter of William and Julia, both born in Ireland.

Sept. 18. Hannah C. Watson, daughter of Hamilton, born in Kentucky, and Harriet, born in North Carolina.

Sept. 1. Emma R. Damon, daughter of Martin W., born in Hanover, and Abbie B., born in Maine.

Sept. 6. Harriet P. Nye, daughter of David B., born in New Hampshire, and Hellen A., born in Maine.

Sept. 20. George T. Williams, son of James T., born in Maine, and Phebe A., born in New Brunswick.

Sept. 5. Isabella Scaggins, daughter of William and Bettie, both born in Virginia.

Sept. 9. Grace I. Walmsley, daughter of Charles R., born in Boston, and Hattie, born in Massachusetts.

Sept. 4. Herbert L. Savage, son of Eben D. and Mary E., both born in Maine.

Sept. 12. Lydia A. Butler, daughter of John, born in Nova Scotia, and Joanna, born in Rhode Island.

Sept. 27. Estella L. Snelling, daughter of Samuel and Harriet E., both born in Boston.

Sept. 3. Henry Tracy, son of Henry and Mary, both born in Canada.

Sept. 25. Edmund H. Spring, son of Andrew and Susanna M., both born in Weston.

Oct. 9. Martha J. Dray, daughter of John and Bridgett, both born in Ireland.

Oct. 4. Anna Allen, daughter of Thomas and Anna, both born in Ireland.

Oct. 29. Margaret Horrigan, daughter of John and Ann, both born in Ireland

Oct. 20. Nora A. Nickerson, daughter of Albert A., born in Franklin, and Mary H., born in New York.

Oct. 31. L. K. Lombard, daughter of Solomon T., born in Truro, and Ann J., born in Wrentham.

Oct. 8. Herbert A. Hawley, son of Charles F., born in Springfield, and Hellen M., born in Boston.

Oct. 5. Charles W. Booth, son of Charles W., born in St. John, New Brunswick, and ———, born in St. John.

Oct. 8. Alfred D. Taylor, son of Elliott O., born in Dunstable, and Charlotte A., born in Acton.

Oct. 5. Edna May Elkins, daughter of Robert G., born in New Brunswick, and Mary A., born in Maine.

Oct. 17. John E. Sibley, son of George, born in Winchendon, and Nancy E., born in Massachusetts.

Oct. 1. Amy G. Whittier, daughter of A. J., born in New Hampshire, and Sarah, born in Maine.

Oct. 6. Samuel C. Hill, son of Joseph, born in New Hampshire, and Sarah J., born in Boston.

Oct. 6. Alice Twichell, daughter of Joseph H., born in Boston, and Harriet A., born in Maine.

Oct. 7. ——— Hawkins, daughter of James, born in New Brunswick, and Mary E., born in Newfoundland.

Oct. 18. Frank W. Jenkins, son of Howard and Elisa B., both born in Nantucket.

Oct. 18. Freddie W. Jenkins, son of Howard and Elisa B., both born in Nantucket.

Oct. 9. Isabella E. Clark, daughter of James, born in England, and Isabella C., born in South Carolina.

Oct. 27. Frederick Monroe, son of George H., born in Roxbury, and Emma I., born in Chatham.

Oct. 3. Agnes Flemming, daughter of David, born in Boston, and Alice, born in Halifax, N. S.

Nov. 25. Thomas Savage, son of James, born in Scotland, and Mary, born in Ireland.

Nov. 23. Catherine T. Otesse, daughter of Joseph, born in Canada, and Jane, born in Ireland.

Nov. 18. Elisabeth Mahon, daughter of Joseph, born in England, and Elisa, born in Ireland.

Nov. 12. John Donnolly, son of Michael and Rosey, both born in Ireland.

Nov. 12. Lawrence Donolly, son of Michael and Rosey, both born in Ireland.

Nov. 9. Daniel J. Damon, son of John A. and Mary A., both born in Ireland.

Nov. 9. Julia A. Sweeney, daughter of Edward and Ann, both born in Ireland.

Nov. 3. Mary A. Foley, daughter of Dennis and Mary A., both born in Ireland.

Nov. 8. Jos. C. Andrews, son of Jacob R., born in Philadelphia, and Mary E., born in Norfolk, Virginia.

Nov. 18. ——— Blake, daughter of E. E., born in New Hampshire, and Emma E., born in Maine.

Nov. 4. John C. Raynes, son of John J., born in Deer Isle, Maine, and Martha A., born in Weymouth.

Nov. 2. Henrietta C. Raynes, daughter of Horatio G. and Elizabeth H., both born in Deer Isle, Maine.

Nov. 6. Alfred E. Wellington, son of Fred A., born in Boston, and Charlotte, born in Nantucket.

Nov. 16. Charles W. Martin, son of James G., born in New Hampshire, and Annie, born in Nova Scotia.

Nov. 28. Cora B. Parker, daughter of A. W., born in New Hampshire, and Elva T., born in Tewksbury.

Dec. 3. Mary E. Driscoll, daughter of Dennis, born in Ireland, and Anna, born in England.

Dec. 27. ——— Atherton, son of James and Martha A., both born in England.

Dec. 13. ——— Ryan, daughter of Peter and Bessie, both born in Ireland.

Dec. 17. Patrick Kennie, son of Edward and Catherine, both born in Ireland.

Dec. 31. Mary McGraw, daughter of William and Rose, both born in Ireland.

Dec. 10. Daniel McCarty, son of Michael and Mary, both born in Ireland.

Dec. 1. Bridget Clancy, daughter of Patrick and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

Dec. 3. Horace M. Graham, son of David H. and Rosetta, both born in Nova Scotia.

Dec. 6. John Graham Oswald, son of John and Mary, both born in Scotland.

Dec. 1. Amelia McC. Smith, daughter of David and Margaret, both born in Scotland.

Dec. 6. Edwin L. Cleaveland, son of Edwin A., born in Franklin, and Mary J., born in Scotland.

Dec. 22. ——— Estey, son of Willard F., born in Easton, and Jane E., born in Canton.

Dec. 12. ——— Fitton, daughter of Morris M., born in New York, and Lucy P., born in Boston.

Dec 20. Josephine H. Wright, daughter of Joseph H. and Helen A., both born in Nova Scotia.

Dec. 23. Lelia T. Jackson, daughter of Charles E., born in South Carolina, and Mary, born in Virginia.

Dec. 27. ——— Clark, daughter of T. Emory, born in Vermont, and Nellie A., born in Lunenburg.

Dec. 21. ——— Woods, daughter of James M., born in Dedham, and Maria A., born in Maine.

Dec. 2. ——— Blasdale, son of Henry, born in France, and Fannie W., born in Bangor, Maine.

1874.

Jan. 29. Peter Curran, son of Patrick and Ellen, both born in Ireland.

Jan. 14. Emma Mires, daughter of Artof and Barbary, both born in Germany

Jan. 29. George Chester Kingsbury, son of George H., born in Medway, and Ellen, born in England.

Jan. 2. Henry L. Willard, son of Henry L., born in Wrentham, and Ada M., born in Pawtucket.

Jan. 23. Willie Gleason, son of Jerry and Mary A., both born in Ireland.

Jan. 3. John Furdon, son of John and Margaret, both born in Ireland.

Jan. 16. Rolfe Marsh Ellis, son of Joseph B., born in Fairhaven, and Lydia U., born in Vermont.

Feb. 7. Lawrence S. Corbett, son of John and Mary I., born in Ireland.

Feb. 18. Mary Agnes Kennedy, daughter of John and Margaret, both born in Ireland.

Feb. 27. Minnie Newcomb, daughter of Delancy, born in Nova Scotia, and Bridget T., born in Ireland.

Feb. 27. Mabel A. Reed, daughter of Isaac G., born in Acton, and Jennie M., born in Middletown, Connecticut.

Feb. 22. Julia L. Morell, daughter of Melville P. and Fidelia E., both born in Maine.

Feb. 12. George Henry Barr, son of John, born in St. John, New Brunswick, and Mary, born in Roxbury.

Feb. 8. ——— Kendall, son of Charles F., born in Worcester, and Adelaide, born in Roxbury.

March 7. Clarence George Ireland, son of Cordon and Sarah E. both born in Maine.

March 25. Patrick Haley, son of Patrick and Margaret, both born in Ireland.

March 21. Nora Foley, daughter of James and Hannah, both born in Ireland.

March 29. Mary Hanify, daughter of James and Mary, both born in Ireland.

March 1. John Patrick McCabe, son of Patrick and Rose, both born in Ireland.

March 10. Bridget McDonald, daughter of Patrick and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

March 4. Arthur Cleveland, son of Edwin A., born in Franklin, and Mary J., born in Scotland.

March 9. Alfred W. Rogers, son of William J., born in Nova Scotia, and Maggie A., born in Ireland.

March 27. George Clifford McClellan, son of Thomas, born in Scotland, and Margaret M., born in England.

March 1. Sumner Ellery White, son of Moses and Matilda, both born in Virginia.

March 14. Judson Scott, son of James M. and Mary S., both born in New Brunswick.

April 8. Windham S. Foster, son of Thomas F. and Elizabeth, both born in England.

April 10. Ellen Gately, daughter of John and Margaret, both born in Ireland.

April 25. Kate O'Neal, daughter of Timothy and Ellen, both born in Ireland.

April 9. Daniel Lanehan, son of Patrick and Mary, both born in Ireland.

April 25. Lindsey, Eaton Bird, son of Lewis J., born in Boston, and Sarah E., born in South Boston.

April 5. Fred Lewis Whiting, son of Henry, born in East Boston, and Lucy T., born in Dedham.

April 7. Robert Smith, son of John, born in Scotland, and Jane, born in England.

April 1. Edward Lawrence Hale, son of Henry. born in St. Louis, Mo., and Lucy M., born in New York.

April 30. Arthur L. Walsh, son of Orin S., born in New Hampshire, and Amanda, born in Concord, New Hampshire.

April 26. Willard S. Davis, son of Arris H. and Nancy S., both born in Maine.

April 14 Seward Wilbnr Ray, son of John G., born in Maine, and Emma. J., born in St. John, New Brunswick.

April 1. Florence A. Finnegan, daughter of John U. Blanding, born in Springfield, and Matilda A. Finnegan, born in Vermont.

April 1. Florence T. Finnegan, son of Peter, born in England, and Augusta, born in Worcester.

May 3. Kate Quinn, daughter of James and Julia, both born in Ireland.

May 26. Patrick Henry Sweeney, son of Patrick and Catherine, both born in Ireland.

May 30. Sarah Rooney, daughter of Patrick and Katie, both born in Ireland.

May 25. John William Barry, son of David, born in Ireland, and Margaret, born in Bangor, New York.

May 13. Willis Herbert Campbell, son of Josiah, born in New Brunswick, and Carrie, born in Maine.

May 8. Mary Abbie Whittemore, daughter of William H., born in New Hampshire, and Isabell, born in Nova Scotia.

May 15. William H. Gilbert, son of Isaac H., born in Connecticut, and Mary E., born in New York.

May 26. Nellie Louise Hollis, daughter of Charles H., born in South Boston, and Annie, born in Stoughton.

May 16. Henry Walker Starbuck, son of Henry F., born in Nantucket, and Charlotte E., born in Abington.

May 10. George Mathison, son of David and Annie, both born in Scotland.

May 6. Margaret Jane Strachan, daughter of Douglas, born in Scotland, and Helen, born in England.

June 13. Patrick Burke, son of Patrick and Mary, both born in Ireland.

June 1. Mary Corbett, daughter of Jeremiah and Ellen, both born in Ireland.

June 17. Eddie Downey, son of John and Ann, both born in Ireland.

June 12. Charles Hollis Fuller, son of Charles A. and Amy Ann, both born in Canton.

June 24. Frank Edwin Kidder, son of Benjamin F., born in Vermont, and Mary A., born in Maine.

June 29. Belle Gertrude Miller, daughter of George H., born in Providence, and Annie, born in New Brunswick.

June 21. Jessie May Michener, daughter of Albert H. and Bertha U., both born in Maine.

June 12. ——— Whittier, daughter of A. R., born in Maine, and Cora Amelia, born in Boston.

INDEX TO VOLUMES III AND IV.

THE HYDE PARK

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VOLUME IV : 1904

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HYDE PARK, MASSACHUSETTS

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FRED L. JOHNSON, Rec. Secretary,
62 Harvard Avenue.